

Records of
The Tercentenary Festival
of the
University of Edinburgh

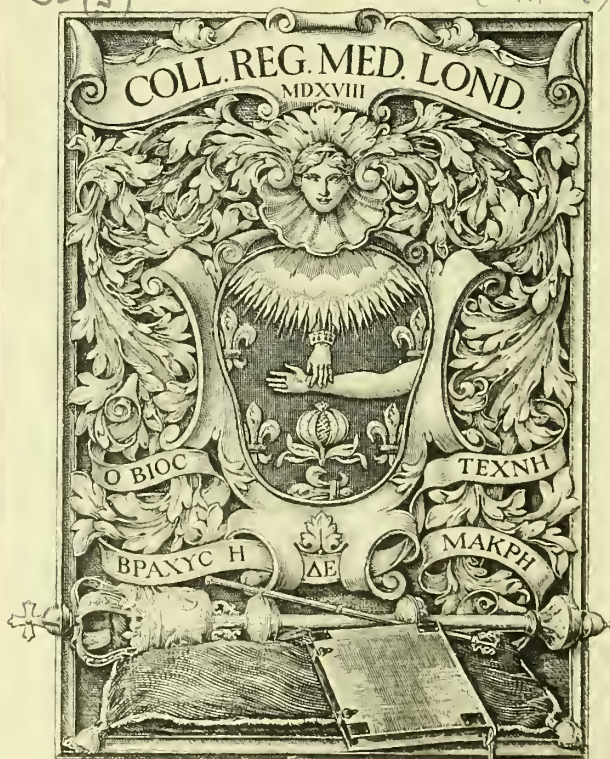


Celebrated April 1884

PRESENTED
BY THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

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RECORDS
OF THE
TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL





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R E C O R D S
OF THE
TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

CELEBRATED IN APRIL 1884



Published under the sanction of the Senatus Academicus

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS
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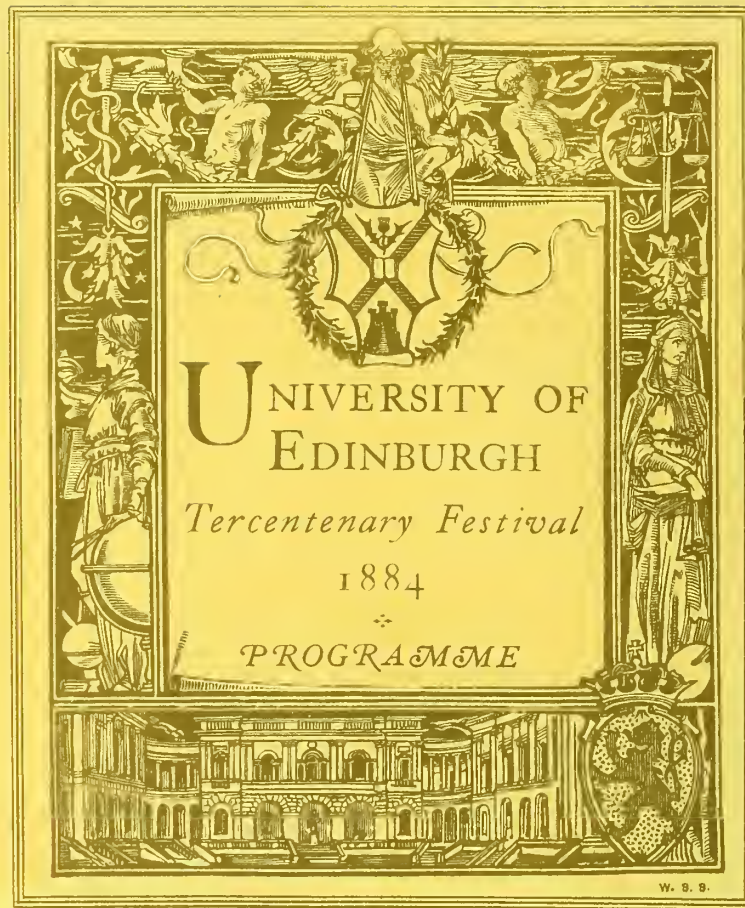
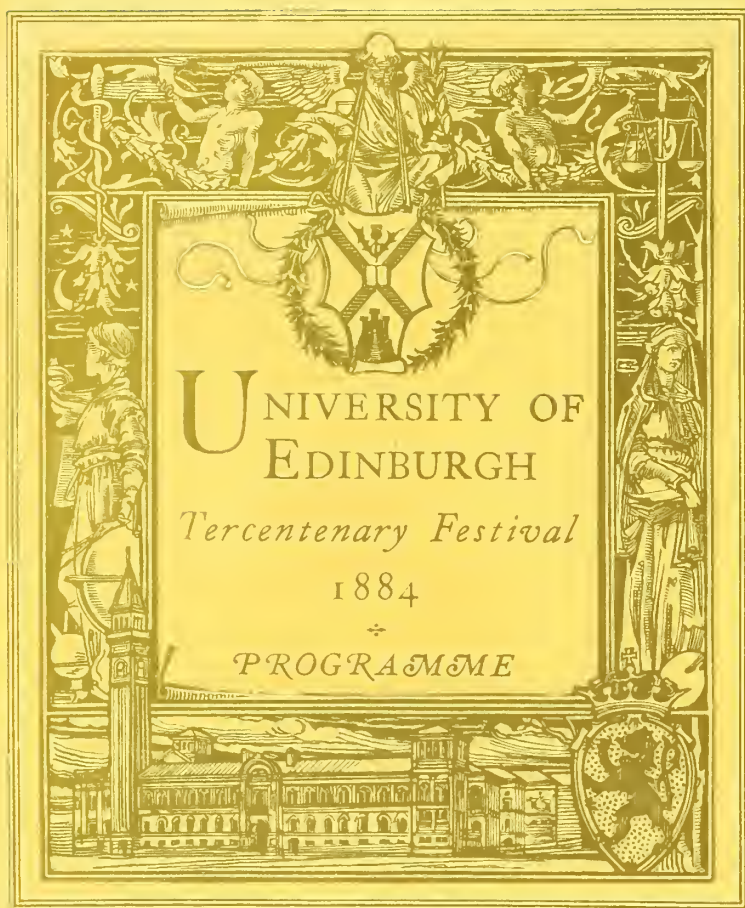
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I.

PRELIMINARY



<p>TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.</p>	
8 P.M.	Reception of Visitors by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council in the Museum of Science and Art.
11 P.M.	Students' Torchlight Procession.
<p>WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL.</p>	
11 A.M.	Commemorative Service in the High Church of St Giles.
1 P.M.	Luncheon by invitation of the Principal and the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine in the University New Buildings.
3 P.M.	Dramatic Representation given by the Students in the Theatre Royal.
4 P.M.	Organ Recital by Professor Sir Herbert Oakeley in the Music Class Room.
8 P.M.	Conversazione in the Hall of the University Library.
10 P.M.	Ball given by the Students in the Assembly Rooms.
<p>THURSDAY, 17TH APRIL.</p>	
10.30 A.M.	Tercentenary Ceremonial in the United Presbyterian Hall :— Reception of Delegates. Honorary Degrees conferred. Address by the Chancellor.

<p>THURSDAY, 17TH APRIL.</p>	
1.30 P.M.	Luncheon by invitation of the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians in the Physicians' Hall.
3 P.M.	Receptions by the Faculty of Advocates, Advocates Library, and by the Royal Medical Society, Melbourne Place.
6.30 P.M.	Tercentenary Banquet in the Drill Hall, Forrest Road.
<p>FRIDAY, 18TH APRIL.</p>	
10 A.M.	Breakfast by invitation of the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons in the Surgeons' Hall.
11.30 A.M.	Reception of Guests by the Lord Rector and Students in the United Presbyterian Hall.
	<i>Visits to Holyrood Palace, the Castle, the University Buildings, National Gallery, etc.</i>
	<i>Excursions to the Neighbourhood.</i>
2.30 P.M.	Concert of the University Musical Society in the Music Hall.
4.30 P.M.	Reception by the President and Council of the Royal Scottish Academy.
9 P.M.	Illumination and Fireworks.
10 P.M.	Students' Symposium, Drill Hall, Forrest Road.

I.

ARRANGEMENTS BY THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS.

a.—PREPARATIONS.



T a dinner given in honour of the late Sir Robert Christison, Bart., on 23d February 1872, on the occasion of his having completed his fiftieth year of office as a Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., the Principal of the University, in responding to the toast of the Universities, said: “. . . In ten years from this time, those of us who are spared will be called upon to celebrate the conclusion of another era. . . . I mean the celebration of the Tercentenary of the foundation of the University of Edinburgh.”

At a meeting of the Senatus Academicus on 20th December 1879, it was moved —“That a Committee be appointed to consider arrangements for the approaching Tercentenary of the University,” and a “Tercentenary Committee” was accordingly appointed at that meeting. At the first meeting of the Tercentenary Committee, which was held on 21st January 1880, it was stated by the Principal “that the time of the celebration might be either 1882 or 1883, because it was in 1582 that the charter was granted, and in 1583 that the work of the College was actually commenced.” It was thought, however, that the time to be fixed would “depend on the state of the New University Buildings,” and “that probably April would be the most suitable time of the year for the celebration; but October and July were also mentioned.” It was also resolved “that representatives should be invited from all the great Universities of the world, and that distinguished authorities in all departments should be invited to receive honorary degrees on the occasion.” Among other suggestions offered was one “that a medal should be struck to commemorate the occasion.” At the same meeting the Principal offered “to prepare for the occasion—with assistance from the various Professors—a history of the University.”

At a meeting of the Senatus Academicus, held on 28th February 1880, the report of the Tercentenary Committee was read, and “it was agreed to request the Principal to

prepare for the occasion of the Tercentenary Celebration, with assistance from various Professors, a history of the University.”¹

On 23d October 1882, the Tercentenary Committee was reappointed by the Senatus Academicus. The Committee was convened by the Principal on 20th November 1882, and again on 6th December, and at the latter meeting it was “resolved to recommend to the Senatus Academicus that the celebration of the Tercentenary take place on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of April 1884.”² This recommendation, as well as the arrangements for the Festival made by the Tercentenary Committee at numerous subsequent meetings, were from time to time approved of by the Senatus Academicus.

Here may be mentioned in its chronological place a resolution of the Senatus Academicus of 27th July 1883, by which they agreed to give up the old and somewhat inaccurate legend on their official seal, “Sigillum Com. Universit. Edinburg. sive Coll. Jac. VI. Scot. Reg.,” and to adopt the new legend, “Sigillum Commune Universitatis Academicæ Edinburgensis.”

b.—INVITATIONS.

In November and December 1883, the following lists of (1) Universities, and (2) Other Learned Bodies, whose delegates were to be “guests of the University,” and (3) Distinguished Persons, Benefactors, and Honorary Graduates of the University, to be invited to “attend the Festival,” were drawn up by the Tercentenary Committee, and approved of by the Senatus.

I.—UNIVERSITIES.

(Italics denote those which were not represented at the Festival.)

Aberdeen.	<i>Barcelona.</i>	<i>Bonn.</i>	Cambridge.
<i>Adelaide.</i>	<i>Basle.</i>	<i>Bordeaux.</i>	Cape of Good Hope.
<i>Aix.</i>	Berlin.	<i>Breslau.</i>	<i>Chambéry.</i>
Amsterdam.	Berne.	Brussels.	<i>Charkov.</i>
<i>Athens.</i>	<i>Besançon.</i>	Buda-Pesth.	Chili.
Baltimore—Johns-	Bologna.	<i>Caen.</i>	Christiania.
Hopkins.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Clermont.

¹ This work, entitled ‘The Story of the University of Edinburgh during its first Three Hundred Years,’ in two volumes, was published by Messrs Longmans of London in December 1883.

² These days were the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of Easter Week, during which it was thought that delegates from British and foreign Universities, as well as Members of Parliament and other distinguished persons, could most conveniently attend. October was thought unsuitable, as the celebration in that month would seriously interfere with the ordinary work of the University; while the end of July was rejected on the ground that many of the principal citizens of Edinburgh, as well as almost all the students, would then be absent from town.

Coimbra.	Harvard.	Montreal.	Punjab.
Copenhagen.	Heidelberg.	Moscow.	<i>Rennes.</i>
Cornell.	Helsingfors—Univer-	Munich.	Rio Janeiro.
Cracow.	sity of Finland.	Nancy.	Rome.
<i>Czernowitz.</i>	<i>Innsbruck.</i>	Naples.	Rostock.
<i>Dijon.</i>	<i>Jena.</i>	New Brunswick.	St Andrews.
Dorpat.	<i>Kasan.</i>	New Jersey.	St Petersburg.
Douai.	Kief.	<i>New York—Colum-</i>	<i>Salamanca.</i>
<i>Dublin—Royal Uni-</i>	Kiel.	<i>bia College.</i>	Santiago, see Chili.
<i>versity of Ireland.</i>	Kingston, Canada.	New Zealand.	<i>Santiago (Spain).</i>
Dublin—Trinity Coll.	Königsberg.	Otago.	<i>Saragossa.</i>
Durham.	<i>Leipzig.</i>	<i>Oviedo.</i>	<i>Seville.</i>
<i>Erlangen.</i>	<i>Lemberg.</i>	Oxford.	Strassburg.
Finland, see Helsingfors.	Leyden.	Padua.	Sydney.
<i>Freiburg.</i>	Liège.	Palermo.	Tokio.
<i>Geneva.</i>	<i>Lima.</i>	Paris—Université de	<i>Toronto.</i>
<i>Genoa.</i>	London.	France.	<i>Toulouse.</i>
Ghent.	Louvain.	Paris — Faculté de	<i>Tübingen.</i>
<i>Giessen.</i>	Lund.	Médecine.	Turin.
Glasgow.	Lyons.	Pavia.	Upsala.
Göttingen.	Madras.	Pennsylvania.	Utrecht.
<i>Granada.</i>	<i>Madrid.</i>	Pesth, sec Buda-	<i>Valencia.</i>
<i>Gratz.</i>	Manchester.	Pesth.	<i>Valladolid.</i>
<i>Greifswald.</i>	Marburg.	<i>Pisa.</i>	Vienna.
<i>Grenoble.</i>	Melbourne.	<i>Poitiers.</i>	Virginia.
Groningen.	<i>Michigan.</i>	Prague.	<i>Würzburg.</i>
<i>Halifax, Nova Scotia.</i>	<i>Missouri.</i>	<i>Providence, Rhode Is-</i>	<i>Yale.</i>
Halle.	<i>Montpellier.</i>	<i>land—Brown.</i>	<i>Zürich.</i>

II.—OTHER LEARNED BODIES.

(Italics denote those which were not represented at the Festival.)

AMSTERDAM .	Royal Academy of Sciences.	DUBLIN .	Royal College of Surgeons in
<i>Andover, Mass.</i>	<i>Theological Seminary.</i>		Ireland.
BELFAST .	Queen's College.	DUBLIN .	Royal Irish Academy.
BERLIN .	Royal Prussian Academy of	DUNDEE .	University College.
	Sciences.	EDINBURGH .	Board of Trustees for Manu-
BOSTON .	American Academy of Arts		factures, &c.
	and Sciences.	EDINBURGH .	Merchant Company.
BRUSSELS .	Royal Belgian Acad. of Sciences.	EDINBURGH .	New College.
BUDA-PESTH .	Hungarian Acad. of Sciences.	EDINBURGH .	Royal College of Physicians.
COPENHAGEN .	Royal Danish Acad. of Sciences.	EDINBURGH .	Royal College of Surgeons.
CORK .	Queen's College.	EDINBURGH .	Royal High School.
DUBLIN .	King and Queen's College of	EDINBURGH .	Royal Scottish Academy.
	Physicians in Ireland.	EDINBURGH .	Royal Society.
<i>Dublin .</i>	<i>Royal College of Maynooth.</i>	EDINBURGH .	Society of Antiquaries.

EDINBURGH .	Theological College of the Episcopal Church.	MANCHESTER .	Edinburgh University Club.
EDINBURGH .	United Presbyterian College.	MILAN .	Royal Lombard Institute.
<i>Edinburgh</i> .	<i>Watt Instit. and School of Arts.</i>	MUNICH .	Royal Bavarian Acad. of Sciences.
<i>Florence</i> .	<i>Accademia della Crusca.</i>	<i>New York</i> .	<i>American Institute.</i>
FLORENCE .	Royal Institute of Higher Practical Studies.	NEW YORK .	Union Theological Seminary.
GALWAY .	Queen's College.	PARIS .	Académie de Médecine.
GLASGOW .	Anderson's College.	<i>Paris</i> .	<i>Académie des Beaux-Arts.</i>
GLASGOW .	Faculty of Phys. and Surg.	PARIS .	Académie des Inscriptions, &c.
<i>Leipzig</i> .	<i>Royal Saxon Acad. of Sciences.</i>	PARIS .	Académie des Sciences.
<i>Lisbon</i> .	<i>Royal Academy of Sciences.</i>	PARIS .	Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.
LONDON .	British Museum.	PARIS .	Académie Française.
LONDON .	Edinburgh University Club.	PARIS .	Collège de France.
LONDON .	Guy's Hospital Medical School.	PARIS .	Institut de France.
LONDON .	King's College.	PHILADELPHIA	Franklin Institute.
LONDON .	Royal Academy of Arts.	ROME .	Royal Academy of Lincei.
LONDON .	Royal College of Physicians.	<i>St Petersburg</i> .	<i>Imperial Academy of Sciences.</i>
LONDON .	Royal College of Surgeons.	<i>St Petersburg</i> .	<i>Imperial Medical Academy.</i>
LONDON .	Royal Society.	<i>Stockholm</i> .	<i>Royal Caroline Med.-Chir. Acad.</i>
LONDON .	St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School.	<i>Stockholm</i> .	<i>Royal Swedish Acad. of Sciences.</i>
LONDON .	St Thomas's Hospital.	TURIN .	Royal Academy of Sciences.
LONDON .	University College.	UPSALA .	Royal Society of Sciences.
<i>Madrid</i> .	<i>Academy of Sciences.</i>	<i>Venice</i> .	<i>Royal Venetian Institute of Sciences, Letters, and Arts.</i>
<i>Madrid</i> .	<i>Royal Acad. of Jurisprudence.</i>	<i>Vienna</i> .	<i>Imperial Academy of Sciences.</i>
		WASHINGTON .	Smithsonian Institution.

III.—DISTINGUISHED PERSONS, BENEFACTORS, AND HONORARY GRADUATES.¹

(Italics denote those who, from various causes, were not present at the Festival.)

Professor Acland, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., Oxford.
The Hon. Lord Adam.
 Robert Adam, City Chamberlain.
 Stair Agnew, M.A., Keeper of the Records of Scotland, and Registrar-General.
Charles A. Aitchison, Queen Street.
George James Allman, M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor in the University of Edinburgh.
 Bailie Anderson.
 Councillor Anderson.
 Joseph Anderson, LL.D., Secretary, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Thomas Andrews, LL.D., Vice-President of Queen's College, Belfast.
 T. C. Archer, Director, Museum of Science & Art.
His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.G., LL.D., &c.
Matthew Arnold, LL.D., London.
Alexander Asher, Q.C., M.P., Solicitor-General.
Professor Aufrecht, LL.D., Bonn.
 Professor Bain, LL.D., Aberdeen.
 John Bald, Monzie Castle.
 The Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
 The Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, Lord Advocate, LL.D., M.P.

¹ A number of persons originally in this list were afterwards appointed Delegates, or were invited to receive Honorary Degrees. Their names now appear in the lists of Delegates (p. 84) and Honorary Graduates (p. 11) only.

Arthur J. Balfour of Whittinghame, LL.D., M.P.
J. H. Balfour, LL.D., Emeritus Professor in
*University of Edinburgh.*¹

G. F. Barbour of Bonskeid.

Councillor Baxter.

Professor Baynes, LL.D., St Andrews.

J. Lindsay Bennet, London.

Professor Berry, LL.D., Glasgow.

Rev. Professor Birrell, D.D., St Andrews.

The Right Hon. Lord Blackburn, LL.D., London.

John Stuart Blackie, LL.D., Emeritus Professor
 in the University of Edinburgh.

Rev. Professor Blaikie, D.D.

Rev. R. P. Blakeney, D.D., LL.D., Canon of
 York Rectory, Bridlington.

E. L. I. Blyth, C.E.

Rev. Andrew A. Bonar, D.D., Glasgow.

Rev. John James Bonar, D.D., Greenock.

Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, D.D., St Andrews.

Sir Thomas J. Boyd.

Treasurer Boyd.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

Councillor Bryden.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry,
*K.G., D.C.L., LL.D.*²

Councillor Buchanan.

James Buchanan, Oswald Road.

T. R. Buchanan, M.P.

James Burgess, F.R.G.S., LL.D.

W. F. Burnley, Ainslie Place.

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Bute, LL.D.

Alexander Campbell of Cammo.

James Alexander Campbell, LL.D., M.P.

Andrew Carnegie, New York and Pittsburg.

John Christison, W.S.

Councillor Clapperton.

Bailie Clark, Master of Merchant Company.

The Hon. Lord Rutherford Clark, LL.D.

Sheriff Clark, LL.D., Glasgow.

Archibald Coats, Woodside, Paisley.

Sir Peter Coats of Auchendrane.

A. D. Cockburn, Athole Crescent.

Auguste Colding, LL.D., Copenhagen.

James Colston, Regent Terrace.

The Editor of the 'Courant.'

George Cousin, Bruntsfield Terrace.

Charles Cowan of Logan House.

James Cowan, Royal Terrace.

John Cowan of Beeslack.

Professor Cowell, LL.D., Cambridge.

Robert Cox, Drumsheugh Gardens.

John Crabbie of Duncow.

The Hon. Lord Craighill.

Bailie Cranston.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Bal-
carres, LL.D.

Councillor Crichton.

Major Crofton, Aide-de-Camp to Commander of
 the Forces.

Rev. Professor Crombie, D.D., St Andrews.

William Cumming, M.D., F.R.C.P.

George Miller Cunningham, C.E.

Rev. John Cunningham, D.D., Crieff.

Sir Donald Currie, K.C.M.G., M.P.

James Currie, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.

Rev. James Currie, LL.D., Church of Scotland
Training College.

Rev. Prof. A. B. Davidson, D.D., LL.D., New Coll.
Sheriff Davidson.

P. Denny, Dumbarton.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, LL.D., Secre-
tary of State, Colonial Department.

Rev. Marcus Dods, D.D., Glasgow.

J. J. Ignatius v. Döllinger, LL.D., Rector, Uni-
versity of Munich.

Councillor Drybrough.

Rev. Professor Duff, LL.D., Chairman, Edin-
 burgh School Board.

J. Matthews Duncan, M.D., LL.D., London.

Councillor Dunlop.

Rev. Jas. Oswald Dykes, D.D., London.

Andrew Edgar, LL.D., Temple, London.

Rev. Lewis Edwards, Bala.

Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I., LL.D., Wolfelee.

Rev. Principal Fairbairn, D.D., Airedale Coll.

Sir James Falshaw, Bart.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., F.R.S., K.C.S.I., LL.D.

James Fergusson, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., London.

J. R. Findlay, Rothesay Terrace.

Rev. Professor Forbes, D.D., Aberdeen.

¹ Professor Balfour died on 11th February 1884.

² The Duke of Buccleuch died on 16th April 1884.

William Forsyth, LL.D., London.

Rev. Thomas Fowler, LL.D., Professor of Logic,
President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

The Hon. Lord Fraser, LL.D.

Wm. Fraser, LL.D., Deputy Keeper of Records.
John Fulton, Clinton Road.

Professor Gairdner, M.D., LL.D., Glasgow.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Galloway.

*Sir Alexander T. Galt, LL.D., High Commissioner
of Canada.*

Professor Gardiner, LL.D., King's College, London.

Richard Garnett, LL.D., British Museum.

J. T. Gibson-Craig, W.S.

Councillor Gilmour.

*The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, LL.D., D.C.L.,
First Lord of the Treasury.*

George Gore, LL.D., Birmingham.

Rev. A. B. Grosart, LL.D., Blackburn.

R. H. Gunning, M.D., London.

Sheriff Guthrie, LL.D., Glasgow.

James Haldane, C.A.

Bailie Hall.

*The Most Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, M.P.,
LL.D., Secretary of State, War Department.*

Thomas Harvey, LL.D., Rector, Edinburgh
Academy.

Rev. Edwin Hatch, D.D., Vice-Principal of St
Mary's Hall, Oxford.

Councillor Hay.

Councillor Henry.

Jón A. Hjaltalín, Iceland.

David Milne Home of Milne-Graden, LL.D.

Councillor Hope.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun.

The Right Hon. Lord Houghton, LL.D., London.

James Houldsworth, Coltness House.

Alexander Howe, W.S.

William Huggins, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., London.

R. Hutcheson of Hillwood, Lord Dean of Guild.
Convener Hutton.

Professor Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S., London.

*G. Rolin-Jacquemyns, LL.D., Belgian Minister of
the Interior.*

Robert Jardine of Castlemilk, M.P.

Professor Jebb, LL.D., Glasgow.

David Jeffrey, Randolph Crescent.

Charles Jenner, Easter Duddingston Lodge.

R. Bruce Johnston, W.S.

Rev. Professor Johnstone, D.D.

J. Prescott Joule, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., Manchester.

Rev. John Kennedy, D.D., Hampstead.

Captain W. R. Kennedy, R.N., Commanding
H.M.S. Lord Warden, Queensferry.

Rev. Professor Ker, D.D.

The Hon. Lord Kinnear, LL.D.

Professor Dr Kissner, Königsberg.

Rev. Professor Laidlaw, D.D.

Rev. M. Lantaret, D.D., Pomaret.

James Law, Buckingham Terrace.

Sir J. B. Lawes, F.R.S., LL.D., Rothamsted.

James D. Lawrie of Monkkrigg.

Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes, D.D., Clyffe.

Henry Leck, Hollybush.

The Hon. Lord Lee.

Rev. Professor Lee, D.D., Glasgow.

Rev. Alexander Leitch, D.D.

Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S., London.

Charles B. Logan, W.S., Crown Agent.

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lothian, K.T.

E. L. Lushington, LL.D., Maidstone.

Dr Stevenson Macadam, School of Medicine.

Major-General A. Macdonald, Commander of
the Forces in Scotland.

Councillor Macdonald.

Councillor Macdougald.

William M'Ewan, Manor Place.

John Macfie, Hope Terrace.

R. A. Macfie of Dreghorn.

Rev. James M'Gregor, D.D.

Councillor M'Intosh.

Æneas J. G. Mackay, LL.D., Emeritus Professor
in the University of Edinburgh.

W. Mackinnon of Balinakill and Loup.

Councillor M'Lachlan.

Rev. Alex. Maelaren, D.D., Manchester.

Duncan M'Laren, Newington House.

The Hon. Lord M'Laren, LL.D.

Rev. Hugh Macmillan, D.D., Greenock.

Lord Provost M'Onie, Glasgow.

Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., LL.D., London.

Rev. George Matheson, D.D., Inellan.

H. M. Matheson, Lombard Street, London.

Lord Provost Matthews, Aberdeen.

J. G. Menzies, Grosvenor Crescent.

- W. D. Menzies, Grosvenor Crescent.
 Councillor Miller.
Sir William Miller, Bart. of Manderston.
The Right Hon. Lord Moncreiff, LL.D.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Moray.
Professor Morley, LL.D., London.
Charles Morrison of Islay.
 F. J. Mouat, M.D., London.
 Rev. Professor Moulton, D.D., Cambridge.
 John T. Mowbray, W.S., LL.D.
 Professor F. Max Müller, LL.D., Oxford.
 Rev. H. A. J. Munro, D.C.L., LL.D., Trinity
 College, Cambridge.
The Hon. Lord Mure.
 J. A. H. Murray, LL.D., Millhill, Middlesex.
 T. G. Murray, W.S.
 Thomas Nelson, St Leonard's.
 William Nelson, Salisbury Green.
 Alexander Nicolson, LL.D., Sheriff-Substitute,
 Kirkeudbright.
Sir Richard Owen, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., British
Museum.
G. E. Paget, M.D., LL.D., Cambridge.
F. T. Palgrave, LL.D., London.
 Provost Paterson, St Andrews.
Sir Joseph Noel Paton, LL.D.
A. W. Potts, LL.D., Fettes College.
J. O. Halliwell Phillippis, LL.D., Brighton.
Rev. K. M. Phin, D.D.
 The Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., M.P.,
 LL.D., F.R.S.
 Councillor Pollard.
Frederick Pollock, LL.D., London.
 Rev. W. B. Pope, D.D., Didsbury College.
Professor Bonamy Price, LL.D., Oxford.
 The Hon. B. F. Primrose, C.B.
Sir Andrew Crombie Ramsay, LL.D., London.
 Professor Ramsay, LL.D., Glasgow.
 Rev. John Rankine, D.D., Sorn.
 The Right Hon. Lord Reay, LL.D., D.C.L.
 John J. Reid, Queen's and Lord Treasurer's
 Remembrancer.
 James H. Renton, Park Lane, London.
The Editor of the 'Daily Review.'
Rev. H. R. Reynolds, D.D., Cheshunt College.
His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon,
K.G., D.C.L., LL.D.
- Councillor Ritchie.
Rev. George Ritchie, D.D.
 Bailie Roberts.
Rev. Professor Roberts, D.D., St Andrews.
 Councillor James Robertson.
 Councillor Charles Robertson.
 Rev. F. L. Robertson, D.D., Glasgow.
Rev. Professor Rogers, D.D., Belfast.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, LL.D.
 Rev. A. J. Ross, D.D., Snelston Rectory.
Reinhold Rost, LL.D., Principal Librarian, In-
dia Office.
 Councillor Russell.
Rev. Principal Sanday, D.D., Oxford.
 Professor J. B. Sanderson, F.R.S., LL.D., Oxford.
Rev. Adolph Saphir, D.D., London.
 The Editor of the 'Scotsman.'
Rev. R. S. Scott, D.D., Glasgow.
 Sir C. Farquhar Shand, LL.D.
 James Shand, Upper Ground Street, London.
The Hon. Lord Shand.
 Thomas Shapter, LL.D., Sudbury, Derby.
The Right Hon. Viscount Sherbrooke, D.C.L.,
LL.D.
John Simon, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., London.
 John Skelton, LL.D.
W. F. Skene, W.S., D.C.L., LL.D.
 William Skinner, City Clerk.
Rev. Professor Smeaton, D.D.
 S. Smiles, LL.D., London.
 George Smith, C.I.E., LL.D.
 Rev. H. W. Smith, D.D., Kirknewton.
 J. Duncan Smith, S.S.C.
 Rev. Professor Smith, D.D.
Robert Angus Smith, LL.D., F.R.S., Manchester.
 R. M. Smith, Bellevue Crescent.
 W. Smith, LL.D., Vice-President, Philosophical
 Institution.
 T. B. Sprague, M.A., Buckingham Terrace.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair, K.T.
 Councillor Steel.
 Sir John Steell, R.S.A.
 Rev. R. H. Stevenson, D.D.
 Rev. Robert Stevenson, D.D., Dalry.
 Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson, D.D., Dublin.
 Professor Balfour Stewart, F.R.S., LL.D., Man-
 chester.

Sir M. R. Shaw Stewart, Bart., of Greenock.
J. Hutcheson Stirling, LL.D.
 Rev. R. H. Story, D.D., Roseneath.
Rev. John Stoughton, D.D., London.
 Rev. A. Moody Stuart, D.D.
 Rev. John Stuart, D.D.
 The Right Rev. W. Stubbs, D.D., LL.D., Lord
 Bishop-Elect of Chester.
 Councillor Sutter.
 Professor Swan, LL.D., Ardhapel, Helensburgh.
Provost Swan, Kirkealdy.
A. Campbell Swinton of Kinnerghame, LL.D.
 Councillor Tait.
 Rev. Isaac Taylor, LL.D., Settrington Rectory.
*Allen Thomson, M.D., LL.D., Kensington.*¹
The Right Hon. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., LL.D.,
Chief Secretary for Ireland.
 Rev. H. B. Tristram, F.R.S., LL.D., Durham.
 Councillor Turnbull.
Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., London.
 Andrew Usher, Blackford Park.
 Professor Veitch, LL.D., Glasgow.
Rev. Prof. Wace, D.D., King's College, London.
S. D. Waddy, M.P.
 Councillor Walcot.

James Walker of Dalry.
Rev. James Walker, D.D., Carnwath.
 Councillor Wallace.
Rev. James Wardrop, D.D., West Calder.
 The Right Hon. Lord Watson, LL.D.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss and March,
 LL.D.
J. Westlake, Q.C., LL.D., London.
 Councillor John White.
 Councillor Robert White.
 Rev. Alexander Whyte, D.D.
Professor A. W. Williamson, LL.D., University
College, London.
 Professor W. C. Williamson, LL.D., Manchester.
 Charles E. Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E., H.M. Senior
 Inspector of Schools.
 Rev. J. H. Wilson, D.D.
 Rev. J. Stewart Wilson, D.D., New Abbey.
 Rev. William Wilson, D.D.
Prof. Wm. Wright, D.C.L., LL.D., Cambridge.
William Aldis Wright, LL.D., Cambridge.
R. S. Wylie, W.S., LL.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Young, LL.D.
 Bailie Younger.
William Younger, Auchen Castle.

The invitations to Universities and other Learned Bodies (see lists 1 and 2, pp. 4, 5), issued in name of the Chancellor, the Rector, and the Principal of the University, were in the following terms :—

TERCENTENARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The University of Edinburgh, founded in 1583, having now completed its Three Hundredth Session, it has been resolved to celebrate its Tercentenary in Easter week next, upon the 16th, 17th, and 18th April 1884, and to invite Delegates from the most celebrated Universities, Colleges, and Learned Societies in the world to be present on the occasion. We, the undersigned, therefore respectfully invite the _____ to send a representative to be the guest of the University of Edinburgh during the days before mentioned. We beg to be favoured with an early answer to this invitation, and we request that, if a Delegate from the _____ is to honour us with his presence, his name and titles may as soon as possible be communicated.

In name and by authority of the University of Edinburgh,

JOHN INGLIS, *Chancellor.*
 STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, *Rector.*
 A. GRANT, *Principal.*

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, *December 1883.*

¹ Dr Thomson died on 21st March 1884.

The following invitation was addressed to the persons above enumerated (see list No. 3, p. 6):—

SIR,

The University of Edinburgh, founded in 1583, having now completed its Three Hundredth Session, it has been resolved to celebrate its Terecentenary upon the 16th, 17th, and 18th April next. In name of the University, we, the undersigned, respectfully request the honour of your presence at the celebration during those days.

We have the honour to be, sir, your faithful servants,

JOHN INGLIS, *Chancellor.*

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, *Rector.*

A. GRANT, *Principal.*

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, *January 1884.*

To these invitations numerous acceptances were received. A list of the Delegates who were present at the Festival will be found on pp. 84-88. A number of Universities and Learned Bodies were, however, unable to send Delegates, owing to their distance from Scotland, the shortness of the vacation at their disposal, or other causes; while considerations of business or health prevented many individuals from attending.

c.—OFFERS OF HONORARY DEGREES.

On 23d February 1884 it was resolved by the Senatus Academicus to offer honorary degrees to the following distinguished persons,¹ whose names had been submitted by the four Faculties:—

I.—DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

(Italics denote those who were unable to attend. Those within brackets received the degree in absentia.)

Asterisks denote the Delegates.)

*Rev. Professor Ezra Abbot, D.D., LL.D., Harvard University, U.S.A.*²

**Rev. Professor Beets, Utrecht.*

**Rev. Professor Briggs, D.D., New York.*

[*Philotheos Bryennios, Metropolitan of Nicomedia, Constantinople.*]

**Very Rev. Principal Caird, D.D., Glasgow.*

*Rev. Professor C. P. Caspari, D.D., Christiania.*³

Rev. T. K. Cheyne, Rector of Tendring.

Very Rev. R. W. Church, Dean of St Paul's, London.

Rev. Canon F. C. Cook, Exeter.

*Rev. Professor Delitzsch, Leipzig.*³

[*Rev. Professor I. A. Dorner, Berlin.*⁴]

Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham.

Rev. Professor Geo. P. Fisher, D.D., Yale Theological Seminary, U.S.A.

Rev. Professor Godet, D.D., Neuchatel.

**Rev. Professor W. H. Green, D.D., Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.*

*Right Rev. Karl Joseph v. Hefele, D.D., Bishop of Rothenburg, Germany.*³

*Rev. Professor Hilzenfeld, Jena.*³

Rev. President R. D. Hitchcock, D.D., LL.D., Union Theological Seminary, New York.

¹ These lists include the names of a number of the Delegates added subsequently. The full designations of the Tercenary Honorary Graduates will be found on pp. 89-99.

² Professor Abbot died on 21st March 1884.

³ See footnote 3, p. 14.

⁴ Professor Dorner died on 8th July 1884.

Rev. Professor Kuenen, D.D., LL.D., Leyden.

Rev. J. Cameron Lees, D.D.¹

Rev. James Martineau, D.D., Principal of
Manchester New College, London.

His Eminence Cardinal Newman.

Very Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, D.D., Peterborough.

Very Rev. Principal Pirie, D.D., Aberdeen.

Rev. E. de Pressensé, D.D., Senator, Paris.

*Rev. Principal Rainy, D.D., Edinburgh.

[Rev. Professor Edward Reuss, Strassburg.]

Rev. George Salmon, D.D., D.C.L., Regius Professor of Divinity, Trinity College, Dublin.

His Grace Archbishop Trench, Dublin.

*Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, D.D., St Andrews.

Rev. Canon Westcott, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, King's College, Cambridge.

Right Rev. Bishop Wordsworth, St Andrews.

II.—DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

(Italics denote those who were unable to attend. Those within brackets received the degree in absentia.

Asterisks denote the Delegates.)

Rev. W. Lindsay Alexander, D.D.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B.,
LL.D., Commander of the Forces, Aldershot.

R. Rowand Anderson, Architect.

Professor T. M. C. Asser, LL.D., Amsterdam.²

*G. W. Balfour, M.D., P.R.C.P., Edinburgh.

*Professor C. H. D. Buys's Ballot, Utrecht.

Fordyce Barker, M.D., LL.D., President of the
New York Academy of Medicine.

Professor de Bary, Strassburg.

Professor P. Leroy-Beaulieu, Collège de France.

*John S. Billings, M.D., Washington, U.S.A.

Sir G. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., India Office.

[J. B. J. D. Boussingault, Membre de l'Institut.]

Sir William Bowman, Bart., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

*J. S. Bristowe, M.D., F.R.S., &c., London.

John C. Brodie, Deputy Keeper of H.M. Signet.

Professor Brouardel, Paris.

Robert Browning, D.C.L.

Professor J. Bryce, M.P., D.C.L., Oxford.

Professor Bugge, Christiania.

Dr Georg Bühler, Professor of Sanscrit, Vienna.

[Professor R. W. v. Bunsen, F.R.S., Heidelberg.]

George Burnett, Lyon King of Arms.

Sir James Caird, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Rev. Principal Cairns, D.D.

*E. M. Caro, Membre de l'Institut, Paris.

Professor Dr Julius Victor Carus, Leipzig.

Professor Cayley, Cambridge.

Professor J. M. Chareot, Paris.

Professor Dr J. B. A. Chauveau, Lyons.

[M. E. Chevreul, Membre de l'Institut, Paris.]

*Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, Chancellor of
the Exchequer.*

Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

Professor Cobet, Leyden.

Right Rev. Bishop Cotterill, D.D.

Surgeon-General Thomas Crawford, M.D., Director-General, Army Medical Department.

*Luigi Cremona, Prof. of Mathematics, Rome.

Professor Ernst Curtius, Berlin.

Professor J. D. Dana, LL.D., Yale College, U.S.A.

*John William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., Principal of McGill College, Montreal.

[The Hon. Lord Deas.]

Professor F. C. Donders, Utrecht.

*Sir W. Fettes Douglas, P.R.S.A.

Professor Dumas, Académie des Sciences, Paris.³

*Professor Dr Elze, Halle.

[J. E. Erdmann, Professor of Philosophy, Halle.]

*J. E. Erichsen, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., London.

The Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P., Postmaster-General.⁴

*Sir S. Ferguson, Q.C., LL.D., Dublin.

Prof. Dr Carl Ritter Braun v. Fernwald, Vienna.

[Professor H. L. Fleischer, Leipzig.]

W. H. Flower, LL.D., F.R.S., Director of Natural History Department, British Museum.

¹ See footnote 3, p. 14.

² Professor Asser afterwards received the degree at the Graduation Ceremonial on 1st August 1884.

³ Professor Dumas died on 1st April 1884.

⁴ Mr Fawcett died on 6th November 1884.

Prof. Edward Frankland, D.C.L., F.R.S., Normal
School of Science, South Kensington Museum.
Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L.
[The Right Hon. Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bart.¹]
James Anthony Froude, D.C.L.
Charles Clermont Gamneau, Paris.
Professor C. Gegenbaur, Heidelberg.
Archibald Geikie, F.R.S., Director-General of
Geological Survey, London.
*David Gill, LL.D., F.R.S.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, LL.D.,
Lord Clerk Register.
*Professor Dr Rudolf Gneist, Berlin.*²
Professor Dr L. Goldschmidt, Berlin.
Professor Goodwin, Harvard College, U.S.A.
Professor Asa Gray, Harvard College, U.S.A.
*O. Gréard, Membre de l'Institut, Paris.
*Principal Greenwood, Manchester.
[Samuel D. Gross, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Professor
of Surgery, Jefferson College, Philadelphia.³]
Sir Wm. W. Gull, Bt., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.
Professor David Bierens de Haan, Leyden.
E. Haeckel, Professor of Zoology, Jena.
D. Rutherford Haldane, M.D., F.R.S.E.
Charles Halle, Manchester.
The Right Hon. Lord Provost Harrison.
*Rev. S. Haughton, Trinity College, Dublin.
Professor H. L. F. von Helmholtz, Berlin.
[F.G.J. Henle, Professor of Anatomy, Göttingen.]
Professor Hermite, Académie des Sciences, Paris.
Barthélemy St Hilaire, Paris.
*Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, K.C.S.I., C.B., Kew.*⁴
[Professor Joseph Hyrtl, Vienna.]
Sir William Jenner, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Professor Dr Rudolf von Jhering, Göttingen.
*Rev. B. Jowett, Master of Balliol College,
Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.
Thomas Keith, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
Professor G. Kirchhoff, Berlin.
Professor A. von Kölliker, Würzburg.
Professor Kovalevsky, St Petersburg.
Professor E. E. Kummer, Berlin.
Professor Adolph Kussmaul, Strassburg.

Professor Baron von Langenbeck, Berlin.
*Professor de Laveleye, Liège.
Rev. Professor J. Legge, Oxford.
*Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., D.C.L.
Comte Ferdinand de Lesseps.
Very Rev. Dean Liddell, D.D., Oxford.
*His Excellency J. Russell Lowell, D.C.L., LL.D.
*Sir J. Lubbock, Bt., M.P., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D.
[Professor Ludwig, Leipzig.]
J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., Dean of the Faculty
of Advocates.
*Professor Madvig, Copenhagen.*²
Sir Henry J. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., D.C.L.,
Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
[Count Terenzio Mamiani Della Rovere.]
[His Excellency P. S. Mancini, Minister for
Foreign Affairs, Rome.]
*John Marshall, F.R.S., President, Royal College
of Surgeons of England.
*Professor F. de Martens, St Petersburg.
*His Excellency M. Martinez, Chilian Am-
bassador.
H. Maudsley, M.D., F.R.C.P., London.
Professor Dr Konrad Maurer, Munich.
*Professor Mendelcieff, St Petersburg.
Very Rev. Dean Merivale, D.C.L.
*A. Mézières, Membre de l'Institut, Paris.
*Professor Dr Mommsen, Berlin.*²
His Excellency Sir R. B. D. Morier, K.C.B.
Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D.
*H. Gueneau de Mussy, M.D., Paris.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T.
Professor S. Newcomb, LL.D., Washington, U.S.A.
Professor C. T. Newton, British Museum.
*His Excellency Count Costantino Nigra, Doc-
tor of Laws, Italian Ambassador.
Professor Theodor Nöldeke, Strassburg.
E. Nys, Judge of Higher Tribunal, Brussels.
L. Ollier, Professor of Surgery, Lyons.
Rev. Sir Fred. A. G. Ouseley, Bart., LL.D., Mus.
Doc., Professor of Music, Oxford.
Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.
*Louis Pasteur, Membre de l'Institut, Paris.⁵

¹ Sir Bartle Frere died on 29th May 1884.

² Professor Gross died on 6th May 1884.

³ Sir J. D. Hooker afterwards received the degree at the Graduation Ceremonial on 1st August 1884.

⁴ It may be mentioned here that the degree was offered to M. Pasteur and many others before their appointment as Delegates.

² See footnote 3, p. 14.

*His Excellency Baron de Penedo, Brazilian Ambassador.
 *G. Perrot, Membre de l'Institut, Paris.
 *Professor Max von Pettenkofer, Munich.
Rev. Principal N. Porter, D.D., Yale College, U.S.A.
 *W. O. Priestley, M.D., &c., London.
 [Dr L. v. Ranke, Professor of History, Berlin.]
 Major-General Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D.
 *The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, D.C.L., Professor of Experimental Physics, Cambridge.
 Sir John Watt Reid, K.C.B., M.D., Director-General, Medical Department, Royal Navy.
Professor J. Ernest Renan, Collège de France.
 *Professor the Abbé Renard, Louvain.
 *Professor Rivier, Brussels.
Professor Dr W. G. F. Roscher, Leipzig.
Professor Dr Rudolf von Roth, Tübingen.
*John Ruskin, D.C.L.*¹
 *Professor Count Saffi, Bologna.
 *Professor Saxtorph, Copenhagen.
 Professor Dr O. Schmiedeberg, Strassburg.
 Professor J. R. Seeley, Cambridge.
 Principal Shairp, LL.D., St Andrews.
 Professor H. Sidgwick, Cambridge.
 *E. H. Sieveking, M.D., F.R.C.P., London.
Professor Jules Simon, Institut de France.

Rev. Professor W. W. Skeat, Cambridge.
 *John Smith, M.D., P.R.C.S., Edinburgh.
 The Hon. Sir James F. Stephen, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.
Whitley Stokes, London.
 Professor Dr B. J. Stokvis, Amsterdam.
 *Professor Storm, Christiania.
Dr H. v. Sybel, Director of State Records, Berlin.
 *Professor Szabó, Pesth.
Professor Tarnier, Paris.
 [The Right Hon. Lord Tennyson, D.C.L., F.R.S.]
 R. Y. Tyrrell, Professor of Greek, Dublin.
 *Professor Ussing, Copenhagen.
 *Professor Vera, Naples.
 *Professor Pasquale Villari, Florence.
 *Professor Rudolf Virchow, M.D., Berlin.
His Excellency W. H. Waddington, Ambassador of France, London.
 Patrick Heron Watson, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
 *The Hon. Justice R. West, Bombay.
Francis Wharton, LL.D., Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
Professor W. D. Whitney, Yale College, U.S.A.
*Dr Wiese, Potsdam.*²
 *Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.S., &c., London.
Professor Windscheid, Leipzig.
 *Professor van der Wyck, Groningen.
 Col. H. Yule, C.B., Mem. of the Council of India.
 [Dr E. Zeller, Professor of Philosophy, Berlin.]

The invitation to the persons above enumerated was in the following terms :—

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, *February 1884.*

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh do themselves the honour of inviting _____ to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity (Laws), in Edinburgh, on the 17th April 1884, at the Festival of the Tercentenary of the Foundation of the University.

In name and by authority of the Senatus Academicus,

A. GRANT, *Principal.*

To these invitations also numerous acceptances were received; but a number of the persons invited were unable to be present, while a few declined the degree.³

¹ Mr Ruskin declined the degree.

² Dr Wiese received the degree *in absentia* at the Graduation Ceremonial on 1st August 1884.

³ Professors Caspari, Delitzsch, Gneist, Hilzenfeld, Madvig, and Mommsen, the Right Rev. Bishop v. Hefele, and Dr Cameron Lees, thought themselves precluded from accepting the degree of the University of Edinburgh by the terms of similar diplomas which they had received from other Universities. It may be observed here that degrees are not conferred by the University of Edinburgh *in absentia*, except on special cause shown. Those persons, however, who were invited to receive the degree at the Tercentenary Ceremonial, but were unable to be present, are entitled to come to receive it at any of the ordinary Graduation Ceremonials, held in the third week of April and on 1st August annually.

d.—RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

It was also the duty of the Senatus Academicus to arrange for the accommodation of the University guests. Those who accepted the invitation of the University and were present at the Festival were 190 in number (see Lists of Delegates and new Graduates, pp. 84-99), of whom 23 were resident in or near Edinburgh, while 20 preferred residing at a hotel or in private apartments. Of the remaining 147, about 60 were received by professors and other office-bearers of the University, and the others by old *alumni* of the University, and by private citizens. Besides these guests, consisting of delegates and those distinguished persons to whom honorary degrees were offered, 190 other persons, chiefly consisting of benefactors and former honorary graduates, accepted the invitation "to attend the Festival," and were present (see List III., p. 6). Of that number, about 14 were received by office-bearers of the University and 32 by other persons, while the remainder were either citizens of Edinburgh or resided with friends or in private apartments. The following is a list of the Hosts (besides whom many other persons had offered hospitality if required) and their Guests :—

Small capitals in second column denote Delegates, and italic type other guests.

REV. DR ALISON, 1 S. Lauder Road . . .	<i>Rev. T. K. Cheyne, Tendring.</i>
ARTHUR ALISON, 3 Moray Place . . .	{ PROFESSOR BOURCART, Nancy. <i>Professor Ollier, Lyons.</i>
PROFESSOR ANNANDALE, 34 Charlotte Square	{ PROFESSOR ERICHSEN, London. PROFESSOR MARSHALL, London.
DR G. W. BALFOUR, 17 Walker Street . .	<i>Surgeon-General Thomas Crawford, London.</i>
MISS BANNATYNE, 21 Glencairn Crescent .	<i>Right Hon. Lord Watson.</i>
A. BEATSON BELL, 2 Eglinton Crescent .	PRINCIPAL TULLOCH, St Andrews.
DR GEO. A. BERRY, 23 Rutland Street . .	<i>Sir W. Muir.</i>
REV. J. S. BLACK, 6 Oxford Terrace . . .	PROFESSOR STORM, Christiania.
PROFESSOR BLACKIE, 9 Douglas Crescent .	{ PROFESSOR DONNER, Helsingfors. PROFESSOR MINAIEFF, St Petersburg.
HUGH BLAIR, 12 Clarendon Crescent . . .	ALEXANDER WHITELAW, Glasgow.
PATRICK BLAIR, 19 Ainslie Place . . .	{ HIS EXCELLENCY MARCIAL MARTINEZ, Chilian Ambassador.
REV. DR HORATIUS BONAR, 10 Palmerston Road	<i>Rev. Dr Andrew Bonar, Glasgow.</i>
HORATIUS BONAR, 15 Strathearn Place . .	<i>Rev. Dr John James Bonar, Greenock.</i>
PROFESSOR BALDWIN BROWN, 126 Princes Street	<i>Dr Richard Garnett, British Museum.</i>
PROFESSOR CRUM BROWN, 8 Belgrave Crescent	{ PROFESSOR MENDELEIEFF, St Petersburg. PROFESSOR STOKES, Cambridge. <i>Professor Frankland, London.</i> <i>Professor von Helmholtz, Berlin.</i>
JOHN BROWN, 7 Morningside Place . . .	<i>Rev. Dr J. Stewart Wilson, New Abbey.</i>

DR ALEXANDER BRUCE, 16 Alva Street .	DAVID GILL, Cape Town.
DR WILLIAM BRYCE, 31 Charlotte Square .	<i>Professor Bryce, Oxford.</i>
A. BUCHAN, 72 Northumberland Street .	PROFESSOR BALLOT, Utrecht.
T. R. BUCHANAN, 10 Moray Place . . .	SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart.
MRS BUCHANAN, 51 Lauriston Place . .	PROFESSOR STRASZEWSKI, Cracow.
PROFESSOR BUTCHER, 27 Palmerston Place	{ REV. S. HAUGHTON, Trinity College, Dublin.
	{ SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, P.R.A.
	{ <i>Professor Sidgwick, Cambridge.</i>
DR F. CADELL, 5 Castle Terrace	{ PROFESSOR ANGELLIER, Douai.
	{ PROFESSOR HEINRICH, Lyons.
PROFESSOR CALDERWOOD, 7 Napier Road .	{ REV. PROFESSOR BRIGGS, New York.
	{ PRINCIPAL DAWSON, Montreal.
REV. PROFESSOR CHARTERIS, 4 Greenhill Gardens	{ <i>Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes, Clyffe.</i>
	{ <i>Rev. Dr W. Fleming Stevenson, Dublin.</i>
PROFESSOR CHIENE, 21 Ainslie Place . . .	PROFESSOR SAXTORPH, Copenhagen.
SIR A. CHRISTISON, Bart., 40 Moray Place .	<i>Sir Joseph Fayrer.</i>
PROFESSOR CHRYSTAL, 5 Belgrave Crescent .	{ PROFESSOR CREMONA, Rome.
	{ <i>Professor Hermite, Paris.</i>
BAILIE CLARK, 11 Melville Crescent . . .	{ SANDFORD FLEMING, Kingston, Canada.
	{ <i>Rev. Professor Moulton, Cambridge.</i>
DR T. S. CLOUSTON, Tipperlinn House . .	<i>Dr Maudsley, London.</i>
J. P. COLDSTREAM, 6 Buckingham Terrace .	PROFESSOR STENGEL, Marburg.
BISHOP COTTERILL, 56 Manor Place . . .	<i>Very Rev. Dean Merivale, Ely.</i>
ROBERT COX (of Gorgie), 34 Drumsheugh Gardens	{ OCTAVE GRÉARD, Paris.
	{ <i>Comte de Lesseps, Paris.</i>
LIEUT.-COLONEL DAWSON, 54 Palmerston Place	DR W. B. CARPENTER, London.
R. T. DOLAN, 8 Abercromby Place	PRESIDENT MOFFETT, Queen's College, Galway.
REV. CANON DOWDEN, Gillsland Road . . .	<i>Rev. Professor Salmon, Trinity College, Dublin.</i>
WILLIAM DRUMMOND, 4 Learmonth Terrace .	<i>Rev. Dr John Cunningham, Crief.</i>
MRS MORISON DUNCAN, 14 Melville Street .	{ PROFESSOR VAN DER WYCK, Groningen.
	{ <i>Principal Shairp, St Andrews.</i>
	{ <i>Dr R. H. Gunning, London.</i>
PROFESSOR EGGELING, 15 Hatton Place . .	{ PROFESSOR HOFFMANN, Kiel.
	{ PROFESSOR KIELHORN, Göttingen.
	{ PROFESSOR ZUPITZA, Berlin.
COLONEL ELLIOT, Murrayfield	<i>Sir Walter Elliot.</i>
W. M. ELLIS, 49 Minto Street	<i>Archibald Geikie, Geological Survey, London.</i>
MRS FAIRBAIRN, 85 Leith Walk	<i>Rev. Principal Fairbairn.</i>
SIR JAMES FALSHAW, Bart., 14 Belgrave Crescent	<i>Rev. Dr W. B. Pope, Didsbury College.</i>
J. HOPE FINLAY, 19 Glencairn Crescent . .	PRINCIPAL GREENWOOD, Manchester.
WILLIAM FINLAY, 16 Belgrave Crescent . .	PRESIDENT SULLIVAN, Queen's College, Cork.
REV. PROFESSOR FLINT, Craigmillar Park .	{ E. CARO, Paris.
	{ PROFESSOR MÉZIÈRES, Paris.
	{ <i>Rev. Canon Westcott, King's College, Cambridge.</i>
	{ <i>Rev. Dr Hatch, Oxford.</i>
GENERAL FORLONG, 11 Douglas Crescent .	{ DR G. W. LEITNER, Lahore.
	{ <i>Ch. Clermont-Ganneau, Paris.</i>

PROF. A. CAMPBELL FRASER, 20 Chester Street	{ <i>Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham.</i> <i>Rev. Professor Fowler, Oxford.</i> <i>Rev. Dr Isaac Taylor, Settrington Rectory.</i>
PROFESSOR T. R. FRASER, 37 Melville Street	{ PROFESSOR BALL, Paris. <i>Professor Schmiedeberg, Strassburg.</i> <i>Professor Stokvis, Amsterdam.</i>
HENRY GOUDY, 9 Dundas Street	{ PROFESSOR SCHIPPER, Vienna. <i>Professor Kissner, Königsberg.</i>
PRINCIPAL SIR A. GRANT, Bart., 21 Lansdowne Crescent	{ HON. JUSTICE WEST, Bombay. <i>Professor Tyrrell, Dublin.</i>
PROFESSOR GREENFIELD, 7 Heriot Row	{ DR JOHN S. BRISTOWE, London. <i>Professor Chauveau, Lyons.</i>
RICHARD HALDANE, Murrayfield	PROFESSOR VENABLE, Virginia, U.S.A.
MRS HARGRAVE, 38 India Street	<i>Professor Balfour Stewart, Manchester.</i>
LORD PROVOST HARRISON, 7 Whitehouse Terrace	{ DR JOHN S. BILLINGS, Washington. <i>Sir Wm. W. Gull, Bart.</i>
ARCHIBALD HEWAT, 12 Saxe-Coburg Place	DR ANDREW FERGUS, Glasgow.
JOHN HOPE, 31 Moray Place	<i>Rev. Canon Blakeney, Bridlington.</i>
THOMAS HUNTER, 5 Henderson Row	<i>Dr J. A. H. Murray, Millhill, Middlesex.</i>
CHARLES JENNER, Easter Duddingston Lodge	<i>Sir William Jenner, Bart.</i>
R. BRUCE JOHNSTON, 18 Royal Circus	{ <i>Sir Peter Coats of Auchendrane.</i> <i>Archibald Coats, Paisley.</i>
LORD KINNEAR, 2 Moray Place	<i>Hon. Justice Sir James F. Stephen.</i>
PROFESSOR KIRKPATRICK, Murrayfield	{ PROFESSOR ASK, Lund. PROFESSOR CLEVE, Upsala.
PROFESSOR LAURIE, Duddingston	PROFESSOR VILLARI, Florence.
LORD LEE, 26 Charlotte Square	<i>Rev. Professor Lee, Glasgow.</i>
DR LITTLEJOHN, 24 Royal Circus	{ PROFESSOR ELZE, Halle. PROFESSOR FREDET, Clermont.
R. LOCKHART, Polwarth Terrace	<i>Professor Jebb, Glasgow.</i>
PROFESSOR LORIMER, 1 Bruntsfield Crescent	{ PROFESSOR DE MARTENS, St Petersburg. <i>Judge Nys, Brussels.</i>
GEORGE LUMSDEN, 30 Drumsheugh Gardens	<i>Dr James Alex. Campbell, M.P.</i>
DR M'BRIDE, 16 Chester Street	PROFESSOR CHIARI, Prague.
DR M'CALLUM, 3 Brandon Street	PRINCIPAL PETERSON, University Coll., Dundee.
J. M. M'CANDLISH, 27 Drumsheugh Gardens	{ PROFESSOR VERA, Naples. <i>Professor Seeley, Cambridge.</i>
FRANCIS A. MACKAY, 3 Buckingham Terrace	<i>Sir John Watt Reid.</i>
A. K. MACKENZIE, 19 Grosvenor Crescent	<i>Rev. Dr H. B. Tristram, Durham.</i>
THOMAS M'KIE, 1 Gloucester Place	<i>Professor Legge, Oxford.</i>
WILLIAM MACKINTOSH, 6 Randolph Crescent	{ W. MARKBY, Oxford. <i>Right Rev. Lord Bishop-Elect of Chester.</i>
PROFESSOR MACLAGAN, 28 Heriot Row	PROFESSOR DE LAVELEYE, Liège.
D. DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, 5 Eton Terrace	<i>Right Rev. Bishop Wordsworth, St Andrews.</i>
LORD M'LAREN, 46 Moray Place	{ PROFESSOR VAN HAMEL, Amsterdam. PROFESSOR SYLVESTER, Oxford.
	{ SIR WILLIAM THOMSON.

PROFESSOR MACPHERSON, 2 Randolph Cliff .	PROFESSOR MICHAELIS, Strassburg.
MISS MAIR, 5 Chester Street, . . .	PROFESSOR ONCKEN, Berne.
PROFESSOR MASSON, 58 Great King Street .	{ PROFESSOR COUNT SAFFI, Bologna.
JAMES MELVIN, 43 Drumsheugh Gardens .	{ <i>Robert Browning, D.C.L.</i>
W. D. MENZIES, 6 Grosvenor Crescent . .	PROFESSOR REIS, Portugal.
LORD MONCREIFF, 15 Great Stuart Street .	<i>Sir James Caird.</i>
W. O. MORRISON, 32 Abercromby Place .	HIS EXCELLENCY BARON DE PENEDO, Brazil.
	<i>Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L.</i>
PROFESSOR MUIRHEAD, 2 Drumsheugh Gardens	{ PROFESSOR VON PETTENKOFER, Munich.
	{ PROFESSOR RIVIER, Brussels.
	{ <i>Professor Goldschmidt, Berlin</i>
	{ <i>Sir Henry J. S. Maine.</i>
THOMAS NELSON, St Leonard's . . .	PROFESSOR GEDDES, Aberdeen.
W. NELSON, Salisbury Green . . .	{ PRESIDENT PORTER, Queen's College, Belfast.
MISS NICOLSON, 10 Warriston Crescent .	{ <i>Rev. Dr A. J. Ross, Snelston Rectory.</i>
HENRY H. NORIE, Murrayfield . . .	{ <i>Sheriff Nicolson.</i>
WHALEY B. NUTT, Grange Loan . . .	{ PROFESSOR GUIZOT, Paris.
PROF. SIR HERBERT OAKELEY, 16 Blackford Road	{ <i>Professor Newton, British Museum.</i>
DR GEO. A. PATERSON, 15 Merchiston Park .	PROFESSOR RACHMANINOFF, Kief.
REV. PRINCIPAL RAINY, 33 Douglas Crescent	<i>Rev. Prof. Sir Frederick A. G. Ouseley, Bart.</i>
JOHN RANKINE, 10 Melville Street . . .	<i>Dr Thomas Shapter, Sudbury, Derby.</i>
GEORGE READMAN, 9 Moray Place . . .	<i>Rev. E. de Pressensé, Paris.</i>
J. J. REID, 15 Belgrave Place . . .	<i>Rev. Dr John Rankine, Sorn.</i>
RALPH RICHARDSON, 10 Magdala Place .	<i>Rev. Dr Robert Stevenson, Dalry.</i>
MRS RICHARDSON, 16 Coates Crescent . .	<i>Professor Ramsay, Glasgow.</i>
DR JAMES RITCHIE, 10 Northumberland Street	{ DR A. B. ATIERTON, New Brunswick.
LIEUT.-GEN. ROBERTSON, 86 Great King Street	{ PROFESSOR ROSENBUSCH, Heidelberg.
DR D. ARGYLL ROBERTSON, 18 Charlotte Square	PROFESSOR DOIJER, Leyden.
HUGH ROSE, 3 Hillside Crescent . . .	DR SAMUEL WILKS, London.
HUGH ROSE, jun., Blackford Avenue . . .	<i>Colonel H. Yule, London.</i>
MRS GEORGE L. ROSS, 7 Forres Street .	DR E. H. SIEVEKING, London.
PROFESSOR RUTHERFORD, 14 Douglas Crescent	REV. WILLIAM STEVENSON, Ayr.
DR JAMES A. RUSSELL, Canaan Lane . .	THE ABBÉ RENARD, Brussels.
	<i>The Right Hon. Lord Napier and Ettrick.</i>
	<i>Professor J. Burdon Sanderson, Oxford.</i>
PROFESSOR SELLAR, 15 Buckingham Terrace	PROFESSOR KOVALEWSKY, Moscow.
	{ PROFESSOR JOWETT, Oxford.
	{ <i>His Excellency Sir R. Burnett David Morier.</i>
	{ <i>Professor Max Müller, Oxford.</i>
	{ <i>Rev. Dr Munro, Trinity College, Cambridge.</i>
DR JOHN SIBBALD, 3 St Margaret's Road .	PROFESSOR THORBURN, Manchester.
PROFESSOR SIMPSON, 52 Queen Street . .	{ PROFESSOR VIRCHOW, Berlin.
JOHN SMALL, 10 Carlton Terrace . . .	{ <i>Dr Fordyce Barker, New York.</i>
WALTER A. SMITH, Murrayfield . . .	<i>Professor Skeat, Cambridge.</i>
PROFESSOR PIAZZI SMYTH, 15 Royal Terrace.	<i>Rev. Principal Martineau, London.</i>
	PROFESSOR HERSCHEL, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MISS STEVENSON, 13 Randolph Crescent . . .	{	GEORGES PERROT, Paris.
	{	RIGHT HON. LORD RAYLEIGH.
	{	PROFESSOR USSING, Copenhagen.
PROF. GRAINGER STEWART, 19 Charlotte Square	{	SIR J. RISDON BENNETT.
	{	DR DYCE DUCKWORTH, London.
	{	<i>Dr F. J. Mouat, London.</i>
JAMES SYME, Millbank		<i>Sir Joseph Lister, Bart.</i>
JAMES SYME, 9 Drumsheugh Gardens . . .	{	DR WILLIAM MOORE, Dublin.
	{	PROFESSOR PEARCE, Durham.
PROFESSOR TAIT, 38 George Square . . .	{	<i>Professor Cayley, Cambridge.</i>
	{	<i>Professor de Haan, Leyden.</i>
COUTTS TROTTER, 17 Charlotte Square . .		<i>Dr W. H. Flower, London.</i>
MAJOR TROTTER, Colinton House . . .		<i>Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.</i>
MRS TROTTER, 10 Randolph Crescent . . .	{	RIGHT REV. BISHOP PERRY, London.
	{	<i>Charles Halle, Manchester.</i>
PROFESSOR TURNER, 6 Eton Terrace . . .	{	PROFESSOR VAN BENEDEN, Louvain.
	{	<i>Sir James Paget, Bart.</i>
	{	<i>Professor Acland, Oxford.</i>
MISS URQUHART, 5 St Colme Street . . .		<i>Very Rev. Dean Perowne, Peterborough.</i>
A. B. WALKER, Broughton Hall		<i>J. Lindsay Bennet, London.</i>
REV. JOHN WEBSTER, 4 Mayfield Terrace .		<i>Rev. Professor Birrell, St Andrews.</i>
MISSES WEMYSS, 3 Morningside Bank . . .		<i>Rev. Professor Forbes, Aberdeen.</i>
DR WILSON, 19 Palmerston Place		<i>Rev. Dr Hugh Macmillan, Greenock.</i>
GEORGE WILSON, Murrayfield		<i>Professor Veitch, Glasgow.</i>
PROFESSOR WILSON, 3 Whitehouse Terrace .		PROFESSOR SZABÓ, Pesth.
DR WOODHEAD, 6 Marchhall Crescent . . .		PROFESSOR THIERFELDER, Rostock.
H. GUTHRIE WRIGHT, 4 Bruntsfield Terrace .		REV. PROFESSOR BEETS, Utrecht.
ALEXANDER WYLIE, 21 Douglas Crescent . .		<i>Rev. Dr John Kennedy, Hampstead.</i>
DR P. A. YOUNG, 25 Manor Place	{	PROFESSOR GÜTERBOCK, Königsberg.
	{	PROFESSOR HOFFMANN, Dorpat.
H. J. YOUNGER, Grange Loan	{	ANT. D'ABBADIE, Paris.
	{	LOUIS PASTEUR, Paris.

It was also resolved by the Senatus Academicus to provide a University Conversation and a Banquet for the entertainment of the guests. The arrangements for the former were intrusted to the Secretary of the Senatus, and for the latter to a Banquet Committee,¹ consisting of members of the Senatus, together with several members of the General Council of the University, and presided over by the Principal.

The necessary preparations for a Religious Service in St Giles's Church were made by the Professor of Divinity and the Secretary to the Senatus, in conjunction with Dr Cameron Lees and the Committee of Management of St Giles's. The arrangements for the Tercentenary Ceremonial were undertaken by a Sub-Committee.¹

¹ The various Tercentenary Committees are named in Appendix C.

The Senatus Academicus also resolved to contribute towards the expenses of a Concert to be given by the University Musical Society, under the auspices of the Professor of Music. Lastly, the Principal and the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine agreed to entertain, at their own expense, a number of the University guests, together with the chief contributors to the University New Buildings, representatives of the medical corporations of Edinburgh, and others, at a Luncheon to be held in the new Anatomical Museum. In all these preparations the Senatus was efficiently aided by the Tercentenary Clerk,¹ whose duties were multifarious and onerous.

II.

PREPARATIONS BY THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The approach of the Tercentenary Festival excited much interest among the members of the General Council—a large body composed of graduates and former *alumni* of the University. At a meeting of the Council on 26th October 1883, it was resolved that that body should be “duly represented” at the Festival; and at a meeting of a Committee of the Council with the Tercentenary Committee of the Senatus on 21st December, it was resolved to send “a circular announcing the Tercentenary celebration” to every member of the General Council resident within the United Kingdom.² The following circular, approved of and signed by the Chancellor of the University, was accordingly addressed early in January 1884 to each member, accompanied by a paper inquiring whether he desired to attend the Festival, and intimating that the cost of tickets for the Banquet would not exceed two guineas each.

TERCENTENARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

SIR,

The University of Edinburgh having now completed its Three Hundredth Session, it has been resolved to celebrate the Tercentenary on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of April 1884, and to invite Delegates from the most celebrated Universities, Colleges, and Learned Societies in the world to be present on the occasion.

The proceedings will include a Religious Service in St Giles’s Cathedral, a Graduation Ceremony, and a Banquet to distinguished guests.

¹ Mr George Somerville (from the office of the Secretary to the Curators), assisted by Mr W. P. Farquharson.

² About 4500 in number. The total number on the register was 4921.

The General Council of the University, at their meeting of 26th October last, passed a resolution to the effect that its members should take part in the celebration; and in pursuance of that resolution, I have now, as President *ex officio* of the General Council, to request that you will be so good as to fill up and return to the Secretary the enclosed form, not later than 30th January, in order that those intrusted with the arrangements for the celebration may know how many members of the University are likely to attend.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient and faithful servant,

JOHN INGLIS, *Chancellor*.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, *January 1884*.

To this circular about 1400 affirmative answers were received, including about 670 applications for Banquet tickets. This hearty co-operation of the General Council ensured the success of the festival. On the other hand—as, by the constitution of the University, these numerous applicants took precedence of all others—the tickets available for students and for members of the general public were necessarily very limited in number.

III.

PREPARATIONS BY THE STUDENTS.

The students contributed five important items to the Tercentenary Programme. At a meeting of the Students' Representative Council¹ on 2d February 1884, it was resolved to give a Dramatic Entertainment in honour of the Festival, and the Executive Committee of the Council was at the same time authorised to plan other contributions. The following sub-committees were accordingly appointed: one on 2d February to organise the Dramatic Entertainment; another on 18th February to make preparations for a Ball; a third on 28th February to arrange for a Torchlight Procession; a fourth on 20th March to plan a Symposium; and a fifth on 2d April to invite distinguished visitors to a Students' Reception. All these arrangements were energetically and successfully carried out.

¹ See Appendix D.

IV.

PREPARATIONS BY THE CORPORATION OF EDINBURGH, AND BY
OTHER PUBLIC AND LEARNED BODIES.

To the Lord Provost,¹ Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, the lineal descendants of those authorities to whom the University chiefly owes its origin and its nurture, belonged the merit of appropriately inaugurating the Festival with a public Reception of Guests, and of suitably terminating it with a partial illumination of the city and a display of fireworks. Another valuable contribution to the Festival consisted in the embellishment of several of the principal streets, particularly of the "Bridges," and of Forrest Road, in which the Banquet Hall was situated, with flags provided by enterprising citizens. The various learned bodies mentioned in the programme also evinced cordial interest in the proposed Festival, and made active preparations for entertainments to be given in connection with it.

The above preparations resulted in the publication of the following programme.

V.

PROGRAMME.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

PROGRAMME OF TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL—April 1884.

TUESDAY, 15th April.

- *1. Reception of Guests, Members of the University, and others, by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, in the Museum of Science and Art, from 8 to 10.30 P.M.

Students' Torchlight Procession, 11 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 16th April.

- *2. Commemoration Service in St Giles's, at 11 A.M.

3. Luncheon in the University New Buildings,

by invitation of the Principal and the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine, at 1 P.M.

4. Dramatic Entertainment by the Students, in the Theatre Royal, at 3 P.M.

5. Organ Recital by Professor Sir Herbert Oakeley, in the Music Class Room, Park Place, at 4 P.M.

- *6. Conversazione in the Hall of the University Library, 8 to 11 P.M.

7. Ball, given by the Students in honour of the Stranger Guests of the University, in the Assembly Rooms, George Street, at 10 P.M.

¹ The Right Hon. (now Sir) George Harrison (LL.D.)

THURSDAY, 17th April.

- *8. THE TERCENTENARY CEREMONIAL, in the United Presbyterian Hall, Castle Terrace, at 10.30 A.M.
- A. Reception of Delegates from Universities and other learned bodies.
- B. Honorary Degrees conferred in Divinity and Laws.
- C. Tercentenary Address by the Chancellor of the University.
9. Luncheon by invitation of the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, at 1.30 P.M.
- *10. Reception by the Dean and Faculty of Advocates, in the Advocates' Library, at 3 P.M.
11. Reception by the Royal Medical Society, Melbourne Place, at 3 P.M.
- *12. Tercentenary Banquet, Drill Hall, Forrest Road, at 6.30 P.M.

FRIDAY, 18th April.

13. Breakfast by invitation of the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, at 10 A.M.
- Reception of Guests by the Lord Rector and Students, in the United Presbyterian Hall, at 11.30 A.M. (Cards obtainable from the Students' Representative Council.)
- Visits to Holyrood Palace, the Castle, University Buildings, &c., and Excursions.
- *14. Concert of the University Musical Society, in the Music Hall, George Street, at 2.30 P.M.
- *15. Reception by the President and Council of the Royal Scottish Academy, at 4.30 P.M.
- Illumination in Princes Street, &c., and Fireworks on Castle Esplanade, 9 to 10.30 P.M.
- *16. Students' Symposium in the Drill Hall, Forrest Road, at 10 P.M.

NOTES.

ADMISSION.—Every *Guest of the University*, on his arrival in Edinburgh, will receive Cards of Admission for those numbers in the Programme indicated by asterisks (*), and also for No. 4 if desired.

Every *Member of General Council* who has duly intimated his intention to be present at the Festival

will receive Cards for Nos. 1, 2, 6, and 8. Subscribers will also receive a separate Card for No. 12.

For *Students* who are not Members of Council, about 250 Cards of admission are reserved for Nos. 1, 2, 6, and 8 respectively. Students may also obtain Cards for the Banquet at 25s. each.

For *Ladies and other Guests*, a limited number of Cards for Nos. 2, 6, and 8, will be issued by the Secretary of the Senatus. Invitations for Nos. 1, 10, and 15, will be issued by the Town Council, the Faculty of Advocates, and the Royal Scottish Academy respectively; and for Nos. 5 and 14, by the Professor of Music. Ladies will also be admitted to the Gallery of the Banquet-Room, on Thursday at 7.30 P.M., by special invitation of the University; and about thirty Students will act as Ladies' Stewards.

Admission to Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13, will be by special invitation only. For Nos. 4, 7, and 16, the Executive Committee of the Students' Representative Council will issue Cards to Members of the University at rates which may be learned at the Office of the Council.

COSTUME.—At Nos. 2 and 8, Members and Guests of the University are requested, as far as possible, to appear in their Academic Robes, or in Official Dress.

Graduates, and those Guests on whom Degrees are to be conferred, if not already provided with the Academic Robes of their respective Universities, can obtain Robes in Edinburgh (where they may be purchased or hired). Those on whom Degrees are to be conferred will also be good enough to provide themselves in Edinburgh with the appropriate Hoods.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES.—If any of the Delegates should desire to honour the University with Congratulatory Addresses on the occasion of the Tercentenary Ceremonial (No. 8), they are requested to present them in writing.

* * ORDINARY GRADUATION.

The Ordinary University Graduation Ceremonial will take place in the United Presbyterian Hall on Tuesday, 15th April, at 11 A.M. The Address to Graduates will be delivered by Professor Calderwood. Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary of the Senatus.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
11th April 1884.

To facilitate the arrangements for the Religious Service in St Giles's, for the Tercentenary Ceremonial, and for the Banquet, the following circular was also issued:—

ARRANGEMENTS

FOR THE

SERVICE IN THE HIGH CHURCH OF ST GILES.

WEDNESDAY, 16th April.

The Guests of the University are respectfully requested to present themselves in the Hall of the Parliament House not later than 10.15 A.M. on the 16th April.

As far as possible, they will come in Academic or Official Costume, or in Uniform.

They will be formed into a Procession, two and two, in the following order:—

UNIVERSITY MACE-BEARER.

CHANCELLOR.

LORD RECTOR AND PRINCIPAL.

DELEGATES FROM UNIVERSITIES.

DELEGATES FROM OTHER BODIES.

PERSONS TO RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREES.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS.

THE BOARD OF CURATORS.

OLD HONORARY GRADUATES.

OTHER GUESTS.

At 10.50 A.M. the Procession will start for St Giles's, and passing through the West Door will proceed to the Chancel, where it will be received by the Stewards of the Church.

At the conclusion of the Service the Procession will again pass out of the Church, two and two, though with less attention to exact order than before.

REGULATIONS AS TO ADMISSION

TO THE

TERCENTENARY CEREMONIAL

(United Presbyterian Hall, Castle Terrace),

17th April 1884.

1. Ladies (*white cards*)¹ will be admitted by the northmost back entrance (next to o'clock. Cambridge Street), from 9.45 to . . . 10

2. Members of the General Council and Students (*pink cards*)¹ will be admitted by the southmost back entrance (next to Corn-wall Street), from 10 o'clock to . . . 10.30

3. All Delegates (*red cards*) will be admitted by the front entrance at 10 o'clock. (Those who do not come already robed in academic costume, will find a robing-room on the right of the entrance.) They are requested to be seated by . . . 10.30

4. Those (other than Delegates) who are to receive Honorary Degrees (*green cards*) will be admitted by the front entrance at 10 o'clock. (The north end of the Library may be used by them as a robing-room.) They are requested to be seated by . . . 10.30

5. Other Guests, who have *blue cards*, will be admitted by the front entrance, at 10 o'clock. (A robing-room to the left of the entrance will be available for such as require it.) They are requested to be seated by . . . 10.30

6. The Chancellor, Rector, Principal, the University Court, the Curators, Senatus, and Guests, with platform (*yellow*) cards, will be admitted by the front entrance, and are requested to assemble in the Library, south end, by 10.30. They will take their seats on the platform at . . . 10.45

7. Delegates who are to honour the University with written Addresses are requested to bring them to the Hall, and to present them to the Chancellor after having been introduced by the Principal. There will, unfortunately, not be time for oral Addresses from the Delegates.

¹ Although the *white* cards are intended chiefly for Ladies, and the *pink* cards for Members of Council and Students, admission will be given to all holders of these cards, provided they present themselves at the proper entrance—viz., the northmost back entrance for holders of *white* cards, and the southmost back entrance for holders of *pink* cards.

ARRANGEMENTS

FOR

ADMISSION TO THE TERCENTENARY BANQUET.

1. Those Guests of the University and others who are provided with platform cards (*white*) are respectfully requested to assemble in the platform cloak-room (Mr Forsyth's saloon, Forrest Road), a few minutes before 6.30 P.M., when they will be escorted to their seats by the stewards.

2. Guests of the University who are provided with *green cards*, and also those Members of the University and others (holders of *pink cards*) who are according hospitality to the Guests, are requested to alight at the Guests' cloak-room (Mr Donald's saloon, Forrest Road), a little before 6.15 P.M.

3. All holders of *pink cards*, except those above specified, will be good enough to pass through the Banquet Hall to the University cloak-room, at the back of the building, and to take their seats at or before 6 P.M.

4. The Ladies' cloak-room is reached by a staircase on the right side of the entrance to the Hall. Ladies are requested to arrive at or soon after 7.30,

and to leave at or before 10.30 P.M., in order that they may avoid the crowd of persons leaving at a later hour.

5. Each Guest and subscriber is requested to retain his card until he is seated, and then to give it up to one of the stewards of his table. Ladies' cards of admission will be collected at the entrance to the Hall.

6. Ladies' stewards (*yellow cards*) are requested to arrive a little before 7.30, when the Guests' cloak-room will be available for their use.

7. Members of the orchestra (*red cards*) will be admitted by the front entrance at 5.30.

NOTES.—The platform table is on the side of the Hall farthest from the entrance, and is reached by turning to the left. The seats are numbered 1 R, 2 R, 3 R, &c., and 1 L, 2 L, 3 L, &c., indicating the numbers to the right and left of the chair respectively.

The tables adjoining the platform, reached by turning to the left from the entrance, are lettered from A to N; those nearest the entrance are lettered from O to BB.

Each table will be provided with two sub-chairmen, and also with two stewards—one on each side.



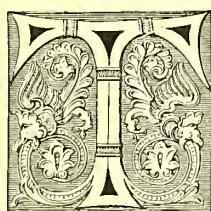
II.

THE FESTIVAL

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL 1884.



ORDINARY GRADUATION CEREMONIAL.¹



THE Senatus Academicus having resolved that the Terecentenary Festival should be held on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of April, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the city of Edinburgh worthily inaugurated the proceedings on Tuesday, 15th April, by according a public welcome to the guests of the University and all others who were to take part in the festival. But while this "Reception of Guests" formed the real introduction to the Festival, and occupied the first place in the Programme, it was preceded by another event of great interest, which, as not strictly belonging to the Festival, was mentioned in the original programme (p. 23) in the form of a footnote only. This was the Ordinary University Graduation Ceremonial which takes place annually towards the end of April, and which in 1884 was fixed for Tuesday, 15th April, the place appointed being the United Presbyterian Hall, Castle Terrace.² By this time many of the distinguished guests of the University had arrived, and a considerable number of them honoured the ceremonial with their presence. Owing to the unusual interest taken in the proceedings, the hall was crowded, about 2500 persons being present. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the Chancellor,³ Vice-Chancellor,⁴ and Lord Provost,⁵ preceded by the mace-bearer, and accompanied by the Senatus and a number of the guests of the University, took their seats on the platform. The Dean of

Day preceding the Festival.

¹ This ceremonial, though not intended to be part of the Festival, became almost incorporated with it, owing to the fact that it was attended by a number of distinguished Terecentenary Guests, who expressed much interest in the proceedings.

² The University, as yet possesses no hall of its own large enough for such assemblies.

³ The Right Hon. John Inglis, Lord Justice-General of Scotland.

⁴ Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Principal of the University, who died on 30th November 1884, as these 'Records' were passing through the press.

⁵ The Right Hon. (now Sir) George Harrison.

the Faculty of Divinity¹ having opened the ceremonial with a short prayer, the candidates for degrees were presented to the Chancellor by the Deans of the Faculties to which they respectively belonged: By the Dean of the Faculty of Divinity there were presented eighteen candidates for the degree of B.D. (Bachelor of Divinity);² by the Dean of the Faculty of Law,³ five candidates for the degree of LL.B. (Bachelor of Laws),⁴ and one for that of B.L. (Bachelor of Law);⁴ by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts,⁵ 117 candidates for the degree of M.A. (Master of Arts);⁴ by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,⁶ four candidates for the degrees of M.B. and C.M. (Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery);⁴ by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, one candidate for the degree of D.Sc. (Doctor of Science)⁴ in the department of Philology; by the Professor of Chemistry,⁷ one candidate for the same degree in the department of Chemistry,⁴ and three candidates for the same degree in the department of Public Health;⁴ and lastly, by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, five candidates for the degree of B.Sc.⁴ (Bachelor of Science),—one in the department of Natural Science, three in that of Physical Experimental Sciences, and one in that of Engineering.

The Chancellor having performed the ceremony of “capping” (*i.e.*, of holding a cap over the head of each candidate, and declaring him admitted to the degree for which he had duly qualified himself), the Professor of Moral Philosophy⁸ then delivered, as customary, an address to the new graduates. The address was in the following terms:—

Promoter's
Address.

“GENTLEMEN,—In name of the Faculty of Arts, and of the Senatus, I have to congratulate you on the high honour you have this day reached. The duty now devolving on me, in ordinary course of rotation, is a very pleasant one, in so far as it allows me to express the gratification of your teachers in the successful examinations you have passed, and in the University distinction you have honourably won. I have now the pleasure of addressing you as Graduates of this University, and offering to you a welcome to membership in its Council.

“To you, gentlemen, falls the special honour of being the Graduates of the Tercentenary. In accordance with the feelings naturally arising on this occasion of high interest to the whole University, the duties of Promoter will be best discharged by some attempt to make account of the historic situation. In venturing upon this, it will be my aim to regard the history of our University more particularly from the Students' point of view, for this is pre-eminently the Students' day, fitly introducing the Tercentenary celebrations. I shall in this be laid under constant obligation to our learned Principal, who has made a most fitting preparation for this special occasion, by undertaking the labour, and winning for himself the honour, of the Historian of the University of Edinburgh.

¹ Professor Charteris.

² Their names will be found in the Edinburgh University Calendar for 1884-85, p. 122.

³ Professor Kirkpatrick.

⁴ See Calendar for 1884-85.

⁵ Professor Campbell Fraser.

⁶ Professor T. R. Fraser.

⁷ Professor Crum Brown.

⁸ Professor Calderwood.

“My simple task will be to contemplate and contrast these two periods in the educational history of the Metropolis of Scotland, 1584 and 1884, touching but slightly on intervening points, and only as these may help in securing a true perspective. It will be no part of my object to gather extra honours for the University of to-day, by talking slightly of the lowly condition of our *Alma Mater* in her early years. The educational ideas of the Reformers are those accepted and commended in the present day, while we have still to lament, for our country's sake, that these ideas have not, even yet, been brought fully into application. The life of our University is, however, a unity,—a consistent development of the conception which prevailed at the period when it came into being. Accordingly, we who value its present constitution find ourselves in complete intellectual sympathy with the design from which it originated.

“Meanwhile we must seek to appreciate the differences which 300 years have brought to our educational arrangements and appliances. Taking the Town's College as our standpoint, we are to compare the time when it stood first within the city wall, and when the city's northern boundary was the ‘Nor’ Loch,’ just beyond the Castle Rock, with our days of ever-extending boundaries, when walls are things of the past, and ‘the keys of the city’ are symbols of antiquity. We are to contrast the group of students who appeared when the College was opened (over ninety), ‘*magna multitudo*’ of those days, with the crowds, over 3300, who gather to our class-rooms when the autumn months return. We are to compare the times when the first Principal, Robert Rollock, was in his own person the embodiment of Principal, Professors, and College all in one, with our day, when Sir Alexander Grant presides over thirty-eight Professors, three Lecturers, thirty-nine Assistants, and twenty-one Examiners. We have to contrast the humble commencement, when there was but one class, and when an entrance examination debarred thirty applicants for admission, sending them to a tutor to prepare them for the next session, leaving a class of sixty students to the solitary Professor, with these days when no entrance examination blocks the way of youthful aspirants, and fifty-seven classes are at work in all departments of study. The contrast is great in many ways; and yet, great as the advance has been, the reference to entrance examination in 1580 tells us that we have received more in ideas from the past than we have inherited in practice, and that reform, waiting accomplishment in the nineteenth century, involves return upon the practice of our first Principal, with approval of the Town Council of this city, in the sixteenth century.

“In celebrating our Tercentenary, we are reminded that Edinburgh is the youngest of the Scotch Universities. She alone of the four is the child of the Reformation. The other three were originated by Papal mandate, and had their regulations framed by Catholic Bishops, each one of whom was *ex officio* Chancellor of the University of his diocese. Edinburgh was from the first the ‘Town's College,’ originated by the Deed of her Town Councillors, and fostered by the living interest of the most influential ministers of the Gospel. Familiar with agitation and conflict, she was fostered in the bracing atmosphere of intellectual freedom. Under her influence the youth of our land reaped the benefit of the foresight of such leaders of the nation as George Buchanan, John Knox, and Andrew Melville. Their teaching had prepared the way for the systematic instruction given to her students from the first opening of her class-rooms. This University was not born to

the privileges and immunities of a mediæval sanctuary. Of these she knew nothing except by tradition. She was trained under the conditions, and by participation in the work and achievements, which were to make and support a new phase of national life.

“That this city was a place suitable for erecting within it a seat for the higher learning, is amply proved by what is recorded of its history, as well as by reference to its situation, and its importance as the capital. In earlier times, when a plea was presented to the Pope for the erection of a University, it was customary to testify ‘that the air was healthy, and that there was abundance of victual and houses.’ This city could meet these requirements; but what most led to the selection of the place in this case was the need for higher education in such a city, and the good to the commonwealth which must accrue. A genuine devotion to education thus belongs to the traditions of Edinburgh from an early period, and remains with an energy and fulness of development telling of long growth. The Reformers exerted themselves to the utmost to foster an enthusiasm for education. They had indeed in those days a strong belief in the right of the Church to command, and to visit with censure those who were refractory. But faith in the value of high education for individuals and for the nation was the true spring of their action. Moved by this, they did not hesitate to lay down the law for the education of young men, saying, ‘If they be found apt to letters and learning, then may they not (we mean neither the sons of the rich, nor yet the sons of the poor) be permitted to reject learning, but must be charged to continue their study, so that the commonwealth may have some comfort of them.’ This is the authoritative tone, but truly patriotic spirit, in which those Reformers pressed for high education, requiring that there should be a Grammar School in every parish, and a College for ‘Logic, Rhetoric, and the Tongues,’ in every notable town;—and that every school be visited once a quarter by the ministers, elders, and best learned in every town.¹

“Under such teaching and influence, it is easy to understand how the desire sprang up for the erection of a College in Edinburgh. This found expression in the decisions of the Town Council, who petitioned first Queen Mary, and afterwards King James. At length, King James VI., when holding Court at Stirling, on 14th April 1582, issued a Charter for founding the College of Edinburgh, securing Church property, and giving to the Council power to build houses for Professors, and to appoint and remove Professors. The Kirk-of-Field—the site of the present University Buildings—was bought, and the house standing at the time was adapted to College work. The structure was plain enough in appearance,—having no such imposing effect as the double possession now named our old University Buildings and our new Buildings for the Medical Faculty. But it was suitable for the wants of the time, and the Town Council had good reason for satisfaction with the start secured in the great work of University education.

“Our interest gathers mainly around the arrangement made for teaching. In due course it was decided to bring Mr Robert Rollock from St Andrews to be the first Regent; afterwards, when additional teachers had been appointed, to be the first Principal. He was appointed to ‘exercise

¹ Book of Discipline.

the office of the Regent of the College in instruction, government, and correction of the youth.' A full amount of Scotch caution and economy was exercised in completing the transaction, for he was appointed only 'during the space of one year immediately following his said entry, and further so long as the said Mr Robert uses himself *faithfully* therein, according to the rules and injunctions which shall be given to him by the Provost, Bailies, and Council of the said burgh.' The College authorities had a sharp eye for efficient teaching, wisely holding to the doctrine that Professors are made for students, not students for Professors,—and that faithful discharge of duty must be the condition for holding office. In the same spirit, the Professors afterwards appointed, or 'Regents of Philosophy,' as they were called, were removable after their sixth year of office,—'especially if they have begun to get tired of their work.'

"Scotch thrift was also required of a Regent in those days. Robert Rollock was to have £40 Scots for salary, and the Council was to 'sustain him and one servant in their ordinary expenses.' He was to have the fees besides; and if these together proved insufficient, he was to have an augmentation,—'not however exceeding 40 merks.' There are several items in the statement; but the sum total is computed at about £25 sterling, with board for the Regent and one servant.

"Fees are matter of concern to the students; it may therefore be well to quote the provision of the Town Council on this head. The Regent is to receive fees 'from the bairns, inhabitants of the said burgh, forty shillings; and from the bairns of others not inhabitants therein, £3 or more, as the bairns' parents may please to bestow of their liberality.'¹

"Rollock began teaching in October 1583, and a glimpse of College life may enable us to judge of the state of matters. The preliminary examination in Latin was rigid, for the Regent was to lecture in Latin, and all questions were to be asked, and all answers given, in the same tongue. A four years' course was adopted, and additional Regents were appointed,—the *first* year being devoted to Latin and Greek; the *second* to Rhetoric and Logic; the *third* to Hebrew, Rhetoric, and Descriptive Anatomy; the *fourth* to Geography, Astronomy, and Ethics. The students, according to the original plan, were to reside in the College; but they seemed to have proved too numerous for the accommodation at command; it was besides required that they should all 'have and wear gowns.' Under laws issued by the Town Council fully forty years after the College had been opened, students are enjoined to speak Latin in the schools, in the close, in the fields, and in all other places where they are together, and 'none is to be found speaking Scotch.' Those residing in College were not to go out of the gate after it is once locked by the janitor, without leave of one of the Regents. The non-resident students were not to linger on the streets, nor to go to taverns. A recreation-ground was provided on the Borough Muir, now Warrender Park and Merchiston; but no more than two hours a-day were to be spent there. The College bell was to be rung at five o'clock in the morning in summer, and at six o'clock in winter. The bursars, two each week, were to ring the bell, and 'paidell' the stairs. A fourth-year student acted as janitor, and closed the gate at 10 P.M., kept the keys, and lighted candles in the rooms.

¹ The Story of the University of Edinburgh, vol. i. p. 133.

"The Regents took the whole College course in turns, each carrying through the four years' course those students whom he received as Bajans or Freshmen. This plan of circulating, or 'Regenting' as it was called, was seriously condemned in the interests of education, and King James had expressed strong dissatisfaction with it; but it was the more economical plan, and, though suspended for a time, the 'circling' or 'rotatory' system was resumed in 1643, and continued in the Faculty of Arts till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when, in the reign of King William, and under the influence of Principal Carstares, the Town Council introduced the professorial system. Thus, for nearly one-half of its history, the Philosophy course was provided for by four Regents, each teaching all the subjects.

"To complete this hurried sketch of the early days of our University, nothing more is needful than a brief reference to Graduation. From the first year, graduation was an essential feature in the College life. Rollock made it part of his duty to prepare his class for graduation. Beginning their course in 1583, they were ready in 1587, when they were examined by him, and he gave them their degrees. After the four Regents had been appointed for the Philosophy course, the Regent was excluded from the work of examination who had brought forward the class to the magistrand position, and the others tested the results. In this way graduation became an annual feature of College life from 1587; though some looseness in arrangement called forth a remonstrance one year against private graduation.

"The results of the examinations were reported to the Principal, and the Regent reported on the conduct and 'carriage' of each student. The graduates' names were then arranged in distinct classes according to merit, and the students were presented in accordance with this order. Graduation day was a great day not only in the history of the College, but in the life of the city. Solemn preparation was made for it in College on the evening preceding, when those who had been passed for graduation appeared before the Principal and Regents to sign the Confession of Faith, and pledge themselves to be dutiful to the College.

"Graduation day was appointed to be on a Monday, in order that the Lord Chancellor of Scotland, 'and other Privy Councillors, the Treasurer and Lords of Exchequer, with the Lords of Session, advocates, and writers, having no meeting on that day, might attend; which they used to do with great frequency.' In fact, the nation believed in the value of the higher education, and attached importance to an annual public recognition of the interest of the commonwealth in the intellectual life of the youth. For this great ceremonial a Thesis was prepared by the Regent of the magistrand class, and the graduates were required to defend it against all comers. 'The disputations were conducted in Latin, and lasted all day, till six in the evening.'¹ Neither students, nor College authorities, nor great Ministers of State, were in those days afraid to face a long day's work. When the hour of 6 P.M. had arrived, the disputation was closed; the graduates were called up in the ranks in which they had been classified; the ceremony was performed by 'imposition of a bonnet (the badge of manumission) upon the head of each of the

¹ Story, etc., vol. i. p. 155.

candidates. After this had been completed, one of the graduates delivered a brief address of thanks, and the assembly was dismissed.'

"Such is a sketch of College life in Edinburgh about the close of the sixteenth century, drawn from a standpoint which includes the main features of interest to the students of our day. There is not space here for reference to the origin of the Theological Faculty, which Rollock himself founded, of the Law Faculty, contemplated from the early days as a necessary feature of College teaching, and of the Medical Faculty, which has risen to eminence, giving fresh renown to the Scottish capital.

"A single epoch may be taken as affording the key to more recent developments, which have fully maintained the national interest in our University system. The period is 1708, when the transition is made from Regenting to Professorial teaching. Here also, as at the start, the Town Council of our city show the sagacity and tact of men understanding the wants of the nation. They constituted the six Chairs, which, with the recent addition of English, are included in the Arts curriculum of the present day; they gave their Regents, in the order of seniority, the choice of subjects; they led the van in the course of University reform along a path in which all the other Universities in Scotland followed them, Glasgow taking the path nineteen years later, St Andrews twenty years behind Glasgow, and Aberdeen seven years behind St Andrews.

"The Deed of the Town Council of Edinburgh which thus led the way to higher teaching in all the Universities of Scotland is a document of great historic importance. It displaced the mixed and general Course of Philosophy, which had continued from the early times; introduced more concentrated and effective teaching; and laid the basis on which we recently secured the Departmental Division of subjects for the Master of Arts Degree. It originated a Professorship of Greek, and provided for the separation of Moral Philosophy from Logic and Metaphysics. The document runs thus: 'The Town Council of Edinburgh, taking to their consideration what may be the proper methods for advancing of learning in their own College of Edinburgh, have agreed upon the following articles as a rule of teaching in the said College: *Primo*, That all the parts of Philosophy be taught in two years, as they are by the most famous Universities abroad; *Secundo*, That as a consequence of this article, there be but two Philosophy classes in the College, to be taught by two of the four present Regents; *Tertio*, That in the first of these classes the students be taught Logic and Metaphysics, and in the last a compend of Ethics and Natural Philosophy; *Quarto*, Because there are many useful things belonging to the Pneumatics and Moral Philosophy which the two Professors, in the present method of teaching classes, cannot overtake, therefore it is proposed that one of the two remaining Professors shall be appointed to teaching these two parts of Philosophy more fully at such times as the students are not obliged to be in their classes; and, because he has not the charge of a class, he may have public lessons in Philosophy in the Common Hall, where all the students may be present, at such times as may be most convenient.' Our esteemed Principal, a recognised authority in interpretation of ancient literature, holds this last provision to imply that the Professor of Moral Philosophy was 'to be apparently the apex of

the whole teaching establishment.' As an obedient son of the University, I humbly concur in his rendering, and this quite disinterestedly, as the Professor of Moral Philosophy has no longer the honour of lecturing to all the students in the Common Hall.

"In what spirit our civic rulers devised these changes appears from the Council records as concerned with the origin of a Greek Chair. The minute runs thus: 'The Council, considering that as the knowledge of the Greek tongue is a valuable piece of learning, and much esteemed in all parts of the world where letters and sciences do flourish, so they, being willing to contribute their utmost endeavours to advance the knowledge of that language, do judge nothing can more effectually promote the said end than the fixing a Professor of Greek within the College of this burgh.'

"From this bold and brave advance in the work of higher education, the University entered on a career of widening influence. The teaching was at once concentrated and extended in range. Teaching did indeed gain such ascendancy as to throw graduation quite into the shade for a season. But under the influence of more recent legislation, for which we have been specially indebted to our present distinguished Chancellor, this defect has been remedied. And now our College is a *Studium Generale* in the widest and most generous sense yet realised in the United Kingdom, and our University is fulfilling its function of graduation on an extended scale, though we must confess it is chargeable with neglect of that requirement with which Robert Rollock began,—an entrance examination.

"The recent progress of our University is so well known, not only to its students and to our citizens, but throughout the world, that there is no need for dwelling upon details. The wide influence of its Medical School, which has called for a great extension of class-room accommodation, will have special recognition in the celebrations of this week, in the ceremony connected with the opening of the new buildings, which, in providing for the Medical Faculty, will make it possible to meet the requirements of the Arts Faculty, by placing the entire building hitherto occupied completely at command of the Arts Faculty and the sister Faculties of Theology and Law.

"In contrasting the University education of the nineteenth century with that of the sixteenth, as illustrated in the history of the Town's College of Edinburgh, the foremost thing to be recognised is Scotland's obligation to the Reformation. The spirit of the Reformers gave the impulse to education which our national history records all through the centuries following. The Catholic Church set itself to educate the priesthood; the Reformers, though they did not shake themselves free from the traditional desire for ecclesiastical dominion, set themselves to educate the people. To educate the ministry was indeed still a prominent and quite essential part of their work, but their conception as a whole was that of an educated nation,—for which Scotland has reason to be profoundly thankful to-day. The University of our time is the natural outgrowth of the order of things which the Reformers introduced. In conception and internal plan there is nothing new; the contrast is only in outward form, and in the expansion which growing wealth and advancing education have made possible; and we are even yet waiting fulfilment of what the Reformers designed. Looking back from our present vantage-ground, it seems a marvel that the

sixteenth century accomplished what it did. When we consider the literary appliances of the present day,—the facility for travel,—the rapid circulation of ideas,—we cannot withhold high admiration for the standard of education generally accepted in Reformation times. And, when estimating the possibilities in respect of actual teaching, we must recognise the service which the Catholic Church had rendered, by making the Latin tongue the learned language all over Europe. When the Reformers were scattered in various directions over the Continent, diversity of national tongue offered no barrier to their participation in educational privileges in the place of their residence. In due time they returned to their country bearing with them the full advantages of their sojourn abroad, and enlightening the people as to the branches of study which were valued in those educational centres where letters and sciences were flourishing.

“Now it devolves upon us who have inherited all these advantages, and are, besides, more favoured than preceding generations, to consider our responsibilities and the claims which the future has upon us. The grand gain of the present time consists in concentrated teaching. The difference between present and past is clearly indicated in the transition from Regents, travelling with their band of students over the whole field of preliminary training, to Professors, each concentrating his life-work on a distinct field of study and research, seeking to make the training introductory to professional study, deeper and richer for all sharing its benefits. Here lie clearly before us the advantages and the risks of the present educational situation. On the advantages there is no need for enlarging. Students gain so much by concentration of each teacher on a selected field, that there is no one who would dream of suggesting a return on the antiquated plan; while the wonderful advance in knowledge, and facilities for interchange of thought, render it impossible to keep pace with the times, save on condition of the teacher's consecration to a restricted field of study.

“Here also, however, appears the one grand danger to which modern education is exposed,—a danger of which our forefathers knew nothing,—and, as usually happens in such cases, we are so occupied with our advantages, that our eyes are not open to the risks. Our lot is cast in the age of specialists, and a quite new order of dangers besets the path of education on this account. Concentration means narrowing. There is no help for it, and it were vain to close our eyes to the inevitable consequences. The nation as a whole,—or, as we should now say, the community of nations,—will reap the gain; but in education, as in all other fields, division of labour for concentration of effort must bring with it restriction of the area of research for the individual teacher. A new responsibility is therefore thrown on every teacher to maintain a literary and philosophic breadth of interest in accord with the recognised unity of all knowledge. Ere long the Universities must adapt themselves to the new situation; it will soon become needful to allow for *options* in study, hitherto inadmissible; and it will then devolve on the Universities, with large appreciation of the essentials of a liberal and high education, to guard against the risks of more concentrated and narrowed study.¹ Over-pressure,

¹ In this connection, it may be well to refer to the opinion of the members of the Philosophical Faculty in the University of Berlin, submitted to his Excellency Herr von Puttkammer, Royal Minister of State, on 8th March 1880

against which we are hearing mutterings concerned with all stages of education, while it cannot be treated as a fancied danger, is not the main risk, nor will it be an abiding one. Our coming danger is that arising from the separation of our workers, the intensifying of special study, and abatement of broad and generous interest in the more general problems of intellectual life. Our groups of specialists, concentrating on a region exclusively their own, are in danger of becoming so absorbed, as to lack the inclination, and even to lose the power, for contemplating the problem of the universe,—ever becoming vaster in its proportions. One leading line of defence against this danger will be a clear and unhesitating recognition within our Universities of a varied and liberalising preliminary training for all participating in the higher education, which training it shall be the duty and honour of our Arts Faculty to maintain.

“Gentlemen, Graduates of the University, you cannot escape the conditions of the time in which your lot has been cast. You must become specialists, in order to achieve the eminence which renders the highest service to the country, and fills the individual life with continuous works of usefulness. But it is an urgent requirement of our age that you guard against the narrowness of specialism. The current thought of our time carries on its surface the admission, now forced upon it, that no man can be great in all departments of knowledge. We cannot turn back the stream, and we would not if we could; but let us navigate wisely, as those well acquainted with the hidden rocks which are in the channel. Gentlemen, you are launching away at a period in our nation’s history when the words of the great Lord Bacon,—‘I have taken *all* knowledge to be my province,’ would be treated as the utterance of audacity. The days of the noble author of ‘The Advancement of Learning’ are now far in the rear. True as it was in his time, as he himself said, that ‘the generalities of the schoolmen had fallen under popular contempt,’ so true is it seen to be in our day that his own judgment was at fault, equally as to the possibilities and impossibilities of human learning. But, gentlemen, while you are having it continually pressed on your notice that the honours of the day belong to the specialist, do not forget the lesson coming from the versatility of the great thinkers of the past, who served their country in many spheres. We must seek to deliver ourselves and our nation from the dangers of specialism. We must not content ourselves with formal acceptance of the commonplace, that all advance of knowledge must carry with it the good of the race; we must make this end a living purpose, shaping our whole career. Gentlemen, carry throughout your life some earnest regard to the claims of the commonwealth on the fruits of her children’s training. Remember what the cause of education in Scotland still needs at our hands, and the claim it has on the educated men of the country both in the field of administration, and in the efforts to secure legislative advance. And, rising still higher, I would ask you not only to be strongly and earnestly patriotic, but, devoting yourselves to the God of truth, purity, and salvation, exercise all your life throughout,

appended to the Inaugural Address delivered by Professor A. W. Hoffmann, as Rector of the University. Comparing the technical training of the *Realschulen* with the classical training in the *Gymnasium*, they declare the former to be inferior in educational result, specially because of lack of “interest in learning, not dependent upon nor limited by practical aims, but ministering to the liberal education of the mind.” To this opinion are attached the names of such teachers as Zeller, Helmholtz, Mommsen, and Curtius.

the faith and world-wide sympathy which Jesus Christ has brought into our world. May God bless you, and aid you in a life of faith, of earnest work, of living hope concerning a glorious experience beyond the visible—a life in which no one falls short of a noble destiny.”

The Dean of the Faculty of Divinity then terminated the ceremonial with a benediction.

RECEPTION BY THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND TOWN COUNCIL, IN THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.¹

THE Reception of the guests, members and friends of the University, and others by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, was probably, in many respects, the most remarkable and interesting assemblage Edinburgh has ever witnessed. About 2500 invitations were reserved by the courtesy of the hosts for the guests and members of the University, while 1500 more were distributed among representatives of important public bodies and influential citizens, including several members of the nobility, the Lord Advocate, the judges of the Court of Session, a number of Crown officials and members of Parliament, the Sheriffs, the Dean, and several members of the Faculty of Advocates, representatives of the clergy, the navy, and the army, of the principal legal and medical societies and colleges, and of the Royal Scottish Academy and other public bodies, and the foreign consuls resident in Edinburgh and Leith. Almost all the office-bearers and professors of the University, about 1400 members of the General Council, 300 students, and a large proportion of the University guests,² were also present. Ladies and gentlemen began to arrive at the spacious Museum Building (Chambers Street) at half-past seven P.M., and the ceremony of announcing and receiving them lasted from eight till half-past nine. The guests were received by the Lord Provost, Bailies Hall, Anderson, Younger, Roberts, and Clark, Treasurer Boyd, Convener Hutton, and Mr Skinner, the City Clerk. During more than two hours the great building, which was brilliantly illuminated and appropriately fitted up, was densely thronged, and presented a strikingly picturesque scene. Many of the guests

Tuesday,
15th April,
8 to 10.30 P.M.

¹ The Invitation Cards were of a highly ornate character, and presented interesting views of the University of Edinburgh, the University New Buildings, the Scott Monument, St Giles's Church, Holyrood Palace, and George Heriot's Hospital. In the centre were the City Arms above, and the Arms and Seal of the University below. At one end of the Card was left a detachable margin, marked off by a perforated line, which formed the ticket of admission, while the Card itself was intended to be retained by the holder as a souvenir of the occasion. The description of this Reception (which has been kindly revised by the City Clerk, Mr William Skinner, W.S.), and that of most of the other Tercentenary proceedings, are mainly derived from the full and able reports in the 'Scotsman' newspaper.

² See lists, pp. 6-10, 11-14, and 84-88.

wore handsome uniforms, but the majority of the gentlemen present were in ordinary evening dress. To many of the visitors the extensive and valuable collections of the Museum (zoological, geological, architectural, industrial, &c.) formed a great attraction; but the chief object of interest was the dense assemblage itself, and particularly the guests of the University, among whom were persons from all quarters of the world, eminent in literature, science, and art. The company was entertained at intervals with instrumental music by the Band of the 2d Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, and by the Edinburgh Police Band,¹ and was supplied with refreshments in one of the galleries of the building. The guests began to disperse at half-past nine, but fully an hour elapsed before the last of them reached their carriages.

¹ The programmes were as follows :—

BAND OF 2D BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

OVERTURE,	.	.	.	"Flotter Bursche,"	.	.	.	<i>Suppé.</i>
				"Reminiscences of Haydn."				
WALTZ,	.	.	.	"Mia Cara,"	.	.	.	<i>Bucalossi.</i>
SELECTION,	.	.	.	"Airs of all Nations,"	.	.	.	<i>Godfrey.</i>
CORNET SOLO,	.	.	.	"Les Folies,"	.	.	.	<i>Waldteufel.</i>
SELECTION,	.	.	.	"Adelia,"	.	.	.	<i>Donizetti.</i>
DANCE (Piccolo Solo),	.	.	.	"Les Aborigènes,"	.	.	.	<i>La Thière.</i>
				"God save the Queen."				

Conductor—MR J. KING.

THE EDINBURGH POLICE BAND.

LANGSAMER MARSCH,	.	.	.	"Der Torgauer,"	.	.	.	<i>Wagner.</i>
OVERTURE,	.	.	.	"The Bohemian Girl,"	.	.	.	<i>Balfe.</i>
WALTZ (with vocal refrain),	.	.	.	"Sunny Hours,"	.	.	.	<i>Colles.</i>
SELECTION,	.	.	.	"Semiramide,"	.	.	.	<i>Rossini.</i>
RUSSIAN DANCE,	.	.	.	"Pas des Patineurs,"	.	.	.	<i>F. Godfrey.</i>
FANTASIA (Scotch),	.	.	.	"Burns's Centenary,"	.	.	.	<i>Cavalini.</i>
GALOP,	.	.	.	"Iris,"	.	.	.	<i>Faust.</i>
				"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."				

Conductor—MR WILLIAM MILLER.

The Edinburgh Police Pipers played selections after the Police Band.

Pipe-Major—CONSTABLE FINLAY.

STUDENTS' TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.¹

IMMEDIATELY after the close of the Lord Provost's Reception, a number of the guests hastened to secure good places for viewing the Students' Torchlight Procession, the next item in the official programme; while others, specially invited, betook themselves to the Waterloo Rooms to partake of the hospitality of the Cap and Gown Club.² Between 10 and 11 P.M., about 800 students, provided with torches and badges, assembled in the University Quadrangle, which was illuminated with the electric light (fitted up by the assistants of the Professor of Natural Philosophy), and were there marshalled into a procession. They were accompanied by the band of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade and a strong detachment of police-constables. At eleven o'clock, the procession, headed by three mounted policemen and six stalwart constables on foot, behind whom was the band, started amidst a multitude of interested spectators. The route taken was by the South and North Bridges to Waterloo Place, where a halt was made opposite the Waterloo Rooms.³ The procession then turned, and proceeded by Princes Street, Charlotte Street, round Charlotte Square, and through George Street and Hanover Street to the Mound, and thence by Bank Street, the Lawnmarket, and Castle Hill, to the Esplanade, where a huge bonfire was made with the burning torches. This procession, which was favoured with fine weather, formed one of the liveliest and most picturesque events of the Tercentenary celebration, and was witnessed by immense crowds of spectators, who lined the streets in dense, surging masses. Although at places the "rough" element predominated, and occasionally disorganised the procession, order was remarkably well maintained throughout, and no serious accident occurred. The proceedings were enlivened by a selection of Scottish and other popular airs, played by the band ("For he's a jolly good fellow," "O Willie brewed a peck o' maut," "Rule Britannia," "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," &c.); while the brilliance and picturesqueness of the scene were enhanced by the burning of red and blue lights on balconies and other prominent points, the waving of handkerchiefs by lady spectators, and other expressions of approval, which repeatedly elicited hearty cheers from the students by way of response. At the close of the proceedings the students formed a large ring round the blazing bonfire composed of the torches, and sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "God save the Queen," led by the band. Three ringing cheers were then given for the University, the Students' Representative Council, and the Constables, and the processionists dispersed soon after midnight.

Tuesday,
15th April,
11 P.M.

¹ Organised by a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs G. L. Gulland, E. M. Macphail, and G. C. Cathcart, appointed by the Executive Committee of the Students' Representative Council. Description revised by Mr E. M. Macphail.

² See p. 42.

³ See p. 42.

SUPPER GIVEN BY THE CAP AND GOWN CLUB.¹

Tuesday,
15th April,
11 P.M.

ALTHOUGH not mentioned in the official programme, the hospitable entertainment given by the Cap and Gown Club to a number of the most distinguished guests of the University and others, formed one of the pleasantest features of the Tercentenary festivities. This Club, consisting chiefly of professional men, was founded in 1881, for the purpose of affording its members and their guests an opportunity of meeting once a month during the winter for a social supper, enhanced by music, song, and other entertainment. As the name of the Club indicates, its composition is to a large extent academic. It now numbers one hundred ordinary, nine extraordinary, and twenty-two country members, comprising clergymen, lawyers, doctors, artists, musicians, and men of letters and science, many of whom have studied at the University of Edinburgh. It therefore seemed fitting that, on the occasion of the Tercentenary Festival of the University, the Club should endeavour to take some part in entertaining the distinguished guests of the University who had come from all parts of the world to attend the celebration. Numerous invitations to guests and members of the University were accordingly issued by the Club for the evening of Tuesday, 15th April 1884; and on that day, about 11 P.M., the guests and their hosts, numbering upwards of 300 in all, assembled in the Waterloo Rooms, the chair being occupied by Mr J. H. A. Maedonald, Q.C., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates. Among those present were Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh; Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor; Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., Member of Parliament for the University; Comte Ferdinand de Lesseps; Professor Virehow, Berlin; Professor Thierfelder, Rostock; Professor Chauveau, Lyons; Judge Nys, Brussels; Professor de Martens and Professor Mendeleieff, St Petersburg; Professor Saxtorph, Copenhagen; Professor Ask, Lund; Professor Karl Elze, Halle; M. Gréard, Académie, Paris; Count Saffi, Bologna; The Hon. Justice West, Bombay; Sir Joseph Lister, Bart.; Sir Joseph Fayrer; Captain Kennedy, R.N.; Major-General Maedonald, Commander of the Forces; Dr Syer Bristowe; Sir Samuel Ferguson, Dublin; Professor Ramsay, Glasgow; Mr David Gill, Astronomer Royal, Cape of Good Hope; Professor Ferrier, London; Dr Sieveking, London; Dr Billings, Philadelphia; Professor Thorburn, Manchester; Mr Robert Browning; and several of the Professors of the University of Edinburgh. About half-past eleven the students' torchlight procession passed under the windows of the hotel, and was witnessed thence by

¹ Materials for this notice were kindly furnished by Mr Robert H. Christie, S.S.C., Honorary Secretary of the Club.

the Lord Rector and others. In response to the greeting accorded to him, the Rector spoke as follows :—

“Gentlemen, I hope you will have a successful night for your interesting meeting. I can assure you that those whom I have met, who are now visiting Edinburgh for the first time, are greatly charmed with what they have seen; and I venture to say that before they leave this city they will be still more charmed, both with the natural beauties and the acquired beauties of the place, and with the hospitality of its citizens. As regards the procession which we have just seen pass, I could not help being reminded of a very doubtful compliment which was paid to your national beverage by one of the Irish members of the House of Commons. He told us that when he drank Scottish whisky, it seemed like a torchlight procession going down his throat. I can only say that if this is a fair sample of a torchlight procession, then it is a very good thing to go down anybody’s throat. I wish you all good-night.”

About midnight the company sat down to supper, being grouped around numerous small tables, in accordance with the custom of the Club, after which, speeches being prohibited, they were entertained with excellent vocal and instrumental music, and with interesting recitations and anecdotes. About 2 A.M. the proceedings terminated with the singing of the well-known students’ song, “*Gaudeamus igitur*,” in which the whole company joined. With this pleasant and unconventional entertainment, which reflected great credit on its organisers, ended the eve of the Festival, the more serious business of which was destined to begin on the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL 1884.

COMMEMORATION SERVICE IN ST GILES'S CHURCH.

Wednesday,
16th April,
11 to 1
o'clock.



ON the morning of Wednesday, 16th April, the weather being fortunately bright and bracing, thousands of spectators flocked to the High Street in order to catch a glimpse of the distinguished visitors; while upwards of 2000 ticket-holders, including about 1400 members of the General Council and 300 students, hastened to secure seats in the nave, aisles, and transepts of the magnificent and venerable High Church of St Giles. Meanwhile, about half-past ten, the guests and the office-bearers of the University, attired in full academic or official costume, and numbering in all nearly 500 persons, assembled, as had been arranged,¹ in the noble old hall of the Parliament House, which lies almost contiguous to the Church of St Giles. Here a procession was formed, headed by the stalwart University mace-bearer, immediately followed by the Chancellor of the University, by the Lord Rector and the Principal, the Delegates from Universities and other bodies, the persons on whom honorary degrees were to be conferred, the University Court, the Senatus Academicus, the Curators, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, former honorary graduates, and other guests. While the many-coloured robes and hoods, the gold crosses, stars, chains, and other decorations, and a number of handsome uniforms, presented a singularly brilliant and picturesque scene, it is certain that this ancient hall had never before witnessed so illustrious and so representative an assemblage of men of letters and science from every part of the world. At eleven o'clock the procession quitted the hall by the door in the north-western corner, passed through the vestibule of the Signet Library, crossed the west end of Parliament Square, where the University Company of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade² was stationed as a guard of honour, and entered the church by the western doorway. Here the processionists were met by the clergy, and were then conducted to the seats assigned to them. Among the guests of the University were the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of

¹ See Circular, *supra*, p. 24.

² Under the command of Professor Turner, their major.

Rosebery, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lord Reay, who appeared in Court uniform. These noblemen occupied the Royal pew, which was draped in black, in consequence of the recent and deeply lamented death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. The congregation having been seated, the Volunteer Guard next entered the church, and lined the nave and aisles, where they remained during the greater part of the service.

The Service was as follows :¹—

Service.

VOLUNTARY ²	{	Pastorale,	<i>Kullak.</i>
		Andante,	<i>Beethoven.</i>

PSALM C.: TUNE—*Old Hundredth.*

Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth.

O come, let us worship and bow down; let us kneel before the Lord our Maker.

LET US PRAY.³

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who art the dwelling-place of Thy people in all generations, mercifully regard us who have come this day with joyful hearts into Thine house of prayer. Fill us with holy and peaceful thoughts, and grant that our worship, being offered in the name and spirit of Thy Son, may be acceptable unto Thee, and profitable unto ourselves; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

With one heart and with one voice we give thanks unto Thee, the God of our fathers, for all Thy mercies to us, their children; for the world and all that is therein; for everything beautiful which Thou hast made, and for all that speaks to us of Thy wisdom and love; for reason and conscience, for our upbringing and nurture, for the success in life which Thou hast given us, and for all the way by which Thou hast led us unto this present hour; for loving parents, for faithful pastors and teachers, for benefactors never to be forgotten, for brethren of one mind with us, and for all who have helped us onward on our way; for our inheritance in a nation so great, and in a Church so free; for the light of the Gospel of Thy dear Son, ever brightening more and more unto the perfect day; for the riches of Thy Word, ever yielding up treasures new and old to those who humbly seek them; for the growth of knowledge in all forms among us, enabling us better to understand Thy holy will, and to do Thy blessed work.

Especially this day we thank Thee for all Thy mercies, more than we can number, and greater than we can ever know; to our University throughout three hundred years. . . . For all therein

¹ Taken from the Service as afterwards published by Messrs Blackwood.

² Conductor of the Choir—Mr James Oliver Sinclair (one of the Clerks of the University). Organist—Mr John Hartley (Arts student in the University).

³ The Reverend Dr Cameron Lees.

on whom Thou didst through many generations bestow talents precious and manifold ; for all whom Thou didst inspire with gifts of wisdom, knowledge, or utterance, with power to seek the truth, to teach or to heal ; for all whom Thou didst raise up to defend our University in troublous times, and to guide its affairs in seasons of perplexity and danger ; for all benefactors who have ministered with their substance to its necessities ; for all whom it has sent forth to serve Thee in the world ; for all Thy mercies, known and unknown, we give Thee thanks this day. Blessed be the name of the Lord for ever and ever.

We thank Thee, lastly, for the constant hope of a life beyond the grave, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest ; when Thy whole counsel shall be revealed, no longer doubted or disputed of men ; when we shall know as we are known ; and when the sorrows and separations of earth shall be ended in the catholic and perfect union with one another, and with Thee, O Father, and with Thy dear Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, through Thine eternal Spirit.

O Thou before whose face the generations rise and pass away, give grace to us all, and especially to the members of this University, to guard carefully and to use wisely the privileges which have come down to them from the past, to serve Thee in their own day and generation, and to understand how great a work Thou hast given them to do in their time for this kingdom and the world. Pardon and forgive our many shortcomings, preserve us from all error and delusion, and grant that our faith may stand, not in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God, in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge.

Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only true God, be honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

SCRIPTURE, ¹	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Psalm cxlv.</i>
TE DEUM,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Hopkins.</i>
SCRIPTURE, ²	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>1 Cor. xiii.</i>

LET US PRAY.²

We pray for men everywhere, that they may be brought to the knowledge and obedience of the truth ; for the whole congregation of Christian people throughout the world ; for our gracious sovereign Queen Victoria, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the members of the Royal family ; for the Great Council of the nation now assembled in Parliament ; for the judges, magistrates, and others in authority, especially the magistrates and council of this city, that all in their respective stations may labour to advance Thy glory, and the present and future welfare of mankind, remembering the solemn account which they must all one day give before Thy tribunal ; and for the sake of all, we pray Thee for the ministers of Thy Son's Church, that they may shine like lights in the world, and adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things. We implore Thine especial blessing on all schools, seminaries, and universities throughout the world, that in these and all other places more immediately dedicated to Thine honour and service, what-

¹ The Reverend Professor Taylor.

² The Reverend Dr Cameron Lees.

soever tends to the advancement of true religion and useful learning may for ever flourish and advance ; and, in particular, on the University of this city, on the Chancellor, the Rector, the Vice-Chancellor, the Curators, the Members of the Council, the Professors, and the Students thereof. Grant that this University be a fountain of learning, virtue, and piety, continually enriched with Thy heavenly influences, and constantly supplying pure and abundant streams for the welfare of this nation, the good of mankind, and the honour of Thy exalted name. To these our prayers, we add our unfeigned praises for mercies already received ; for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life, particularly for the liberality of founders and benefactors ; but above all, for Thy inestimable love in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, for the means of grace, and for the hope of glory. Finally, we praise Thee for all Thy servants departed this life in Thy faith and fear ; beseeching Thee to give us grace to follow their good examples, that, this life ended, we may dwell with them in life everlasting, through Jesus Christ, in whose most perfect form of prayer we conclude our imperfect addresses to the throne of grace :

Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil : For Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

H Y M N.¹

“The Spirit of wisdom and understanding, the Spirit of counsel and might, the Spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord.”

Within our Father's house of prayer,
Our fathers' God, we raise
To Thee Almighty and All-wise,
Our psalm of praise.

We bless Thy holy name that they
Of old were led by Thee,
To love Thy Word, and seek the truth
That maketh free ;

To choose the life of sovereign aim
And high desire, that turns
From worldly meed of wealth and fame,
And wisdom learns.

The goodly heritage they left
Is ours by Thy decree ;
And ours to make it goodlier still,
And worthier Thee.

Help us to understand Thy works ;
Thy mighty laws reveal ;
Give us the soul to sympathise,
The hand to heal ;

The unselfish thought, the patient mind
That reverently inquires ;
The heart from carnal grossness cleansed
By heavenly fires.

Let Thy great Spirit with Thy light,
Illume our onward way,
And shine until we reach the realm
Of perfect day ;

Where we—toil, grief, and conflict o'er—
Before the eternal throne,
Thy glory shall behold, and know
As we are known. AMEN.

¹ The music of this hymn is by Sir Herbert Oakeley, Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh ; and the words are by the Rev. R. H. Story, D.D., minister of Rosneath.

SERMON.¹

“Remember the former things of old : for I am God, and there is none else ; I am God, and there is none like me.”—ISAIAH xlv. 9.

“Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.”—PHILIPPIANS iii. 13, 14.

We have come together at this time to “remember the former things of old.” Whether drawn hither by interest in an institution in which we hold office, or by gratitude for the benefits of education received in it, or by a patriotic appreciation of the services which it has rendered to our native land, or by a generous recognition of its claims to honour as one of the world’s great schools of learning, our common purpose is gladly and gratefully to commemorate whatever in its history we can regard with legitimate satisfaction.

And surely we may well so regard its history as a whole. When, three hundred years ago, the University of this city had its small and humble commencement, like a tiny, feeble plant set in a frozen soil, under a wintry sky, and amidst gathering storms, it “scarce reared above the parent earth its tender form” ; its development through its earlier stages was slow and precarious, not its prosperity only but its very existence long depending on a multitude of changeful and conflicting influences, any one of which might have been fatal to it, while no human sagacity could have foreseen their real effect on its destiny ; but the needed protection and support were continuously vouchsafed it, until at length there came happier days and clearer skies, the abundant dew and the bright sunshine, and the truly astonishing growth of recent times.

It has throughout been ministered to according to its wants. For example, at critical seasons the fittest men to preside over its affairs have been always granted it. Thus, when, at its origin, its feeble vitality could only be preserved and developed by intense religious zeal, Rollock was given ; when the storms of religious passion swept over the land, the most competent directing mind which Scotland then possessed—that of Henderson—was placed at its service ; when fanaticism and intolerance had converted the country into a well of Marah, in which all sweetness was in danger of being lost, and when safety was only to be had in pious quietness, the saintly Leighton was lent ; when political sagacity was peculiarly required, it was conferred in the person of Carstares ; and when the transition from an ecclesiastical to a literary epoch needed to be wisely effected, no one more suited to direct the movement could have been found than Robertson.

What has been contributed to the prosperity of the University by patrons, protectors, and benefactors ; what measure of strength or renown it has received from the achievements and distinctions of those who have filled its higher offices and its special chairs ; what literature, learning, science, philosophy, medicine, law, theology, owe to those who have taught in it or to those who have been trained in it ; what numbers have gone forth from it and what influence they have exerted ; how all bitter controversies within it are at length ended ; how its students have

¹ Preached by the Reverend Dr Robert Flint, Professor of Divinity.

increased; how its government has been widened;—these are things to which it would be unreasonable to do more in this place than simply refer, but they are among the things most appropriate for us to bear in mind, and things the contemplation of which may well deepen our sense of indebtedness to the wisdom and the goodness ever present, never failing, through the three hundred years of history which we commemorate.

In remembering things like these, must we necessarily indulge in a self-exalting spirit? I trust not, and cannot see why we should. If, in the proceedings in which we are to be engaged, any one connected with the University should have to descant a little on its glories, or even on those of his own office, must he thereby inevitably lay himself open to the charge of self-glorification, as having been deemed worthy of association with such an institution, or of succeeding certain famous men? Surely not. Surely the true and natural consequence of any thoughts appropriate to this time must be rather to diminish than to increase our feelings of individual self-importance. Surely connection with any great historical institution which has been blessed with length of days, with gradually gathered honours, and accumulated means of usefulness, ought to cause a man to realise that the institution does more for him than he can do for it; that office therein gives to the holder thereof far more of influence and of credit than the holder can give to the office; that the parts are, in this instance, far more dependent on the whole than the whole on the parts; that while the worthiest and most active of the parts must soon decay and pass away, the whole can so renew itself as still to live on and prosper; that the work of the individuals in this large and enduring society derives in a great measure its value, not from the personal merit of the workers, but from its relation to what has been done by their predecessors and is being done by their colleagues.

It is one chief reason for not ignoring any real and solid ties which bind us to the past and to our fellow-men, that we are thereby in some measure emancipated from the thralldom of a narrow and selfish individualism. It is one great advantage of connection with institutions which are not the mere products of a day or the creations of an individual mind or will, but truly historical growth, sealed with God's own impress of permanence, that we are, in consequence thereof, naturally, if not necessarily, made to feel that we are sharers with men of many generations in a life far larger than our own. The consciousness of membership in such an institution deserves to be cherished just because it so directly counteracts an isolating self-glorification, so naturally tends to a due forgetfulness of self in a true recognition of our relations to others, and so manifestly contributes to generate and strengthen that sense of membership in the body politic whence springs patriotism, that sense of membership in the holy Catholic Church which finds expression in Christian piety, and that sense of membership in universal humanity which is the source of philanthropy. It may lead us to magnify our offices; it may render us more sensible of the honourableness of our work; it may give us assurance that what we do in connection with, and for the good of, the whole to which we belong, will in some form outlive ourselves, and not cease to influence future generations; but it ought not to make us think more but less of our own small individualities.

Nay, more: to realise aright the significance of the things we would commemorate, and to feel

what is implied in our relationship to them, must carry our minds and hearts yet farther and higher,—must raise them even to an apprehension of that ultimate truth which gives unity to all thought, and to contact with that sacred presence which gives sanctity to all action. The University has grown and prospered. Why? Is it merely through what has been done within it or by it? Is all said in explanation of its growth and prosperity when you have spoken of those who have ruled in it, taught in it, studied in it, and conferred benefits on it? Certainly not. Obviously, one great reason why the University has grown and prospered is, that it has grown with the growth and participated in the prosperity of a life larger than its own. It has been received into and appropriated by the national life, been responsive to and expressive of the national life; and placed here in this city at the very centre of that life, the organ has shared in the good fortune and wellbeing of the entire organism. It is what it is this day, after its three hundred years of existence, because these three hundred years have been not only to it but to Scotland what they have been; hence, although almost two out of these three centuries were peculiarly dark and sad, distracted with civil and religious strife, and crowded with manifold crimes, follies, and afflictions, yet throughout the whole period a spirit, a life, large enough to pervade a nation, and to connect and comprehend a series of generations, has ruled and worked, and made for truth and righteousness, and at length brought about that unity and order, that political independence and spiritual freedom, that measure of reasonableness and good feeling, that degree of peace and prosperity which we are privileged to enjoy, and owing to which so many of our institutions flourish.

But is even this all? Has the University lived only in the life of Scotland? Has it prospered only because it has been enriched with Scottish thought and sustained by Scottish energy? Nay. On the contrary, Scotland itself has lived and prospered only because participant in a life larger than its own,—a life with which its Universities have especially served to connect it,—the life which rules and works in universal humanity—which binds together all generations and peoples—which, during the last three hundred years, has been lifting up, not Scotland only, but all the nations of Europe into higher regions of thought, into a purer atmosphere of feeling, and marvelously revealing itself in the discoveries of science, in the developments of art, in great social changes, in the increase of all kinds of knowledge, in the history of the human intellect and its ideas, of the human heart and its affections, of the human will and its energies. There has been one life which, although working in many lands and under the most diverse conditions, has never lost its unity; there has been one spirit everywhere present, which, amidst all follies and perversities of men, has never contradicted its character as a spirit of truth, of justice, and of goodness: and this universal life makes of the nations an organic whole and members one of another; this all-pervasive spirit is the great common teacher of the schools of the world, and causes each to be a debtor to all the others.

This life, this spirit, what is it? What but the life and the spirit of God? Of God, the unknown, the unknowable, in an infinity of respects; but also of God, the knowable, the trustable, the lovable; the ever and everywhere self-revealing God, who shines upon us from the remotest stars, who acts in every atom of matter, who vitalises every cell of our bodies, who is the light

in every true thought and the virtue in every great and good deed, who rules the whole history of humanity from within, determining both its path and its goal; the God in whom we live and move and have our being, and into communion with whom we can enter alike by the life of reason, of love, and of duty; the God whom to serve is highest glory, whom to enjoy is deepest happiness.

Remember the former things of old, for God is God, and there is none else; for He is God, and there is none like Him. It is the traces of the power and wisdom, of the life and love of God in these former things, which make them worth remembering. It is remembrance of them in relation to Him which is the right remembrance of them,—such a remembrance of them as can do us no harm, and may well do us great good.

We do well, then, this day to remember the former things of old, and to commemorate the history of the University. We do well if we seek to appreciate at its full value the inheritance which our predecessors have left us; to stir up within us the consciousness of participation in the corporate and collective life of this national institution; to put away from us the shallow and dangerous spirit which ignores or despises the past, and regards even its most helpful ties merely as chains to be broken; and to cherish instead a spirit which discerns and reverences the reason that has ruled in history—which would retain, apply, and utilise whatever of truth and goodness the past has brought down to the present—which is humble enough to feel, and intelligent enough to perceive, that it needs whatever strength and wealth it can derive from the past to fulfil the duties of the present and to meet the demands of the future.

But this is only the half of the truth and the half of our duty. The God who has been in the past—the Spirit of life, and truth, and goodness which has pervaded the past—is in the present and will be in the future, and we must not so cling to the dead past as to lose hold of the life which was in it, but has now risen above it, and is ever rising higher. The past itself has been, as it were, constantly striving to transcend itself, and we should be unfaithful to the whole spirit and teaching even of the past, if we did not, like the apostle, forget the things that are behind, and reach forth unto those things which are before, and press towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of God. While, therefore, we reverence all that has been honourable in the past, and utilise all that is useful which has come down to us from the past; while we distrust all modes of thought and schemes of reform which do not adequately take account of the past,—let us not suppose that we can abide in the past or perpetuate the past; that we ought to retain anything which has plainly outlived its usefulness; that we can meet new requirements with old resources; that the problems of the future will not task to the utmost our inventiveness as well as our energy; that we may afford to shut our eyes to the light which shines from any land, or to reject aid from any quarter. Let the dead bury their dead, but let us follow that which never dies, and the revelations of which are ever increasing in clearness, in fulness, and in beauty.

The past has brought nothing to perfection, and the future ought to be in all respects an advance and improvement on the past, since it can start from it and profit by it. The appearance of a pessimistic philosophy here and there, and the still wider prevalence of a pessimistic frame of

spirit, do not prevent the present age from being on the whole an exceptionally hopeful one; and, doubtless, it will be its own fault if that hopefulness prove vain. It is not into a dull and uninviting future, not into one which we need fear to find empty or unremunerative, but into one filled with the promises of discovery, gleaming with the crowns of victory, that we are called to enter.

“ Before us shines a glorious world,
Fresh as a banner, bright, unfurled,
To music suddenly.”

In all directions new fields of thought and enterprise are being opened up to the human mind, and new conquests are being placed within its reach. Old subjects, like the speech and thought of ancient Greece and Rome, have come to be seen under new lights, and instead of having lost in value, as the ignorant or superficial may suppose, have acquired in these latter times a previously unknown significance, rendering them more capable than ever of rewarding a life's devotion to them, and more deserving than ever of recognition and support. That in the regions of mathematics great discoveries and useful applications may be indefinitely multiplied, if only an adequate supply of competent minds be forthcoming, and sufficient inducement for them to work be provided, is what no one will dispute. The extraordinarily rapid advance of the physical and biological sciences in recent years, has led some to suppose that their present pace of movement cannot long be maintained: but the suspicion is only shared in by those who judge them from without, and finds no acceptance among those who are able to see from within, and who are consequently aware that, numerous as are the questions which these sciences have of late been answering, still more numerous are the questions which they have been raising and leaving to be answered in the future. This, however, is obvious in regard to them, that in the same degree in which they are developed and specialised, in which their spheres of research are extended and their means of research improved, must there be an addition to the demands on any community which would support them in efficiency to submit to the sacrifices involved in increasing the number of their teachers and in providing the more abundant, more elaborate, and more expensive instruments and appliances of investigation required. The mental and moral sciences, historical and social studies, and the various philosophical disciplines, are also becoming inspired with a new spirit, new energy, new hopes, new ambitions, and have manifestly a great future before them. It is a future in the achievements and rewards of which the Universities of Scotland must naturally desire to share in a measure which will be at least not unworthy of their past. But if their desire is not to be an illusion, there must be adequate efforts put forth to realise it. The provision made in our Universities for teaching and study in these departments of knowledge must not be that merely which availed in the past, but that which suits the present and will secure progress in the future.

The Faculty of Arts has to reach forth unto such things as securing that its entrants be duly prepared, that certain great departments of thought and learning cease to be neglected, that justice to the various studies be obtained through giving freedom in the choice of studies, and that sufficient provision be made for furthering high special attainments. The Faculty of Medicine

has before it the simple but pressing problem of the completion of the New Buildings, and what further problem I know not, save how to go on prospering as it has been doing. The Faculties of Law and of Theology both need great enlargement, and the latter perhaps organic changes. This city itself has within it the materials out of which, if wisely used, there might be built up, within the University, to the great honour and profit of the nation, a magnificent school both of Law and of Theology. Those who aim at this for the Faculty of Law will doubtless press forward towards it with a hopeful spirit as to a thing which is surely, although it may be slowly, obtainable. Those who aim at it for the Faculty of Theology may have less confidence of success, knowing that sectarianism has in Scotland had many a sad triumph over enlightened patriotism, and that the ecclesiastical world has been always peculiarly slow to give heed to the word, "Let the dead bury their dead"; but they can at least strive in the assured faith that they are on the side of freedom and of science, of religious progress and the public good.

In reaching forward to these things, and to all others which may add to the usefulness of the University, and cause it better to fulfil the ends of its existence—in pressing on to them, be it as members or as friends, as operating from within or co-operating from without—we need have no hesitation in doing so as called of God to the work, and no fear that in yielding ourselves heartily to this or to any calling of His we shall fail to gain the goal of life, the prize of his approval and blessing. There are no ways by which the University can be benefited but ways by which God's work will also be done and His name glorified. Nay, more: all our work in the University or in connection with it, like all other work to which God calls us, is work to which He calls us in Christ Jesus, and which we may perform in Christ Jesus. For Paul the high calling of God was to the work of directly preaching the Gospel; but that is by no means the calling of all men, nor is that the work by which all men may do most for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. A great discoverer in science may contribute, by the light which he throws on the character of God, and by the beneficial effects of his discoveries, far more to the establishment and growth of the kingdom of Christ than a thousand preachers. It is a grievous pity when such a man does not know the full glory of his own work, owing to his ignoring its relation to the work of Christ. All good work is work which tends to the advancement of Christ's kingdom, and which should be done in Christ's spirit. Every high and honourable calling is in Him, and the blame is ours if it be not accepted and acted on in Him.

We would commemorate, then, the past of the University with gratitude to God for His goodness, and anticipate its future in the trust that that goodness will be abundantly continued. Its past is, in great part, not dead, but yet living in us and living for us,—a source of strength in the present and a ground of hope for the future. The hearts of the generous and patriotic turn with trust, with affection, with pride, to old things, around which, while meeting the newest needs, noble memories and dear associations cluster. Look around; for you can have no better illustration of what I mean. Not long ago there could have been no assembly here like that now before me, so grievously marred and deformed had been allowed to become this venerable edifice, although its every stone speaks, and its every pillar is wreathed with the associations of centuries; but these

stones did speak to the spirit—these pillars did touch the heart—of one, recently removed from among us, who loved well the old things of his country's history; and on this our Tercentenary, but also the anniversary of William Chambers, we are profiting by the restoration of old St Giles's, due to his public spirit and munificence. May we not believe that it will not be otherwise with our University? May we not believe that in the time to come there will be many moved by the remembrance of its past to labour in restoring whatever may have been wrongly allowed to lapse into decay; in improving whatever is defective; in enlarging, enriching, and beautifying, materially and spiritually, the edifice which through three hundred years our fathers have been building up, but which still admits of many a useful and fair addition, of many a strengthening buttress, of many a higher storey, of many a hall and chamber, of many a chancel and chapel, of many a pillar and turret? May it be so. And since the God who has blessed our University in the past can bless it still and evermore,—since He it is who was, and is, and is to come—who faileth never, and betrayeth never,—let us commit its interests to Him. To Him also let us commit our own interests, our own selves, our own souls. And to His name be all praise and glory, now and for ever. Amen.

H Y M N.¹TUNE—*Nun danket Alle Gott.*

“Now therefore our God we thank Thee, and praise Thy glorious name.”

Now thank we all our God,
 With hearts, and hands, and voices;
 Who wondrous things hath done,
 In which glad earth rejoices.
 Who from our mothers' arms
 Hath blessed us on our way,
 With countless gifts of love,
 Made new from day to day.

Who in our castled town,
 Where hearts for truth were yearning,
 And tongues to teach were few,
 Planted the tree of learning;
 Which through long stormy times,
 And years of bloody strife,
 Grew strong in branchy pride,
 And fruits of lusty life.

And as in times bygone
 Thy banners went before us,
 So spread as years roll on,
 Thy guardian presence o'er us;

That from these thoughtful seats
 Of men that wisely know,
 Well seasoned with Thy grace,
 The words of truth may flow.

To teachers and to taught,
 Do Thou, all-bounteous Giver,
 In life and death be near,
 With strength that faileth never.
 Through clouds that hide the day,
 Shine with Thy heavenly light;
 And point our pathway when
 We stumble through the night.

All praise and thanks to God
 The Father now be given;
 The Son and Holy Ghost,
 Who reign supreme in heaven!
 The one eternal God,
 Whom earth and heaven adore;
 For thus it was and is,
 And shall be evermore. AMEN.

¹ The above hymn is a translation from the German, with special verses, by John Stuart Blackie, Emeritus Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.

LET US PRAY.¹

Follow, O God, with Thy blessing the worship of this day. May the remembrance of Thy mercies fill us with gratitude for Thy goodness and inspire us with zeal in Thy service. We rejoice that Thou art the living God, and art still with Thy people as in former days; that while all things round us change, Thou abidest ever the same; that as our fathers trusted in Thee, and found their refuge and their rest in Thee, we also can turn to Thee with assured confidence, and rejoice in Thee with exceeding joy. Be with us, O God, throughout this day, and evermore; grant us Thy countenance and blessing in all our doings in connection with the occasion which has brought us together; take us, and all our friends and relatives, in this and other lands, into Thy good and holy keeping, and preserve us from all evils and dangers; go with us where we go, dwell with us where we dwell; and suffer not that any clouds of this mortal life hide from us Thy love, which is immortal, and which Thou hast manifested unto us, in Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

A N T H E M.

HALLELUJAH.

Handel.

Hallelujah: for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ; and He shall reign for ever and ever: King of kings, and Lord of lords. Hallelujah.

THE BENEDICTION.

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of His Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you and remain with you always.

C H O I R.

AMEN.

AMEN.

AMEN.

VOLUNTARY,

Grand Fantasia (in F minor),

Mozart.

Before the conclusion of the hymn after the sermon, the Volunteer Guard had retired from the church, and taken up their position at the western doorway.

On the termination of the service, about half-past twelve o'clock, and while the closing voluntary was being played on the organ, the congregation left the church, the guests and office-bearers of the University going first, nearly in the same order in which they had entered.

¹ The Reverend Professor Flint.

LUNCHEON IN THE UNIVERSITY NEW BUILDINGS.¹

Wednesday,
16th April,
1 to 4.30
p.m.

THIS entertainment was given on Wednesday, 16th April, by the Principal and the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine, for the purpose of appropriately inaugurating the opening of the extensive University New Buildings, which are set apart for the use of the Faculty of Medicine, and which are now approaching completion. Invitations were issued to about 600 guests, of whom about 433 were present, including nearly all the delegates from other Universities and learned bodies. The handsome new hall of the Anatomical Museum was tastefully fitted up for the occasion, the walls being covered with blue and white calico, while the gallery running round the hall was draped with hangings of crimson and gold, and embellished with plants. At the west end of the gallery were placed the armorial bearings of the University. One long table was carried along the south side of the hall, while twelve others were placed at right angles to it, all being suitably decorated with flowers. Each guest was furnished on his arrival with a plan of the hall and the tables, showing the place assigned to him, as well as the names and places of all the other persons who had accepted invitations to be present. The guests were welcomed in the Reception-room, at the top of the principal staircase, by the Principal and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, after which they were conducted to the Anatomical Hall.

Soon after one o'clock the Chair was taken by the Principal, who occupied the central seat at the long south table (Table A), while the twelve professors of the Faculty of Medicine acted as croupiers at the ends of the twelve transverse tables (B, C, &c.)

The following is a list of those who had accepted invitations, as taken from the plan above referred to, and who, with very few exceptions, were present :—

TABLE A.

On the right of the Chair.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham.	The Rev. Professor Jowett, Oxford.
The Right Hon. the Lord Provost.	Professor von Helmholtz, Berlin.
The Lord Rector (Sir Stafford Northcote).	The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh.
His Excellency Baron de Penedo.	His Excellency Sir R. B. D. Morier.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery.	The Abbé Renard, Brussels.
His Excellency James Russell Lowell.	The Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.
The Very Rev. Principal Caird, Glasgow.	Professor de Laveleye, Liège.
Monsieur Pasteur, Paris.	Major-General Macdonald.

¹ Description revised by Professor T. R. Fraser, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. The speeches have been revised by their respective authors.

The Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., K.C.B.
 The President, Royal College of Surgeons, London
 (Professor Marshall).
 The Director-General, Army Medical Department
 (Dr Thomas Crawford).
 Sir Alex. Christison.
 Mr T. R. Buchanan, M.P.
 Sir Andrew Clark, London.
 The Rev. Professor Flint.

Principal Dawson, Montreal.
 The President, Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh (Dr G. W. Balfour).
 The Director-General of the Geological Survey (Mr Arch. Geikie).
 The Rev. Dr Haughton, Dublin.
 Professor Heinrich, Lyons.
 Professor Geddes, Aberdeen.
 Mr Duncan M'Laren.

On the left of the Chair.

His Excellency Count Nigra.
 The Chancellor of the University (Right Hon. the Lord Justice-General).
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss.
 Professor Virchow, Berlin.
 Dr Billings, Washington.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Galloway.
 The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, St Andrews.
 Professor Chauveau, Lyons.
 The Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
 The Right Hon. the Lord Advocate.
 His Excellency Don Marcial Martinez.
 The Right Hon. Lord Reay.
 Rev. Professor Beets, Utrecht.
 Professor Stokvis, Amsterdam.
 Comte de Lesseps, Paris.
 Hon. Justice Raymond West, Bombay.

The President, Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh (Dr John Smith).
 The Director-General of the Navy Medical Department (Sir J. W. Reid).
 Hon. Lord Kinneir.
 Sir James Paget, London.
 The Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.
 Sir William Gull, London.
 Principal Greenwood, Manchester.
 General Sir Archibald Alison.
 Dr Fordyce Barker, New York.
 Sir J. Risdon Bennett, London.
 The President, King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland (Dr Wm. Moore).
 Dr Carpenter, London.
 Professor Mendeleieff, St Petersburg.
 Professor Leishman, Glasgow.

On the seats facing the Chair.

Professor Angellier, Douai.
 Dr Hutchison Stirling.
 The Hon. Bouverie F. Primrose.
 The President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow (Dr Andrew Ferguson).
 Sir Peter Coats, Paisley.
 Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., London.
 Sir Thomas J. Boyd.
 Professor Bryce, M.P., Oxford.
 Sir William Thomson, Glasgow.
 Mr T. G. Murray.
 Captain Kennedy, R.N.
 Lord M'Laren.
 Mr Charles Cowan.
 Mr William M'Ewan.
 Mr J. H. Renton, London.
 Dr Duckworth, London.
 Professor de Martens, St Petersburg.

Rev. Dr Lindsay Alexander.
 Professor Coleman Sellers, Philadelphia.
 The President, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland (Dr W. I. Wheeler).
 Professor Fredet, Clermont.
 Sir James Falshaw.
 Dr Thomas Keith.
 Mr Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.
 Mr Black.
 Professor Max Müller, Oxford.
 Rev. Dr M'Gregor.
 Rev. Principal Dowden.
 Bailie Hall.
 Mr David Jeffrey.
 Mr H. J. Younger.
 Mr John Boyd, Treasurer of the City.
 Dr Alex. Peddie.

TABLE B.

PROFESSOR CHIENE.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, London.	Sir Arthur Halkett of Pitfirrane.
Bailie Anderson.	Mr William Nelson.
Mr John Cook.	Dr Wyllie.
Mr John Milne.	Professor Cunningham, Dublin.
Mr Charles W. Cathcart.	Dr P. H. McLaren.
Dr McBride.	Mr G. C. Macdonald.
Lieutenant Matheson.	Mr Tawse Nisbet.
Dr P. A. Young.	Mr Petter.
Mr Howden.	Mr Pockley.
Mr Clemow.	Dr David Wilson.
Mr Caird.	Dr Peel Ritchie.
Mr James Bennet.	Dr Rutherford, Dumfries.
Dr Anglin.	Mr Alexander.
Dr Macfarlane.	Mr J. F. Sturrock.
Dr Mouat.	Dr Clouston.

TABLE C.

PROFESSOR GREENFIELD.

Professor Thierfelder, Rostock.	Professor Hoffmann, Dorpat.
Professor Wasseige.	Dr Wilks, London.
Dr Macgillivray.	Dr Littlejohn.
Surgeon M'Creery.	Mr James Watson.
Mr J. Duncan Smith.	Mr John Tawse.
Mr J. G. Menzies.	Mr Henry Moffat.
Mr A. W. Inglis.	Mr R. Croall.
Dr Acland, Oxford.	Mr Watherston.
Professor Baldwin Brown.	Dr Andrew Smart.
Sir Samuel Ferguson, Dublin.	Mr John Fraser.
Dr Woodhead.	Mr William Younger.
Mr Lockhart Gibson.	Mr John Macfie.
Dr James Ritchie.	Dr M'Farlane.
Mr D. Crawford.	Mr Gulland.

TABLE D.

PROFESSOR TURNER.

Professor van Beneden, Louvain.	Professor Flower, London.
Professor Williamson, Manchester.	Professor Kovalewsky, Moscow.
Rev. Professor Briggs, New York.	Surgeon-Major Lennox.
Dr Gunning, London.	Mr R. Bruce Johnston.
Mr Andrew Usher.	Mr George Barclay.
Mr R. A. Macfie.	Dr Halliday Croom.
Mr Imlach.	Mr Henry Leck.

Professor Tytler.
 Professor van Hamel, Amsterdam.
 Professor Pearce, Durham.
 Professor Sylvester.
 Mr T. B. Sprague.
 Dr Murdoch Brown.
 Dr Allan Gray.

Mr Thin.
 Mr D. Scott Moncrieff.
 Mr Henry Davidson.
 Mr Godfrey.
 Mr G. M. Bennet.
 Mr Rowand.

TABLE E.

PROFESSOR ANNANDALE.

Professor Saxtorph, Copenhagen.
 Professor Stirling, Aberdeen.
 Mr Thomas Nelson.
 Dr Bramwell.
 Mr Mitchell Banks, Liverpool.
 Mr Hare.
 Mr Philip.
 Mr Curle, Melrose.
 Mr Cox.
 Mr Richard.
 Mr Christie.
 Mr Spowart, Dunfermline.
 Mr Barbour.

Professor Ollier, Lyons.
 Professor Boddaert, Ghent.
 Surgeon J. Anderson.
 Mr John Weir.
 Rev. Professor Taylor.
 Professor Bourcart, Nancy.
 Mr Blackwood.
 Mr Collinson.
 Mr Leith.
 Mr Wade.
 Mr Peter Miller.
 Mr W. D. Menzies.
 Mr James Shand, London.
 Mr George Wilson.

TABLE F.

PROFESSOR GRAINGER STEWART.

Dr Sieveking, London.
 Rev. President Porter, Belfast.
 Rev. Principal Rainy.
 Dr William Cumming.
 Dr Stevenson Macadam.
 Mr Morton.
 Mr Kemp.
 Mr William Thomson.
 Professor Rosenbusch, Heidelberg.
 Professor Geikie.
 Mr Skinner, City Clerk.
 Mr Lockhart Thomson.
 Mr King.
 Dr Graham Brown.

Professor Ball, Paris.
 Mr R. Rowand Anderson.
 Dr James A. Russell.
 Dr Coupland, London.
 Dr Brackenridge.
 Mr Robert Cox, Gorgie.
 Mr Robert Bell, Midcalder.
 Mr J. M. M'Candlish.
 Dr Angus Macdonald.
 Mr A. Whitelaw, Glasgow.
 The Dean of Guild (R. Hutchison).
 Mr J. D. Lawrie.
 Mr J. T. Wilson.
 Mr George Cathcart.

TABLE G.

PROFESSOR CRUM BROWN.

Professor Güterbock, Königsberg.	Professor Frankland, London.
President Sullivan, Cork.	Professor Cleve, Upsala.
Dr A. P. Aitken.	Professor Rachmaninoff, Kief.
Lieutenant Baxter.	Professor Stokes, Cambridge.
Mr James Somerville.	Professor Hermite, Paris.
Mr David Gill, Cape of Good Hope.	Professor Chrystal.
Dr Craig.	Professor Donner, Helsingfors.
Mr Edward Sang.	Rev. Professor Adams.
Professor Straszewski, Cracow.	Professor Hoffman, Kiel.
Professor Laurie.	Professor Ussing, Copenhagen.
Professor Storm, Christiania.	Mr W. W. Robertson.
Mr Patrick Geddes.	Provost Swan, Kirkealdy.
Mr Arthur Thomson.	Mr Charles Jenner.
Mr Barrett.	Mr R. M. Smith.
	Mr Atkinson.

TABLE H.

PROFESSOR MACLAGAN.

Professor von Pettenkofer, Munich.	Sir Joseph Lister, London.
Professor Eriksen, London.	M. D'Abbadie, Paris.
Sir Geo. D. Clerk, Penicuik.	Dr S. Smiles, London.
Major Crofton.	Mr John Christison.
Professor Harkness, Providence, U.S.A.	Rev. Dr Cameron Lees.
M. Perrot, Paris.	M. Gréard, Paris.
Professor Blackie.	Professor Villari, Florence.
Professor Szabó, Pesth.	Professor Campbell Fraser.
Professor Masson.	Professor Stengel, Marburg.
Professor Elze, Halle.	Professor Schipper, Vienna.
Professor Mézières, Paris.	Professor Caro, Paris.
Professor Kirkpatrick.	Rev. Professor Charteris.
Professor Guizot, Paris.	Right Rev. Bishop Parry.
Mr Stockman.	Mr F. Simmons.

TABLE I.

PROFESSOR RUTHERFORD.

Professor Schmiedeberg, Strassburg.	Sir William Bowman, London.
Professor Struthers, Aberdeen.	Dr Patrick Heron Watson.
Dr Traquair.	Fleet-Surgeon Strickland.
Professor Hayeraft, Birmingham.	Professor Hamilton, Aberdeen.
Mr Colston.	Dr Tuke.
Surgeon Routh.	Mr James Haldane.
Professor Cremona, Rome.	Professor Tyrrell, Dublin.

Professor Rivier, Brussels.
 Professor Lorimer.
 Professor Zupitza, Berlin.
 Principal Peterson, Dundee.
 Mr David Hepburn.
 Mr George Maekay.
 Mr Whittingdale.

Professor Sellar.
 Mr Robert Browning.
 Count Saffi, Bologna.
 Dr Arthur Mitchell.
 Dr Maudsley, London.
 Dr Archibald Inglis.
 Mr Matthew Gardiner.

TABLE K.

PROFESSOR SIMPSON.

Master of Merchant Company (Bailie Clark).
 Professor Thorburn, Manchester.
 Dr Dunsmure.
 Mr James Currie.
 Dr D. B. Hart.
 Professor Kielhorn, Göttingen.
 Professor Eggeling.
 Professor Minaieff, St Petersburg.
 Professor Vera, Naples.
 Professor Muirhead.
 Professor Michaelis, Strassburg.
 Mr A. D. Cockburn.
 Dr J. D. Gillespie.
 Mr T. S. Wilson.

Professor Ask, Lund.
 Dr Priestley, London.
 Mr John Cowan, Beeslaek.
 Dr Braidwood, Birkenhead.
 Dr Blair Cunynghame.
 Surgeon-Major Jackson.
 Mr W. J. Kennedy.
 Mr William Hunter.
 Mr Swinton Melville.
 Mr E. Baily.
 Mr James Syme, Millbank.
 Mr J. L. Mansfield.
 Mr R. Clark.
 Mr Ballantyne.

TABLE L.

PROFESSOR T. R. FRASER.

Dr Burdon Sanderson, Oxford.
 Professor Chiari, Prague.
 Professor Hay, Aberdeen.
 Dr Murrell, London.
 Mr H. H. Norie.
 Dr Charles Bell.
 Mr Falconer King.
 Councillor Steel.
 Mr Christie Miller.
 Mr Simpson.
 Mr James Buchanan.
 Mr Mackinnon, Balinakill.
 Mr Shand.
 Mr J. O. Sinclair.

Dr Gueneau de Mussy, Paris.
 Dr Bristowe, London.
 Brigade-Surgeon Lithgow.
 Professor Ferrier, London.
 Dr Claud Muirhead.
 Mr R. Tod, Clerwood.
 Professor Venable, U.S.A.
 Professor Maepherson.
 Mr W. Markby, Oxford.
 The Director of the Museum of Science and
 Art (Mr T. C. Archer).
 Mr Maegibbon.
 Mr H. A. Thomson.
 Mr Thomas Gilbert.

TABLE M.

PROFESSOR DICKSON.

Bailie Younger.	Dr Atherton, New Brunswick.
Dr Cleghorn, St Andrews.	Dr Haldane.
Mr James Cowan.	Dr Goodsir.
Dr Affleck.	Professor M'Nab, Dublin.
Mr Alexander Gordon, Ashludie.	Mr Johnson Symington.
Dr Gibson.	Professor Mackimmon.
Dr Moinet.	Mr James Sime, Craigmount.
Mr John Bald, Monzie.	Dr Cotterill.
Mr R. Adam, City Chamberlain.	Dr James Johnston.
Professor Nicholson.	Mr B. Hall Blyth.
Sheriff Guthrie Smith.	Mr Lindsay Bennet, London.
Dr Aubrey Husband.	Councillor Clapperton.
Mr Aitchison.	Dr James.
Mr J. R. Young.	Dr G. A. Berry.

TABLE N.

PROFESSOR EWART.

Professor Ballot, Amsterdam.	President Moffett, Galway.
Bailie Roberts.	Mr Andrew Wylie, Leslie.
Mr Thomas M'Kie.	Mr Law.
Mr A. Dowell.	Mr Archibald Coats, Paisley.
Mr John Fulton.	Mr Donald Beith.
Mr George Cousin.	Mr A. G. Miller.
Mr Allan Clark.	Mr Waddell.
Mr G. Somerville.	Councillor Baxter.
Mr W. R. Sorley.	Mr John Crabbie.
Mr John Boyd.	Mr Marshall, Rector, High School.
Mr Alexander Tod, Peebles.	Professor van der Wyck, Groningen.
Mr John C. Brodie.	Professor Calderwood.
Rev. Professor Green, Princeton.	Professor Herschel, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Mr John Small.	Professor Doijer, Leyden.
Professor M'Intosh, St Andrews.	Dr Argyll Robertson.

‘The Queen.’ After luncheon, in proposing the health of ‘The Queen’—the first toast on the list—the CHAIRMAN said—“I am sure at this time I speak your sentiments in expressing regret at the loss that her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the nation have sustained by the death of the Duke of Albany. We hope that Queen Victoria has much happiness in store for her, and let us wish for a long continuance of her just and admired reign.”

The CHAIRMAN in next proposing ‘The Donors of the New Buildings,’ said—

“My Lords and Gentlemen,—For the Senatus Academicus of the Edinburgh University this is

a proud and happy day, in which we are privileged, in our almost completed medical school, to receive so illustrious an assemblage. Of the University of Edinburgh to-day I might almost say what was said of Portia—

‘Nor is the wide world ignorant of her worth;
For the four winds blow in from every coast
Renowned suitors.’

“I and my colleagues are deeply sensible of this honour, and of the great kindness, and, I may add, the courage, of those distinguished gentlemen who, coming from long distances, have penetrated into this remote and northern region to attend our festival. But the present meeting is not, properly speaking, a part of the Festival of the Tercentenary. This is not a University meeting; it is of a collegiate and domestic character, or else I certainly should not be occupying this chair. It was by no foresight or calculation that the approximate completion of these buildings has coincided with the celebration of the Tercentenary. But it has fortunately so happened, by a lucky chance, that we are able to see this little house-warming so brilliantly attended and graced by some of the greatest medical authorities in the world. I hope these gentlemen may find leisure to inspect our new medical school, and pronounce whether it is suitable and adequate, taken in conjunction with the noble Infirmary which adjoins it—whether it is thoroughly equipped for the practical teaching of medicine in all its branches. And I hope, also, that our non-medical guests may take a look at those bright and airy theatres and laboratories where all that is repulsive in the study of medicine is mitigated and refined—where the dissecting-room shows like a conservatory—and where morbid pathology is pursued as a fine art. When they see all the charms of this palace of medicine, perhaps they, too, may wish that they had been medical students.

“And now, my Lords and Gentlemen, in this half-finished hall, which is destined to be a great museum, I ask you to drink to the health of the donors of this noble gift. They have, indeed, done a deed of public-spirited liberality—*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*. Little more than ten years ago this spot was covered with private houses and gardens. The medical school of the University was at a sore disadvantage for the want of teaching apartments and teaching appliances, and there was not one farthing available to meet that want. And now, within these ten years, the munificent sum of more than £130,000 has been presented to us by private friends—and that has been augmented by a liberal subsidy from the Government—and the buildings that you see around are the result. But there is one shadow which comes over this occasion and this moment, because we had hoped that the kind and princely leader of this movement might have been here to-day. I had fondly hoped that he whom I grieve to speak of as the late Duke of Buccleuch¹ would have answered to this toast; but he, the Fifth Duke of Buccleuch, has now closed a long life of virtue and of devotion to duty. I think that no life of any person in his station has shown more that he was ever actuated by a sense of the motto, *noblesse oblige*. He had no special connection with the University of Edinburgh. The University had no special claims upon him. In fact, had he been a man of less generous heart and of smaller soul, he might have felt resentment against the

¹ The Duke of Buccleuch died at 12.15 on the morning of this day (16th April).

University of Edinburgh, because you all know that at one time he was a candidate for the office of Chancellor in the University, and was rejected by the University in favour of Lord Brougham. But the Duke's mind was far above entertaining resentment for anything of that kind. When the scheme of these buildings was proposed to him, he entered into it with the warmest interest and the utmost enthusiasm. With the greatest simplicity he worked for us, he spoke for us, he gave us most munificent gifts, and he influenced the Government of the day—of which our present highly esteemed Lord Rector of the University was the Chancellor of the Exchequer—to give assistance from the public funds. The name of the Fifth Duke of Buccleuch will always be associated with the history of these buildings. So will other names, too, of noblemen and gentlemen, and of great merchants in this city, and of ladies and of others who have come forward to assist us. Not only to those whose names will be specially recollected on account of their munificence and the largeness of their gifts—not only to them does the University owe its thanks, but to all those many hundreds of subscribers scattered over the world who have contributed to this result. I only wish that it had been possible for us to have asked them all to be present here this day, that they might see what their liberality has produced. That they have strengthened and added to the University of Edinburgh is a matter of secondary consideration; what they have done is that they have contributed to the advancement of human knowledge and to the alleviation of human suffering in all time to come.

“And now I will beg you, my Lords and Gentlemen, to combine with this toast a name which is well worthy to be connected with it—the name of the present highly esteemed Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The Town Council of Edinburgh were the founders of the University. They fostered it during many generations, and for more than two and a half centuries they made it a great University. Since they lost the entire control of it, they have still shown the same kindly feeling and the same interest in it that they ever did. Four successive Lord Provosts of Edinburgh have been conspicuous for the interest that they have taken in these buildings—Lord Provost Cowan, Lord Provost Falshaw, Lord Provost Boyd, and none, perhaps, so much as the present Lord Provost, the Right Honourable George Harrison. He has shown a great and deep interest in the completion of these buildings, and by his ability and energy he has greatly helped and furthered the cause. My Lords and Gentlemen, I beg to submit to you the toast, ‘The Donors of the New Buildings,’ coupled with the health of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.”

Reply for
‘Donors’
by Lord
Provost.

Lord Provost HARRISON, in reply, said—“I had hoped that the reply to this toast would have fallen into other hands. At the same time, it does not appear out of place, that as the representative of the lineal descendants of those who founded ‘the town’s college,’ and the head of the Corporation which still has a deep interest in it, I should be considered a proper representative of the donors to this College and to the University. The Vice-Chancellor has told us that for 300 years the city of Edinburgh has shown herself anxious for the prosperity of her school; that in its early and very poor days it devoted time and thought and all the money it could procure, in order, first, to found it, and then to foster the growth of its College. I have no doubt that in the future, as in the past, the University will always find most faithful friends in the Corporation and citizens

of Edinburgh. I may say, further, that I believe we are very far from the height to which the fame of this School may attain: I am very certain of this, that so long as the present patrons—who are changed in some respects, but who, I believe, have the same hearty interest in the welfare of the University—so long as they search for and choose only the very best, the highest talent, so long as those chosen give their best and noblest energies to the work they have to do, so long will this University prosper, so long will the people be proud of it, and so long will it be a blessing and glory to the whole of Scotland. Not to the Corporation of Edinburgh alone, not to the people of Edinburgh alone, shall we look for help and support. To Scotsmen all over the world, and to the lovers of Scotland all over the world, we may at all times appeal with good reason, and with the confidence that they will give us whatever is necessary to supply the material wants of the University. When these material wants are supplied, we must then trust to the University authorities, the University patrons, and the University teachers, to do the rest; and, with the blessing of God, we believe that their work will prosper in their hand."

Professor TURNER, in submitting the toast, 'The Sister Medical Schools,' said—"The toast which has been intrusted to me is one on which, at this public inauguration of the latest temple that has been erected for the pursuit of medical science, we should bestow the fullest honour. To the sister medical schools we owe a deep indebtedness. It was in London and in some of the great schools on the Continent that Monro *primus*, Alston, Plummer, Sinclair, Innes, and Rutherford, the founders of our medical school in the early part of the last century, received their training. It is, however, to the great University of Leyden, to which at that time so many young Scotsmen were attracted by the fame of Boerhaave, both as a physician and a teacher, that we must especially look as our nursing-mother. So great, indeed, was her influence, that the regulations which prevailed in that University as to examinations and the mode of conferring degrees were adopted in Edinburgh with but slight modifications, and the 'Aphorisms' and 'Institutiones Medicæ' of Boerhaave were the text-books which controlled the teaching of medicine for nearly forty years in this University, until the spell was broken by the genius of William Cullen. But our indebtedness to our medical sisters is not limited to these early passages in our history. Our senior students and young graduates have always been encouraged to broaden their education, to increase their knowledge of men and things, by a residence at other great centres of professional training. And let us hope that that practice may long continue. If I were to paint a picture of a 'Scot abroad,' I should not depict him, as has been often done, as a soldier of fortune, or a wandering philosopher ready to enter into disputation with any comer on some abstruse metaphysical and ethical problem, but as a young doctor hard at work in the wards of a hospital in London or Dublin, or a great city on the Continent, or advancing his knowledge of medical science by working in the laboratory of a University. But if we owe much in our origin and development to the influence of our medical sisters, we, as time has rolled on, have in some measure been able to repay them in kind. The great reputation which this school acquired in the latter half of the last century through the genius and labours of the second Monro, of Whytt, Cullen, Gregory, and Black, attracted to this northern city students from all quarters, so that the medical school assumed

'Sister Medical Schools.'

a cosmopolitan character. And as our young graduates returned to their homes and native countries, many of them became connected with existing medical schools or founded new ones. The cosmopolitan character which was stamped on the school by the genius of our predecessors has never been lost, and we are proud to say that there is scarcely a school of medicine in the wide range of the dominions of our beloved Queen in which one or more Edinburgh students and graduates are not acting as teachers.

"You have referred, sir, to the satisfaction which you experience in seeing so many representatives from different countries assembled at these tables. Let me, on the part of the Medical Faculty of this University, say that we feel highly honoured by the presence of the distinguished company of guests who have accepted our invitation and that of the Principal to luncheon this day. Around these tables are representatives of medical science and learning from France and Russia, from Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Italy, from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, from Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium, from London and the provincial schools of England, from Ireland and our Scottish sisters, from our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic, nay, even from India and distant Australia,—and allow me, sir, to join with you in giving a hearty welcome to all these distinguished men.

"Amidst this wealth of intellect and medical fame, it may seem difficult to select from these our guests one more than another to respond to this toast; but we, the professorial descendants of the first Monro and his colleagues, may be pardoned, perhaps, for looking to the country of Boerhaave and Albinus, our mother in medicine, and to select one of the distinguished men now holding a chair in a University of Holland to reply to this toast. The reputation which the Universities of Holland attained during the last century has been sustained during the present. I need only mention amongst those who, in recent years, 'have gone over to the majority,' the names of Vrolik, the anatomist—Van der Hoeven, the naturalist—and Van der Kolk, the physician; but Holland has still in her Universities men of European fame. Donders, one of the great scientific personages of Europe, whose unavoidable absence from our festival we greatly deplore, now adorns the University of Utrecht. We are happy to have with us to-day representatives of the Universities of Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, and Amsterdam, and of these I will ask Professor Stokvis to reply. Professor Stokvis is eminent as an investigator, both in the physiological and pharmacological sciences, and also as a physician, and he holds in Amsterdam the Professorship of general pathology, medicine, and pharmaco-dynamics. His countrymen have recognised his professional position by four times electing him to be President of the Dutch Medical Association, and by appointing him last year to be President of the first International Congress for Colonial Medicine. I may summarise his qualifications in three words, and designate him as physiologist, pharmacologist, physician."

Reply for
'Sister
Schools' by
Prof. Stokvis.

Professor STOKVIS, Amsterdam, replied in English. He said—"It is with the deepest feelings of my own insufficiency that I crave leave to reply in a few words to the hearty toast of Professor Turner—'The Sister Medical Schools.' I hope that you will pardon me if I only reply to the toast of the sister medical schools, and not to anything said about myself. If among so many sister medical schools Holland is named especially, we can say that we as Dutchmen are really

proud of the great sympathy for Holland we find everywhere in Scotland. When I saw the ‘Story of the Rise of the Medical School of Edinburgh,’ I was struck with the fact that the same thing which happened in Edinburgh repeated itself in Amsterdam. The Medical School of Amsterdam was not a school of the University at first. The school came from the outside; it was brought into the University. So it was in Edinburgh. Our Professor Ruÿsch—our great anatomist—and others, were not Professors of the University; they were Professors of the Surgeons’ School, just the same as I find yours were in Edinburgh—just as your great Alexander Monro *primus* was. I find thus great resemblances between Amsterdam and Edinburgh, and I am proud to reply to this toast. But let me say that we, who represent the sister medical schools, must be heartily thankful for what the Edinburgh Medical School has done in behalf of medical science. I do not speak of the eighteenth century—of Alexander Monro, of William Cullen, and of your Gregorys. I speak of this century—the nineteenth century. When I consider in what the great progress of medicine during this century has consisted, I find three capital points. The Edinburgh Medical School is not only connected with every one of them, but she deserves the honour to be called in all, the glorious pioneer for scientific Europe. The first of these points is the localisation of disease in special organs, the finding out of the functions of every organ, and the analysis of it. It was an Edinburgh man—a Professor of Edinburgh—who first showed us the localised functions of the nervous system. That was Sir Charles Bell. He was the man who made possible the work of Charcot and Ferrier in the new progress of medicine. The second point in the progress of medicine is our study of etiology. We are all convinced, as medical men, that the future of medicine is to be found in etiology. And when I ask, how we came to the conclusion that etiology is the first thing to be studied, we find that again it was an Edinburgh Professor who showed us by practice what it is to remove all external influences from surgical wounds. I have only to name to you Sir Joseph Lister. In etiology, Edinburgh was the first medical school of the nineteenth century. The third point in the progress of medicine is the finding out of new medicaments, of new methods of relieving pain. And here, again, I find it was your James Young Simpson who made one of the most important discoveries in medicaments—chloroform. So medical science is for ever indebted, and owes her best thanks, to the Medical School of Edinburgh—to the great men I have named, Sir Charles Bell, Sir Joseph Lister, and Sir J. Young Simpson. To the glorious past, to the happy and glorious future, of the Edinburgh Medical School, I drink in replying.”

Sir JAMES PAGET said—“I account it a very great honour that I am permitted to propose the next toast, ‘Prosperity to the Medical School of the University of Edinburgh.’ But, sir, I think that even before proposing a toast, I am bound to express to you our sincere thanks for the hospitality with which you have received us in this noble hall—a hall which may hereafter be put to other and not worse uses. The hospitality is not only that which is expressed on the surface of these tables, but that which you have given us in the company you have collected around them; so that each one of us may go away with the consciousness of having received that best hospitality which has introduced him to the finest intellects, the best mental powers, the best social feelings, of the time in which he lives. For this, sir, we most heartily thank you and the Professors

‘Medical
School of
Edinburgh
University.’

of the School of Medicine. Then as to the prosperity which I wish to propose to that school, it is a thing so plainly to be desired that I might safely leave it to every one here present to drink it with the enthusiasm that he has already in his own heart; and it is a thing so probable of being fulfilled that there needs no defence, no proof of the wisdom, of the toast. And yet I must speak of it, if only because I feel we are bound to express very strongly our desire for the prosperity of the Medical School of Edinburgh; we, especially, who come from places that have engaged the deepest of our affections, and for which we have spent the best part of our lives; we who come from other universities and other schools. But, sir, Professor Turner has well told why we may as heartily as any—nay, perhaps, more heartily—wish for the prosperity of this school; for we have had to learn all our lives long the great value of a mighty rivalry—a rivalry which has never yet been wanting in the ideal of this University, and a rivalry which, we trust, it will never cease to exercise; for in the active work of life an honest and earnest rival is often far better than a cautious friend. We are thus deeply indebted to you, and none join more heartily than we do in the desire that the Medical School of this University may prosper and flourish for ever; and in proposing the toast of its prosperity, what can we wish more than that it may hold on the same course which it has held steadfastly up to this time?

“No one can read the history of the University and of the Medical School, both before and since they became connected, without seeing in it a most brilliant example of that resolute pursuit of good, that strong confidence in opinion, and that earnest desire to maintain its right, which is manifest in Scotland, more than, I think, in any nation of the world. It has worked through times of great adversity, through times of which the Lord Provost has spoken, through times of constant controversy, of constant rivalry. It has illustrated, more than any school that we can speak of, the value of rivalry—the value even of internal competition. And now it has reached a prosperity never before attained here—never, I think, equalled by any school of medicine in the British Isles. And with that prosperity has come peace; for we hear on all sides that there are now no more disputes, no more controversies; all are working as with one heart towards one end, the good of the school. May its prosperity be equal in peace to that which it has attained in war! I believe it will, and even surpass it; for it is not likely that Scotland will ever fail to produce men of great mental power, of great power of resolve, of ready and earnest pursuit of that which is good for themselves and for the world besides. And if Scotland should ever fail to produce such men, it will not lose that power which it possesses in so marvellous a degree—the power of conversion, of friend-making, of assimilating—the power which is admirably illustrated by the instances Professor Stokvis has mentioned. An Englishman coming to Scotland becomes a Scotsman all over; all the produce of his mind seems as if the result of his residence, whether it be for a short time or for some years in Scotland. Really, if we might envy anything, we might envy this. In London we are conscious that we often make a German, or a Frenchman, or a Dutchman become an Englishman. Asiatics, Africans, do their best to be like us. Sometimes, even, we convert an Irishman; but a Scotsman never. Then may this be, if need be—though you will never come to the last resource—yet this might be the last resource—bring Englishmen among you, and they will maintain your school and University with as much heartiness as you do it here yourselves.

“Then, what kind of prosperity can one hope for in the University school? Well, more pupils, more wealth, more stately buildings; the museums—I must not say better filled than this is now, only filled more appropriately with the work of the University and the Medical School; these shelves filled with treasures of science—treasures that shall have in them that which may now be novel, but which shall be read in centuries hereafter as possessing even a historic interest; and, with these, a more abundant power of spreading knowledge, and, which will not fail to come with it, a yet more abundant and blissful power of turning knowledge to the utility of men in the remedy of disease, prolonging their time of working power: all these things will come.

“All these things we wish you, in the certainty that they will come. And there is but one thing which it seems vain to wish, because of the great improbability that the wish will be fulfilled,—that ever you shall have better men to teach and work than those you have had in time past—such as Alison, and Christison, and Goodsir, and Simpson, and Syme, or than some among you who still live. May I be pardoned if I mention one of them—my dear friend and old pupil, Professor Turner? Can you have better? If you can, we wish you them. Nay, we would pray for them with something of the eloquence and earnestness which we heard to-day in your Cathedral. And then, surely, the prosperity of the University will far outshine anything that is now historical, well as it can be spoken of. I propose then, gentlemen, that we drink ‘Prosperity to the Medical School of the University of Edinburgh,’ and I will connect with it ‘The Health’ (for that will minister to its prosperity) ‘of Professor Thomas R. Fraser.’”

Professor THOMAS R. FRASER, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, in reply, said—“I rise with the feeling of my unworthiness to represent in this great assembly the Medical School of the University of Edinburgh, or to respond with any measure of adequacy to the eloquent words which Sir James Paget has to-day, as on many previous occasions, shown how well he can employ. At the same time, I recognise that events in which we are taking a part may, by their importance, overshadow all personal considerations; and I think it cannot be doubted that the Tercentenary celebrations which have now been entered upon, in their associations with the past, and in their present circumstances, constitute such an event. In recalling our past history, it is impossible to overlook the fact that accident and the far-seeing wisdom of the originators of the Medical School of this University led to its receiving, more than a century and a half ago, a special form of organisation which perhaps more perfectly than elsewhere in this country satisfied the requirements of the medical profession. The result of this has been, that from a very early period students resorted to Edinburgh from England and Ireland, as well as from Scotland; and when the extension of colonial enterprise led to the formation of new communities in America, that country also supplied students to this Medical School in large numbers.

Reply for
‘University
Medical
School’ by
Prof. T. R.
Fraser.

“The great ability of many of the practitioners sent out from Edinburgh, and possibly, it may be, the insight they had here acquired into methods of instruction, led to their taking that important share in the formation and organisation of medical schools in all parts of the world, to which Professor Turner and several other speakers have already made reference. The establishment of these schools naturally lessened the number of students who had previously been received by Edin-

burgh; but, as new colonies were formed, and as new outlets for enterprise were opened, it has been the good fortune of this school to maintain its former position.

“At the present time the largest number of our students is not derived from Scotland: many come from England, and a very considerable number from the great Australasian colonies, and from India, Canada, and South Africa. We must no doubt anticipate that the formation of well-equipped schools in countries which at present greatly assist in filling our class-rooms, will result in again lessening our supplies from these sources. It might be for us a subject of interesting speculation to inquire from what regions of the world this contingent of our students will in future be obtained; and if any gloomy forebodings should be entertained, I think they may be removed by the consideration that large areas of the earth's surface still remain uncolonised, and that the enterprise of this country does not appear to languish as time proceeds.

“In referring to the past, I am anxious to recall the fact that for many years there has been associated with the University an important body of extra-mural teachers. The learned Principal, in his history of the University, has far from exaggerated the beneficial effects of this association, when he has said that the friendly rivalry of the extra-mural teachers has proved of great importance, and has been instrumental in maintaining the efficiency of the Medical School of the University. I feel sure that my colleagues will agree with me that what has been stated in regard to the past may be repeated in the present time, and that we owe a large measure of indebtedness to the extra-mural lecturers.

“My Lords and Gentlemen, the special organisation of our Medical School, to some of the particulars of which I have referred, and the fact that there has been associated with it, throughout the whole course of its existence, men of remarkable genius, whose names are treasured in the annals of medical science, have raised it to a position of prosperity to which many speakers have already referred, and which may to some extent be expressed in the statement that in a country which at no time has enjoyed a high reputation for wealth, and in a city whose inhabitants number little more than 200,000, the Medical School of the University is at present educating upwards of 1500 students of medicine, and is therefore, I believe, in the position of being the largest school of medicine not only in this country, but in the world.

“I have no manner of doubt that my fellow-workers feel, in all humility, that the preservation of this heritage is a task demanding their best efforts. In endeavouring to perform this task, the encouragement we have to-day received will greatly assist us in our resolutions. The good wishes that have been so eloquently expressed and so heartily received by this distinguished assembly will, I hope, be sufficiently far-reaching to enable our successors to point back to the proceedings of this week as the inauguration of a period of usefulness which may contrast not unfavourably with the period that has terminated.

“Your presence in this hall emphasises the commencement of the new period. We have in this country a custom, when we enter a new abode, of inviting our friends to inspect our new possession, and to celebrate with us our entry into it. No more auspicious or gratifying a ‘house-warming’ has, I venture to think, ever before been celebrated. In this hall we present for your inspection a not unimportant part of our new possession. Allow me to announce that the entire

building is open to you, and that we shall be glad to receive our friends at any time they may be pleased to favour us with a visit.

“My Lords and Gentlemen, on behalf of the Faculty of Medicine—of the students as well as of the teachers—I tender you our most grateful thanks for your presence at the inauguration of these new buildings, which so admirably provide us with one of the means for continuing the prosperity of our Medical School; and I tender you, also, our cordial acknowledgments for your good wishes.”

Professor DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, in proposing ‘The Non-Medical Guests,’ said—“It has been abundantly established, by what has fallen from the Chairman and from those who have preceded me, that the essential object of our meeting in this place now is to return thanks unto our medical brethren, the high priests of our profession, who have co-operated with us to-day in dedicating this temple to Æsculapius, and to return our thanks to those generous donors who put us in possession of the buildings that we are now privileged to occupy. But I do not forget that there remains to us yet what is at once a privilege and a duty, to offer our welcome to those who do not belong to the profession of medicine—to thank them for their being present with us to-day, and accepting from us what we can offer of that hospitality which, I think I may without egotism say, has always been traditional among the members of the medical profession in Edinburgh.”

“I labour here, as every one must do in such a meeting, under the *embarras des richesses*—there are so many here whose names I should liked to have connected with this toast, but to whose utterances in the larger festival of to-morrow we look forward with expectation and delight. I do not enlarge upon the subject, because my duty is simply to offer them our welcome, and the lapse of minutes, and the recollection that there are other interesting things to take place this afternoon, whisper in my ear, *Surgere jam tempus pingues et linquere mensas*. But I think I have got out of my *embarras des richesses* when I am privileged to connect with this toast the name of the very excellent officer who sits not far from the Chair. I am quite sure every one here will give a cordial welcome to Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison. I do not speak of him here in his military capacity,—I am speaking of him only as a representative of our non-medical guests; but I might appropriately speak of him without entering into special details, because I am quite sure that a gallant soldier is everywhere an object of admiration and regard, whatever the uniform he wears, and whatever the flag under which he marches. Further than that, I am sure that in an assembly the largest proportion of which are Scotsmen, no man will be more welcome than one who has led a Highland brigade to victory.

“I have not to go very far afield to find a connection between Sir Archibald Alison and the University of Edinburgh. The name of his uncle, the former distinguished professor of the practice of medicine in this University, is one that is known only as a name and by his works to the present generation of medical students; but to those of us who unhappily are not at the student period of their life—who have had the privilege of sitting on the benches where he taught, and of forming part of his clinical staff in the Infirmary—to them there is the lively recollection of, and the grateful thanks for, the instruction received from the excellent teacher, the skilled physician, and the generous philanthropist, William Pulteney Alison. I call upon you to drink with great cordiality to the ‘Non-Medical Guests’ of to-day, and to the health of Sir Archibald Alison.”

Reply for
'Non-Medi-
cal Guests'
by Gen. Sir
A. Alison.

Lieut.-General Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, who was warmly received, said—"I feel myself in a singularly inappropriate position at this moment. A simple soldier, I am called upon to return thanks for those great and distinguished men who, in obedience to your invitation, have come from the most distant parts of Europe to do honour to this great University upon her three hundredth birthday in the ancient capital of Scotland. I feel that the honour of responding to this toast is one to which I can have no claim in the presence of such men; but I am a soldier, and I obey my orders. I feel very deeply the kind and touching allusion made to my uncle, Professor Alison. I must ever feel a sort of personal connection with this University, for it was here my father received his education, and it was here my uncle spent the best days of his life. At this time, and when there is so much more to be done, I will not detain you, but in the name of the non-medical guests I return their most sincere and grateful thanks for the princely hospitality with which they have been received, and even more for the personal kindness which has been extended to every one. We thank you for all your kindness to us, and we will never forget it all the days of our lives."

Professor MACLAGAN, on the call of the Chairman, here gave his graduation song, "Chancellor Inglis," and great applause.

'The Archi-
tect.'

Dr BILLINGS, in proposing the toast of 'The Architect,' said—"It is now about one hundred and thirty-five years since the first American received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and Dr John Moultray returned to Charleston to fight the yellow fever on the methods and principles which he had here acquired. Sixteen years afterwards, four or five graduates of the University of Edinburgh became the first medical faculty in America—the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania—which adopted the organisation and the methods of work of this University, their *Alma Mater*. The seed thus sown has multiplied exceedingly. We have now sixty or seventy medical schools, and sixty or seventy thousand doctors with diplomas. Not all of it, perhaps, is good fruit; some of the heads may be chaff, with no grain. As the representative of the University of Pennsylvania, and as the representative also of the youngest University in the United States—Johns-Hopkins University, Baltimore—and being specially interested in the subject of the methods of providing for modern medical teaching, I am very glad to have the opportunity of proposing the toast which is set down opposite my name, for I have had the opportunity of examining the buildings which have been constructed for the work of the medical departments of many of the great Universities in Europe and of our own schools, and in this country also.

"The time has long gone by when the single little amphitheatre, such as some of you may remember to have seen in the old University of Bologna, with its two or three professors, was sufficient for the teaching of medicine. We have now learned that, in order to teach men to swim, it is necessary to put them into the water, and the whole tendency of modern education is to provide practical facilities, laboratory facilities. The old amphitheatre, while not done away with, is not now the sole method of instruction. The combination of all the methods for the various branches which are now considered necessary for a medical education—the proper combination of the eight, nine, or ten chairs, with means for theoretical instruction on the one hand,

and practical instruction on the other—is not an easy matter even for a small school; but the difficulty may be imagined when it is necessary to provide, as we have heard to-day, for 1500 students. After a careful examination of this building, I am prepared to say that these difficulties have been largely overcome, and that this is to-day, taking it altogether, the best planned and best arranged medical school of instruction in the world. I think, therefore, I need not use any special arguments or pleas to induce you to drink the toast which I shall propose to the man who has combined with his own skill all the information derived from all the various sources, to arrive at this perfect and harmonious result; for the architect must have exercised great judgment and performed a vast amount of mental work, besides assimilating the information which he has obtained elsewhere. The single scraps of information he may have obtained from the professors would not have created a building such as this, no more than a few isolated facts would create a science. I therefore ask you to join me in drinking to the health of the architect of the buildings, Mr Rowand Anderson.”

Mr R. ROWAND ANDERSON, who was received with loud applause, said in reply—“ I esteem it no small honour to be called upon to acknowledge this toast, as having been selected to be the architect to design and to superintend the erection of the important public building, the inauguration of which is the occasion of this great meeting to-day. And I ought to feel more than gratified with your verdict, and with the graceful acknowledgment of the manner in which I have accomplished my task, which has been pronounced by Dr Billings, whose distinguished position in the medical profession, as the head of a great department of State, and whose knowledge of all the great buildings of the world of this description, entitle him to speak with the voice of authority. To combine in one building the nine great departments of this School of Medicine, with all the varied and different requirements, was a task of some difficulty. After studying the requirements of the professors, and after visiting the best buildings of this kind that eight years ago existed in Europe, I realised the great change that was taking place in the teaching of medicine and surgery; and I saw that if the school in Edinburgh was to maintain its position, I must produce a building in which the great side of medical teaching—the practical side—could be carried on under the most favourable conditions, and that no mere pedantic rules of architecture or questions of style should so limit me as to mar the vital object of producing a building thoroughly adapted to its purposes. If I have succeeded—if I have even partly succeeded,—for all the work of the best of men has those imperfections, which are the steps towards the greater degree of perfection to which we are striving to attain,—I shall always feel pride and satisfaction that I have been privileged to contribute to the maintenance of the fame of this great school, and to enable it not only to sustain the traditions of its past history, but to hold the position which it has so nobly won. And when this building is completed by the addition of the Great Hall, I trust it will be a building not unworthy of our own romantic town.

Reply by the
Architect.

“ I have been frequently asked why I have adopted that phase of architecture which you see here. Obviously I could not have made use of Greek architecture, and to have adopted Palladian art would have been to sacrifice the interior to the exterior. I have not adopted medieval art,

because an architect cannot ignore the spirit and tendency of his time; but I have made use of that phase of art which arose in Italy during the second half of the fifteenth century, when the great minds of that country began to burst the bonds of dogma and ecclesiastical authority, and were determined to inquire into the nature of all things, and which, I believe, will be the meeting-ground where those gifts of the ancient to the modern artists—viz., those principles of construction evolved and perfected during the middle ages, which, so long as we build in stone and lime, must be used, and that love of beauty and humanity for its own sake so characteristic of classic art—will mingle and lead to the production of a phase of art that will respond to and be more expressive of the thought and life of the modern world than anything we have yet seen.

“To the Professors and to the Building Committee I owe my most grateful thanks for that confidence they have always placed in me in dealing with all questions—practical or artistic—that have arisen. Of all the contractors that have been engaged in the work, I am bound to say that they have done their duty faithfully; and I have also to acknowledge the services of Mr Allan Clark, the clerk of works, who has been employed here throughout, and whose knowledge of work, and whose firmness and courtesy, have contributed very largely to the realisation of this building. And to this great and illustrious company I return my most grateful acknowledgment of the hearty manner in which they have responded to this toast.”

‘The Chair-
man.’

Sir JOSEPH LISTER, in proposing the toast of ‘The Chairman,’ said—“You are all acquainted with Sir Alexander Grant’s reputation as a distinguished scholar; and from this time forth his name will be linked with feelings of admiration and of gratitude on the part of all of us on account of the large share which he has taken in this magnificent Tercentenary celebration, and the genial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair on this occasion. It is with peculiar pleasure that I have to propose this toast, because I have had opportunities of knowing his worth and work beyond what has fallen to the lot of many here. Some years ago it was my privilege to occupy a Chair in this University, and I was therefore his colleague in the *Senatus Academicus*. And I had opportunities of witnessing the manner in which he discharged the duties of his high office as Principal, upon a right discharge of which the prosperity of this University so much depends. I know, then, gentlemen—I have observed—the signal ability, the uniform courtesy, and the entire self-devotion with which Sir Alexander Grant has presided over this great seat of learning, and how much he has contributed to its prosperity and honour. I propose the health of our distinguished Chairman.”

Reply by the
Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, who was warmly received, said—“I rise to thank you for the great honour you have done me by receiving this toast in the manner you have done, and to acknowledge the too kind words that have been used in proposing it. We have heard that in India, when there are good rains and abundant crops, the two hundred million ryots regard the Governor-General as a great man and an able administrator. *Magno componere parvum*, that is my case. When everything is prosperous, the Viceroy feels that he should rather be congratulated than praised. And, in the same way, I have had the high happiness during many years to see the great institution with which I am connected prospering and advancing without a single reverse; and

I have also had the pleasure of seeing these buildings rise, like the realisation of a dream, into their present form and beauty. Under these circumstances, I accept very cordially and very gratefully what I consider to be your kind congratulations to me on this occasion."

During the entertainment, which occupied nearly three hours and a half, a few of the guests left the hall for the purpose of attending the Students' Dramatic Entertainment at three o'clock, or the Professor of Music's Recital at four o'clock, or in order to enjoy a drive in the environs; but most of them remained till the end of the speeches, which were evidently listened to with great interest, and frequently elicited hearty applause. The assemblage dispersed about half-past four o'clock.

STUDENTS' DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.¹

ON Wednesday, 16th April, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Dramatic Entertainment undertaken by the Students, under the auspices of their Representative Council, was given in the Theatre Royal, in presence of a crowded audience, including a number of the distinguished visitors. The Lord Rector (Sir Stafford Northcote) was present in one of the stage-boxes during part of the performance, and was greeted with loud cheers, to which he bowed his acknowledgments. The gallery was occupied by students, who amused themselves during the intervals by vocal performances, but were attentive listeners to the proceedings on the stage.

Wednesday,
16th April,
3 P.M.

¹ Description from the 'Scotsman,' revised by Mr G. P. McNeill, LL.B., Advocate, who acted as stage-manager. Programme, see Appendix E, p. 347. The company consisted of about fifty students and four lady-amateurs, and the music was supplied by the orchestra of the Students' Club, with a few professionals, conducted by Mr Dambmann. Invitations were issued to the University guests, a number of whom were present. Students were admitted gratuitously to the gallery, while tickets of admission were sold to friends for the purpose of defraying the cost of the performance. The closing words of the play had been specially adapted to the occasion. The King, giving Nigel a copy of the 'Counterblast' as a nuptial gift, says: "Read that, and ye'll never smoke tobacco."

"Nigel.—And wherefore should I not, my liege? Your majesty doubtless remembers the old college rhyme
In Laudem Tabaci :—

' Sumus fumus
Est scintilla
In favilla
Nostra vita.'

"King.—*Euge! Belle! Optime!* Here's anither man in the kingdom kens Latin besides mysel'! And whaur got ye yer learnin', my likely *alumnus* of the Muses?

"Nigel.—From your Majesty's own bounty, I may say, for I studied in the *Academia Jacobi Sexti*, the University of Edinburgh.

"King.—By my saul, ye're a ceevilised fella', an' oor royal adoption o' yer *alma mater* is vera weel minded, tho' oor ain pressin' need hath somewhat hindered oor generosity toward the same. For the remeid o' this defect o' siller we look to those o' oor successors wha sall be better provided wi' this world's gear. But as wisdom is mair precious than gowd or siller, we doot not that oor University will come to be a precious jewel in the crown o' oor beloved and native city, an' will be celebratin' her fame tae a' the people o' the earth when we hae lain doun tae the lang sleep by the side o' oor Royal ancestors."

The piece selected was the late Mr Andrew Halliday's drama "King o' Scots," a work of considerable merit, which is founded on Scott's novel, 'The Fortunes of Nigel.' Several of the characters are strongly drawn, and there is no lack of telling situations. Nearly all the performers showed an intelligent grasp of the intention of their parts; their elocution was distinct, and they grouped themselves well on the stage. Some of the impersonations, indeed, were of striking excellence. Such was Mr J. R. Burt's reading of the title *rôle*. Appearance, gait, and gesture, the strange blending of generosity and meanness, sagacity and folly, regal pride and plebeian familiarity, which made up the character of James VI. as it has been drawn in history and in fiction—Mr Burt reproduced them all with an ease and realism that must have been attained by conscientious and intelligent study, supported by unmistakable histrionic intuition. He made every "point" in the part with the certainty of a practised actor, and contributed very largely to the success of the performance. Mr A. Y. Ritchie's Richie Moniplies was also a vigorous and clever rendering. Mr Horsley looked the part of Nigel Olifaunt to perfection, and acquitted himself in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Mr W. M. Mc'Lachlan gave a careful and fairly animated rendering of the character of George Heriot. Mr A. B. Boak was well made up as Lord Dalgarno, and delivered with sufficient spirit and point the little dialogue that fell to his share. Mr C. M. Hallard played with a good deal of humour and gusto as Jenkin Vincent, and was as dashing a specimen of the "bold 'prentice boy" as one could wish to see. Mr E. M. Royle's Trapbois was rendered with remarkable histrionic and elocutionary breadth and power: it was, in fact, a presentation of the traditional stage miser that was worthy of the strongest transpontine melodrama. The numerous minor characters were sustained, for the most part, with satisfactory efficiency. The students were also very fortunate in the young lady amateurs whose services they had enlisted. Miss Nelly Petric was not only a dainty and picturesque representative of Margaret Ramsay—she acted with both refinement and vivacity. Miss Mair was also a spirited representative of the part of Martha Trapbois; and Miss Kunz did well the little that fell to her share as Lady Hermione—her elocution being especially clear and well modulated. Miss Cameron also threw much comic power into her impersonation of Dame Suddlechop.

At the conclusion of the performance, the stage-manager for the company came forward in response to loud calls and bowed his acknowledgments.

On the whole, this dramatic performance, owing to the energy of its organisers,¹ and the ability of the actors, proved to be a marked success, and formed a most enjoyable entertainment in the Tercentenary programme.

¹ The Executive Committee of the Students' Representative Council, assisted by the following Committee of Ladies: Lady Grant, Mrs Butcher, Mrs Fleeming Jenkin, Madame Kunz, Mrs Littlejohn, Mrs Masson, and Mrs Sellar.

ORGAN RECITAL.

AT four o'clock on Wednesday, 16th April, a number of the guests assembled in the University Music-Class Room, Park Place, for the purpose of hearing a recital by the Professor of Music (Sir Herbert Oakeley, Mus. Doc., LL.D.) on the University organ. The room was suitably decorated for the occasion, and embellished with a portrait of the present Professor, recently painted for the University Musical Society by Mr C. Kay Robertson. An interesting collection of models of cathedrals was also exhibited. The programme, which was well calculated to display the excellence of the instrument, was as follows :—

Wednesday,
16th April,
3 to 5 p.m.

BACH, . . . (a) Air, "Mein gläubiges Herz."

(b) Prelude and Fugue in D minor.

HANDEL, *Choruses*, (a) "Hail, Judea, happy land!"

—*Judas Maccabæus*.

(b) "May no rash intruder disturb their soft hours :

To form fragrant pillows, arise, O ye flowers !

Ye zephyrs, soft breathing, their slumber prolong,

While nightingales lull them to sleep with their song."

—*Solomon*.

(c) "Moses and the children of Israel sang this song unto the Lord, and spake, saying: I will sing unto the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea."

—*Israel in Egypt*.

HAYDN, . . . "Gloria in Excelsis," Mass No. 1.

MOZART, . . . Andante, Menuetto and Trio: Symphony in E flat.

MENDELSSOHN, . . . Prelude and Fugue, No. 2, Op. 37.

SCHUBERT, . . . Lied (Ständchen), "Leise fliehen meine Lieder."

OUSELEY, . . . Prelude for Organ, in F major.

PLEYEL, . . . Motivo, in B flat, Op. 12.

BEETHOVEN, . . . March and Chorus, "Twine ye garlands," &c.

—*Ruins of Athens*, Op. 117.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

CONVERSAZIONE IN THE LIBRARY HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY.¹

Wednesday,
16th April,
8 to 11 P.M.

THE next item in the Tercentenary Programme was the Conversazione in the great Hall of the University Library, from eight to eleven o'clock. For the convenience of the guests, a porch had been erected at the entrance-gateway; over the steps in the south-east corner of the quadrangle, leading to the Hall and Library, was stretched an awning draped with pink calico; and the steps and pavement between the gateway and the Library were comfortably carpeted. The space at the foot of the staircase facing the Hall and the Secretary's office was fitted up as a ladies' cloak-room, similar accommodation for gentlemen being provided in the offices on the ground-floor. The staircase and Hall were adorned with palms, ferns, and hothouse plants from the Royal Botanic Garden.

In the Library Hall the galleries were provided with seats for ladies, commanding an admirable survey of the brilliant scene below. At the west end of the Hall was placed a dais, covered with crimson cloth, while most of the deep window-recesses were transformed into miniature boudoirs. In the other recesses stood tables, covered with amber-coloured cloth, on which several of the Professors exhibited interesting objects illustrative of the subjects they teach.²

Professor Rutherford's table presented an array of physiological apparatus, used in studying the functions of the eye and ear, of the heart and the organs of respiration, and of muscle and nerve; and several interesting experiments were shown.

In the department of natural history, Professor Cossar Ewart submitted a large collection of rare and interesting specimens, including a series of herring, illustrating their growth from the newly hatched fry to the adult stage, and numerous samples of the food of the herring and other useful fishes.

Professor Tait exhibited high-pressure gauges corrected for temperature, apparatus for measuring the compressibility of water under very high pressures, and two of the protected deep-sea thermometers used in the Challenger Expedition; and Professor Chrystal exhibited numerous mathematical models.

Professor Turner, on behalf of the anatomical department, showed specimens which attracted considerable attention, not the least noteworthy being the skull of George Buchanan, the tutor of King James VI. Several heads of savages in good preservation also received their share of notice.

Professor Crum Brown's collection of instruments connected with chemistry was

¹ Professor Wilson, Secretary to the Senatus Academicus, took entire charge of the arrangements for this Conversazione, and has revised the description.

² Each recess was also hung with a collection of brightly coloured diagrams of the articles exhibited.

an important and valuable one. A Dewar and Liveing spectroscope, showing the spectrum of air and other substances, was exhibited in operation, and excited much interest. There were also shown two exquisitely made balances by Oertling of London, the larger constructed to weigh from the sixtieth part of a grain to eleven pounds, while the smaller was so nicely adjusted that a hair measuring the sixteenth part of an inch in length could turn the scale.

The table set apart for botanical specimens afforded no little gratification. Here Professor Dickson had brought together, chiefly from the Botanic Garden, a collection of rare plants and flowers, including insectivorous plants, such as the Pitcher-plants (*Nepenthes*) and Sundews (*Drosera*); aquatic plants, such as the Skeleton-leaf plant (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*) from Madagascar; and many other equally uncommon specimens. The pathological exhibition, arranged by Professor Greenfield, was likewise noticeable for the rarity and value of the objects shown. It included a complete series of apparatus for bacteriological investigation in its various branches, growing specimens and drawings of many of the more important forms of bacteria and other microscopic fungi, besides a varied selection of pathological rarities.

The students' reading-room presented an attractive appearance. The front of the balcony was draped in red cloth, and at intervals were arranged specimens of ancient art, both in painting and sculpture, contributed by Professor Baldwin Brown. Sculptured figures and table-plants were also placed in alternate order on the desk underneath the balcony; while on a table at the other side of the room were adjusted a number of Argand gas-burners and microscopes, by the aid of which the guests were enabled to examine many curious objects. A portrait of Robert Rollock, the first Principal of the University, was exhibited in one of the halls by his descendant, Mr Hugh J. Rollo.

On a side-screen in the antechamber leading into the students' reading-room were hung forty-two artistically executed and neatly framed pen-and-ink sketches by Mr William Hole, A.R.S.A., of the Professors and leading officials of the University. Each figure was represented in characteristic garb and attitude. The Chancellor, the Lord Rector, and the Principal appeared in their robes of office, and in each case full justice had been done to the details of the portraiture. Professor Butcher, in academic robe, was shaking hands with, and receiving the benediction of, Professor Blackie, the emeritus Professor of Greek, who wore his Highland plaid and straw hat. Professor Flint was represented as a defender of the Faith. Dressed in complete armour of the middle ages, but with ministerial bands of the present date conspicuously displayed, he was in the act of sheathing the sword with which he had apparently vanquished Apollyon. Several of the other likenesses were considered very effective, while a few were less successful. These portraits appeared to be greatly admired by the guests, who crowded round them during the evening.

There was also exhibited in the anteroom, by Professor Cossar Ewart, a valuable collection of natural history specimens, perhaps the most important of which was a reproduction of part of the Ballantrae bank, showing herring-eggs attached to gravel, stones, and sea-weeds, which had been dredged off Ballantrae by H.M.S. 'Jackal.' On a side-table were shown living herring-fry, hatched in the Zoological Laboratory of the University, and also several forms of hatching apparatus.

The guests began to arrive at eight o'clock, and were received at the entrance of the Library Hall by Principal Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., in his official robes. The company consisted of upwards of 2000 ladies and gentlemen, including most of the Tercentenary guests, 1400 members of the General Council of the University, and 300 students.

By nine o'clock nearly all the company had arrived, and although almost every corner of the rooms was fully occupied, no inconvenience from crowding was experienced. Owing to the construction of the apartments in which the *Conversazione* was held, the movements of the guests were free and unimpeded, a stair at each end of the Library Hall enabling them to reach the reading-room and the refreshment-rooms below. The rich dresses of the ladies, the animated and enthusiastic nature of the proceedings, as well as the varied classic and scientific surroundings, combined to form a picture not readily to be forgotten. Great interest was taken in the specimens and the scientific experiments; and much attention was bestowed on the busts of former professors, including Sir John Leslie, Dugald Stewart, Sir James Y. Simpson, Sir William Hamilton, Sir R. Christison, Syme, Forbes, &c.

During the evening a students' choir sang several pieces of music in excellent style; the band of the 92d Gordon Highlanders played a choice selection of music in the quadrangle; while the pipers of the regiment marched through the Hall at intervals, affording the foreign visitors an opportunity of hearing the peculiar national music of the Highlands. Towards eleven o'clock the company began to disperse, the proceedings being brought to a close with the singing of "God save the Queen" by the choir, accompanied by the full band.

STUDENTS' BALL.¹

THE next event in the Terecentenary Programme, and one in which a friendly interest was taken by many of the distinguished visitors, was the Ball given by the Students in honour of the stranger-guests of the University, on the evening of Wednesday, 16th April, in the Assembly Rooms, George Street. The Assembly Rooms, together with the Musie Hall, were tastefully decorated for the occasion. The staircases were covered with crimson drugget, and the balconies luxuriantly decorated with flowers. The inner end of the entrance-lobby was converted into a tea-room, draped in red and white, and embellished with coats-of-arms. The retiring-rooms were also hung with coloured calico, arranged in the form of a tent, from the centre of which was suspended a crystal lamp. The supper-room was nicely fitted up, the panels being adorned with the University colours. The decoration of the orchestra was particularly successful. Mirrors were here placed along the front, alternating with blue and white draped columns, on which were displayed the shields of several foreign Universities, including those of Bologna, Paris, Oxford, and Leipzig; while behind was a magnificent display of plants and flowers sent by Miss Nisbet Hamilton of Biel, and by Professor Diekson from the Botanic Garden. The guests began to arrive shortly after ten o'clock, and by midnight the company numbered between 500 and 600 ladies and gentlemen. Dancing was heartily enjoyed by many of the guests, and was continued till about four o'clock next morning. Among the ladies present may be mentioned the Baroness de Penedo, Lady Playfair, Lady Fergusson, the Hon. Mrs Blair, Mrs Fraser, Mrs Masson, Mrs and Miss Max Müller, Mrs Muirhead, Mrs Goldschmidt, Miss Lubbock, and Miss von Helmholtz. Among the gentlemen were the Baron de Penedo, the Lord Advocate, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Reay, Professor de Laveleye, Professor de Martens, and Professor Ask. The arrangements gave general satisfaction, and the whole entertainment passed off in a most successful manner.

Wednesday,
16th April,
10 P.M.

¹ The Ball Committee of the Students' Representative Council consisted of Messrs Masson, Bell, Sturrock, Steel, Home, and F. W. Thomson. Invitations were issued to the stranger-guests. Tickets were allotted to graduates, students, and ladies, at one guinea each, and to a few gentlemen, who were not members of the University, at twenty-five shillings. The Committee was assisted in making the necessary arrangements by a committee of ladies, who acted as patronesses. The bands of Messrs Adams of Glasgow and Mr Dambmann of Edinburgh were engaged for the occasion. Supper was purveyed by Mr John Mitchell, India Street. Description revised by Mr Fitzroy Bell, advocate.

THURSDAY, 17TH APRIL 1884.

THE TERCENTENARY CEREMONIAL.

Thursday,
17th April,
11 to 1
o'clock.



THIS great meeting the important business to be transacted was—(1) The official reception of Delegates from Universities and other learned bodies; (2) The conferring of honorary degrees in Divinity and Laws; and (3) The delivery of a Terecentenary Address by the Chancellor of the University. As the University at present possesses no hall of its own sufficiently large for assemblies of this kind, or even for its two annual graduation ceremonies, it was arranged that the “Tercentenary Ceremonial” should take place in the United Presbyterian Synod Hall, Castle Terrace.

Tickets had been issued to about 1400 members of the General Council of the University, 300 students, and 400 members of the public, a large proportion of the latter being ladies. Most of these spectators were seated soon after ten o'clock, and most of the delegates (123 in all) and those other distinguished guests to whom honorary degrees had been offered (67 in all), by half-past ten. Those delegates on whom it had been resolved also to confer honorary degrees (54)¹ were placed, in the alphabetical order of the Universities and other learned bodies they represented, in the side-seats to the left of the Chancellor, while the others (69) were similarly arranged in the side-seats on the Chancellor's right. The other guests on whom degrees were to be conferred (67) were, with the exception of the Lord Provost, seated on the central benches immediately in front of the platform. Behind these guests were ranged the greater number (about 165) of those honorary graduates of the University, and those of its principal benefactors and others, who had accepted the invitation to attend the festival. Lastly, about ten minutes to eleven o'clock the Chancellor, the Lord Rector, the Principal, the members of the University Court, the Curators, the Senatus Academicus, and a number of other office-bearers of the University, together with a few of the most distinguished guests, headed by the stalwart mace-bearer, entered the hall in processional order from the south-west doorway (numbering about

¹ To a number of these an honorary degree had been offered before their appointment as delegates.

100 in all), and took their seats on the platform, amid hearty cheers. While the company was assembling, pleasant strains of music¹ were heard from a side-room adjoining the platform. The first number in the programme, a funeral march, was played as a tribute to the memory of the Duke of Buccleuch, a munificent patron of the University.²

The spacious hall was now densely crowded in every part, and presented a singularly picturesque and impressive scene. Many of the learned delegates (representing 76 universities and 53 other bodies) wore rich silken robes of various bright hues, scarlet, crimson, green, and yellow, embroidered with velvet and lace, silver and gold; while others appeared in uniform, wearing a dazzling array of orders. Others again wore the ordinary black academic gown, enriched with a coloured silken hood indicating their academic status, while a few were destitute of any distinguishing badge. At the same time, those eminent persons on whom honorary degrees were to be conferred, as well as the former honorary graduates and most of the members of the General Council, appeared in academic costume. Most conspicuous on the platform were the venerable Chancellor, wearing a handsome black robe, elaborately trimmed with gold lace, with the Principal, in his rich robes of office, adorned with silver lace, on the left, and the Lord Rector on the right. Immediately behind the Chancellor sat the Lord Provost in his municipal robes, trimmed with ermine; and among others on the platform were the Earl of Rosebery attired as a doctor of laws, Lord Reay in rich crimson robe, the Earl of Galloway in military, and Captain Kennedy in naval uniform.

The proceedings were opened with an appropriate prayer by the Dean of the Faculty of Divinity.

(a) RECEPTION OF DELEGATES.

Before introducing each delegate by name, the Principal addressed the Chancellor as follows: "Mr Chancellor, I have now the honour to present to you a number of delegates from Universities, Corporations, and Societies, who have come to greet the University of Edinburgh at this her Tercentenary Festival." The delegates from Universities first, and those from other bodies afterwards, were then conducted by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and the Professor of Greek, in the order above mentioned, to the platform, and there presented by the Principal to the Chancellor, who cordially shook hands with each in token of welcome. At the same time, most of the delegates from Universities presented written addresses,³ many of them beauti-

¹ Mr Dambmann's band, conducted by Mr Carl D. Hamilton. The programme was as follows: 1. Marche Funèbre, *Chopin*; 2. Fest-Ouverture, *Leitner*; 3. Edinburgh March, *Oakeley*; 4. Musette, *Ch. Morley*; 5. Serenade, *Mozkowski*; 6. Jubel-Ouverture, *Weber*.

² He died on Wednesday, 16th April, at 12.15 A.M.

³ The University delegates presented 49 addresses, and 30 more were sent by other Universities. See pp. 185 to 287.

fully illuminated, and enclosed in rich and handsomely mounted leather or velvet cases, which were received by the Secretary of the Senatus Academicus, and deposited in a basket. Similar addresses¹ were also presented by some of the other delegates. Most of these addresses were presented in silence, or with a few complimentary words directed to the Chancellor; but Professor Ask, the delegate from the University of Lund, addressed a short congratulatory speech to the Chancellor in Latin; and Professor Stengel, the delegate from the University of Marburg, addressed the following words to the audience: "The University of Marburg, the oldest Protestant University of Germany, sends kindest wishes to the oldest Protestant University in Scotland." Both of these little speeches were received with hearty cheers by the audience, while all the best-known men of letters, science, and art were welcomed with loud applause.

The following is a complete list of the delegates:—

DELEGATES FROM UNIVERSITIES.

Asterisks indicate the Delegates who received Honorary Degrees. Daggers indicate that Addresses were presented.

†**ABERDEEN**.—William D. Geddes, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Greek.

†**AMSTERDAM**.—Dr G. H. van Hamel, Professor of Penal Law.

BALTIMORE, see Johns-Hopkins.

†**BERLIN**.—Dr J. Zupitza, Professor of English Philology.

†**BERNE**.—Dr A. Oncken, Professor of Political Economy.

BOLOGNA.—*Count Aurelio Saffi, Professor of the History of Public Law.

†**BOMBAY**.—*The Hon. Justice Raymond West, M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Judge of H.M. High Court, Bombay, Vice-Chancellor of the University.

†**BRUSSELS**.—*Alphonse Rivier, Professor of Roman Law, General Secretary of the Institute of International Law.

†**BUDA-PESTH**.—*Joseph Szabó, Doctor of Arts, Laws, and Philosophy, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, and Rector.

CALCUTTA.—W. Markby, M.A., Reader in Indian Law, University of Oxford, former-

ly Judge in H.M. High Court, Calcutta, and late Vice-Chancellor of the University.

†**CAMBRIDGE**.—George Gabriel Stokes, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D. (Edin.), Sec. R.S., Fellow of Pembroke College, and Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*David Gill, LL.D., Astronomer-Royal at the Cape of Good Hope.

CHILI.—*†His Excellency Marcial Martinez, LL.D., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chili, London.

†**CHRISTIANIA**.—*Johan Storm, Professor of English Philology.

CLERMONT, ACADÉMIE DE.—Dr Gilbert Edmond Fredet, Professor in the Preparatory School of Medicine and Pharmacy, Officer of Public Instruction.

†**COIMBRA (Portugal)**.—Jayme Batalha Reis, Professor in the General Agricultural Institute of Portugal.

†**COPENHAGEN**.—*M. H. Saxtorph, Knight of the Danebrog and Danebrogs-man, and Knight

¹ These addresses were 15 in number, and 10 more were sent by other societies. (See pp. 288 to 314.) Besides these, 8 addresses were sent by individuals (pp. 315 to 330); while numerous congratulatory and complimentary letters of a more or less private character, and not intended for publication, were also received.

- of the Order of St Stanislaus, Professor of Clinical Surgery.
- †CORNELL (Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.)—*His Excellency James Russell Lowell, D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.
- †CRACOW.—Dr Maurice Straszewski, Professor of Philosophy, and Councillor of the City of Cracow.
- †DORPAT.—Dr Friedrich Hoffmann, Professor of Special Pathology and Clinical Medicine, Counsellor of State.
- DOUAI, ACADEMIE DE.—Professor Angellier.
- †DUBLIN — *Trinity College*. — *Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Senior Fellow and Senior Lecturer in the College.
- †DURHAM.—Rev. R. J. Pearce, M.A., D.C.L., Professor of Mathematics and Sub-Warden of the University.
- FINLAND, see Helsingfors.
- †GHENT.—Gustave Boddart, Chief Surgeon of Civil Hospital, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University.
- GLASGOW.—*The Very Rev. John Caird, D.D., LL.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University.
- †GÖTTINGEN.—Dr F. Kielhorn, Professor of Sanscrit.
- †GRONINGEN.—*Dr B. H. C. K. van der Wyck, Professor of Philosophy.
- †HALLE.—*Dr Karl Elze, Professor of English Philology.
- HARVARD (Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.) — *His Excellency James Russell Lowell, D.C.L., LL.D.
- †HEIDELBERG.—Dr Heinrich Rosenbusch, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
- †HELSINGFORS—*Imperial Alexandrian University of Finland*.—Otto Donner, LL.D., Professor of Sanscrit and Philology.
- ITHACA, see Cornell.
- JOHNS-HOPKINS (Baltimore, U.S.A.)—Professor J. J. Sylvester, D.C.L., LL.D. (Edin.), F.R.S.
- †KIEF—*Imperial University of St Vladimir*.—Emeritus Professor Rachmaninoff, Counsellor of State, Doctor of Mathematical Science.
- †KIEL.—Dr Georg Hoffmann, Professor of Oriental Languages.
- †KINGSTON, CANADA — *Queen's University*.—Sandford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G., Chancellor of the University.
- †KÖNIGSBERG.—Dr Güterbock, Professor of Penal Law and Procedure.
- †LEYDEN.—Dr D. Doijer, Professor of Ophthalmology, Rector of the University.
- LIÈGE.—*Emile L. V. de Laveleye, Doctor of Laws, Professor of Political Economy.
- †LONDON.—William B. Carpenter, C.B., M.D., LL.D. (Edin.), F.R.S.
- †LOUVAIN.—Professor M. P. J. van Beneden, LL.D. (Edin.)
- †LUND.—C. J. Ask, M.A., Doctor of Physic, K.C.G.V., K.P.S., Professor of Surgery and Obstetrics.
- LYONS—*Académie des Sciences, Belles-Lettres, et Arts*.—M. Heinrich, Dean of the Faculty of Letters.
- MADRAS.—Rev. William Stevenson, M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University.
- †MANCHESTER—*Victoria University*.—*Joseph Gouge Greenwood, B.A., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University, Principal of Owens College, and Professor of Greek.
- †MARBURG.—Dr E. Stengel, Professor of Romance and English Languages.
- MELBOURNE.—The Right Rev. Bishop Perry, formerly Bishop of Melbourne, and Member of the University Council.
- †MONTREAL—*McGill University*.—*John William Dawson, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., C.M.G., Principal of McGill College, and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University.
- †MOSCOW.—Professor Maxime Kovalevsky.
- †MUNICH.—*Professor Dr Max von Pettenkofer.
- NANCY, ACADEMIE DE.—M. Bourcart, Professor in the Faculty of Law.
- NAPLES.—*†Augusto Vera, Professor of Philosophy, Senator.
- NEW BRUNSWICK.—Dr Alfred B. Atherton, B.A., L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (Edin.)

- †NEW JERSEY, COLLEGE OF (Princeton, U.S.A.)
—Rev. Prof. W. Henry Green, D.D., LL.D.
- NEW ZEALAND.—Hugh Carleton, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University.
- OTAGO (New Zealand).—Alfred C. Strode, R.M., Member of the Council of the University.
- †OXFORD.—*The Rev. B. Jowett, D.D., LL.D.
Professor of Greek, Master of Balliol College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.
- †PADUA.—*Professor Pasquale Villari, Florence.
- †PALERMO.—Alexander S. Herschel, M.A., Professor in the College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- †PARIS—*Université de France*.—*Alfred Mézières, Professor of Foreign Literature, Membre de l'Académie Française.
- PARIS—*Faculté de Médecine*.—Professor Benjamin Ball.
- PAVIA.—*Luigi Cremona, Professor of Higher Mathematics in the University of Rome.
- †PENNSYLVANIA (U.S.A.)—*Dr John S. Billings.
- PESTH, see Buda-Pesth.
- †PRAGUE.—Dr Hans Chiari, Professor of Pathological Anatomy.
- PUNJAB.—G. W. Leitner, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Principal of the Government College, and of the Oriental College, Lahore.
- RIO JANEIRO—*Dom Pedro II. Imperial University*.—*His Excellency Baron de Penedo, D.C.L., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Brazil.
- †ROME.—*Luigi Cremona, Professor of Higher Mathematics, Director of the School of Applied Science for Engineers.
- †ROSTOCK.—Professor Dr Albert Thierfelder, Rector of the University.
- †ST ANDREWS.—*The Very Rev. John Tulloch, D.D., LL.D., Senior Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University.
- †ST PETERSBURG.—*Frederik de Martens, Professor of International Law, Counsellor of State; *Dmitry Mendeleieff, Professor of Chemistry, Counsellor of State; Iwan Min-aieff, Professor of Comparative Philology, Counsellor of State.
- †STRASSBURG.—Professor Adolf Michaelis, LL.D.
- †SYDNEY.—Theodore T. Gurney, M.A., late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
- TOKIO, JAPAN.—Rujosaku Kuri, Graduate in Science of the University.
- †TURIN.—*His Excellency Count Costantino Nigra, Doctor of Laws, Italian Ambassador Extraordinary, London.
- †UPSALA.—Dr P. Theodor Cleve, Professor of Chemistry.
- †UTRECHT.—*The Rev. Professor Nicolaas Beets, Knight of High Orders, Phil., Theor., Mag. Lit. Hum. Doctor, Theologiae Doctor.
- †VIENNA.—Dr Jacob Schipper, Professor of English Philology.
- †VIRGINIA (U.S.A.).—Charles Scott Venable, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics.

DELEGATES FROM OTHER LEARNED BODIES.

Asterisks indicate the Delegates who received Honorary Degrees. Daggers indicate that Addresses were presented.

- †AMSTERDAM — *Royal Academy of Sciences*.—
*Professor C. H. D. Buÿ's Ballot, Director of the Royal Meteorological Institute of Holland.
- BELFAST—*Queen's College*.—Rev. Josias Leslie Porter, D.D. (Edin.), LL.D. (Glasgow), D. Lit. (Queen's University), President of Queen's College.
- †BERLIN—*Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences*.—
*Rudolf Virchow, M.D., Hon. F.R.S.E., Professor of Pathology, University of Berlin.
- BOSTON (U.S.A.)—*American Academy of Sciences and Arts*.—Sir William Thomson, LL.D. (Edin.), D.C.L., F.R.S.
- BRUSSELS—*Royal Belgian Academy of Sciences*.—
*The Abbé Renard.
- †BUDA-PESTH—*Hungarian Academy of Sciences*.—
*Joseph Szabó, Doctor of Arts, Laws, and

- Philosophy, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, and Rector, University of Pesth.
- †COPENHAGEN—*Royal Danish Academy of Sciences*.—*J. Louis Ussing, Professor of Classical Philology and Archæology in the University of Copenhagen.
- CORK—*Queen's College*.—William Kirby Sullivan, Ph.D., D.Sc., President of the College.
- DUBLIN—*King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland*.—Dr William Moore, President of the College.
- †DUBLIN—*Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland*.—Dr W. I. Wheeler, President of the College.
- DUBLIN—*Royal Irish Academy*.—*Sir Samuel Ferguson, LL.D., Q.C., President of the Academy.
- DUNDEE—*University College*.—William Peterson, M.A. (Edin. and Oxon.), Principal of the College.
- EDINBURGH—*Board of Trustees for Manufactures, &c.*—Sir Arthur Halkett, Bart., Commissioner of the Board.
- EDINBURGH—*Merchant Company*.—Alexander Dowell, Treasurer of Company.
- EDINBURGH—*New College*.—*Rev. Principal Rainy, D.D.
- †EDINBURGH—*Royal College of Physicians*.—*George William Balfour, M.D., President of the College.
- †EDINBURGH—*Royal College of Surgeons*.—*John Smith, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., President of the College.
- EDINBURGH—*Royal High School*.—John Marshall, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, and Rector of the School.
- EDINBURGH—*Royal Scottish Academy*.—*Sir William Fettes Douglas, President of the Academy.
- †EDINBURGH—*Royal Society*.—Peter Guthrie Tait, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Secretary of the Society.
- EDINBURGH—*Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*.—Arthur Mitchell, M.D., LL.D.
- EDINBURGH—*Theological College of the Episcopal Church in Scotland*.—Rev. John Dowden, D.D., Canon of St Mary's Cathedral, and Principal of the College.
- EDINBURGH—*United Presbyterian College*.—Rev. James Alexander Paterson, M.A., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature, and Secretary to the College.
- †FLORENCE—*Royal Institute of Higher Practical Studies*.—*Professor Pasquale Villari.
- GALWAY—*Queen's College*.—Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D. (University of Dublin), D. Lit. (Queen's University), President of Queen's College, Galway; Professor of History, English Literature, and Mental Science.
- GLASGOW—*Anderson's College*.—Alexander Whitelaw.
- GLASGOW—*Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons*.—Andrew Fergus, M.D., President of the Faculty.
- LONDON—*British Museum*.—*Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., one of the Trustees of the Museum.
- †LONDON—*Edinburgh University Club*.—*Edward Henry Sieveking, M.D., F.S.A., F.R.C.P.L., Physician Extraordinary to H.M. the Queen, Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
- LONDON—*Guy's Hospital Medical School*.—*Dr Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.S.
- LONDON—*King's College*.—*W. O. Priestley, M.D., F.R.C.P., Consulting Physician to King's College Hospital.
- LONDON—*Royal Academy of Arts*.—*Sir Frederick Leighton, D.C.L., LL.D., President of the Academy.
- LONDON—*Royal College of Physicians*.—Sir J. Risdon Bennett, M.D., LL.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P.L., F.R.S.
- †LONDON—*Royal College of Surgeons of England*.—*John Marshall, F.R.S., President of the College.
- LONDON—*Royal Society*.—*The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, D.C.L., F.R.S.
- LONDON—*Saint Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School*.—Dyce Duckworth, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. London, Physician to the Hospital.
- LONDON—*St Thomas's Hospital*.—*John Syer Bristowe, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Senior Physician and Joint Lecturer on Medicine.

LONDON — *University College*. — *John Eric Erichsen, F.R.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Emeritus Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, University College, London, and Consulting Surgeon to University College Hospital.

MANCHESTER — *Edinburgh University Club*. — John Thorburn, M.D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine in Victoria University, and President of the Club.

MILAN — *Royal Lombard Institute*. — Sir William Thomson, LL.D. (Edin.), D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor in the University of Glasgow.

†MUNICH — *Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences*. — *Professor Dr Max von Pettenkoffer.

†NEW YORK (U.S.A.) — *Union Theological Seminary*. — *Rev. Prof. Charles Augustus Briggs, D.D., Davenport Professor of Hebrew and Cognate Languages.

†PARIS — *Institut de France*. — The five Delegates sent by the following four Academies:—

PARIS — *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*. — *Georges Perrot, President of the Academy.

PARIS — *Académie des Sciences*. — *Louis Pasteur, Member of the Academy; Ant. D'Abbadie, Member of the Academy.

PARIS — *Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques*. — *Octave Gréard, Vice-Rector of the Academy of Paris, Commander of the Legion of Honour.

PARIS — *Académie Française*. — *E. Caro, Member of the Academy.

PARIS — *Académie de Médecine*. — *Dr Henri Gueneau de Mussy.

†PARIS — *Collège de France*. — Guillaume Guizot, Professor of Teutonic Languages and Literature.

†PHILADELPHIA (U.S.A.) — *Franklin Institute*. — Coleman Sellers, Professor of Mechanics in the Institute.

†ROME — *Royal Academy of Lineci*. — *Professor Luigi Cremona; *His Excellency Count Costantino Nigra, Doctor of Laws, Italian Ambassador Extraordinary, London; and *Professor Pasquale Villari, Florence.

TURIN — *Royal Academy of Sciences*. — Edward Sang, C.E., LL.D. (Edin.)

†UPSALA — *Royal Society of Sciences*. — Dr P. Theodor Cleve, Professor of Chemistry, University of Upsala.

WASHINGTON (U.S.A.) — *Smithsonian Institution*. — *His Excellency James Russell Lowell, D.C.L., LL.D.

(b) CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREES.

The Reception of the Delegates, which terminated about a quarter to twelve o'clock, was immediately followed by the ceremony of conferring honorary degrees, which occupied about three-quarters of an hour. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on fourteen distinguished theologians in person, to whom the audience accorded a hearty reception, and on three more *in absentia*. They were introduced to the Chancellor by the DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF DIVINITY with the following prefatory words: "I have now the honour to present to you, in the name of the Senatus Academicus, a number of divines and scholars who have won for themselves high renown in various departments of theological study and research, and whose presence and sympathy with us this day are not the least encouraging of the many happy circumstances which mark our festival."

The CHANCELLOR then conferred the degree on the persons named in the following list in the usual manner, by holding the academic cap over the head of the recipient

and pronouncing the words—"In name and by authority of the University I admit you to the Degree of Doctor of Divinity."¹

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Asterisks indicate those who were also Delegates.

*BEETS, The Rev. Professor Nicolaas :

Knight of several High Orders ; Theological Doctor ; Poet, Novelist, and Divine ; author of 'Paulus in de gewichtigste Oogenblikken van zyn Leven,' and many other works.

*BRIGGS, The Rev. Charles Augustus :

D.D. ; Davenport Professor of Hebrew and Cognate Languages in the Union Theological Seminary, New York ; Biblical Critic and Church Historian ; joint editor of 'The Presbyterian Review' ; author of 'Biblical Study, its Principles, Methods, and History.'

[BRYENNIOΣ, Philotheos :

Metropolitan of Nicomedia ; discoverer of several very ancient Christian treatises ; and editor of ΤΟΥ ΚΑΗΜΕΝΤΟΣ ΑΙ ΔΥΟ ΗΡΟΣ ΚΟΡ-ΙΝΘΙΟΥΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΑΙ and of the ΔΙΔΑΧΗ ΤΩΝ ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΩΝ.—*In Absentia.*]

*CAIRD, The Very Rev. John :

D.D., LL.D. ; Principal of the University of Glasgow ; Christian orator ; author of 'Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.'

CHEYNE, The Rev. Thomas Kelly :

M.A. ; Rector of Tendring ; Semitic Scholar and Commentator on the Old Testament ; author of 'The Prophecies of Isaiah, a new Translation, with Commentary.'

[DÖRNER, Isaac August :

D.D. ; Oberconsistorialrath, and Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin ; author of 'Entwicklungsgeschichte der Lehre von der Person Christi.'—*In Absentia.*]

DURHAM, The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of (Joseph Barber Lightfoot) :

D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. ; New Testament Scholar, and Commentator on St Paul's Epistles.

*GREEN, The Rev. W. Henry :

D.D. ; Professor of Oriental and Old Testament Literature in Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey ; Biblical Scholar and Critic ; author of a work entitled 'Moses and the Prophets.'

MARTINEAU, The Rev. James :

D.D. ; Principal of Manchester New College, London ; Theologian and Metaphysician ; author of 'Endeavours after the Christian Life,' and 'Essays, Philosophical and Theological.'

PEROWNE, The Very Rev. John James S. :

D.D. ; Dean of Peterborough ; Hebrew Scholar, and Commentator on the Old Testament ; author of 'The Book of Psalms, a new Translation.'

PRESSENSÉ, The Rev. E. de :

D.D. ; Writer on Historical Theology ; author of 'Histoire des trois premiers Siècles de l'Eglise.'

*RAINY, The Rev. Robert :

D.D. ; Principal of New College, Edinburgh ; author of treatises on the History of the Church and of Christian Doctrine.

[REUSS, The Rev. Edward :

Professor of Criticism in the University of Strassburg ; author of 'Geschichte der heiligen Schriften neuen Testaments.'—*In Absentia.*]

SALMON, The Rev. George :

D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. ; Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin ; Mathematician and Divine ; author of 'Conic Sections,' 'Higher Algebra,' and 'Sermons.'

*TULLOCH, The Very Rev. John :

D.D. ; Principal of St Mary's College, St Andrews ; Essayist, Church Historian, and

¹ The lists of persons on whom the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. were conferred, are reprinted, with a few corrections, from the official lists which were distributed among the audience at this ceremonial.

Divine; author of 'Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in the Seventeenth Century.'

WESTCOTT, The Rev. Brooke Foss:

D.D., D.C.L.; Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, Canon of Westminster; Biblical Scholar, Critic, and Commentator; author of a 'History of the Canon of the New Testament' and of a 'Commentary on

St John's Gospel,' and joint editor of Westcott and Hort's Greek Testament.

WORDSWORTH, The Right Rev. Charles:

D.D., D.C.L.; Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church, St Andrews: Classical Scholar and Critic; author of 'Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta,' 'Outlines of the Christian Ministry,' and 'Shakspeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible.'

The degree of Doctor of Laws was next conferred upon the one hundred and twenty-three persons named in the following list, of whom sixteen were absent. To all, and in particular to several literary and scientific men who have gained a world-wide reputation, a most hearty reception was accorded by the audience. They were presented to the Chancellor by the DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF LAW, who said: "In the name of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, I have the great honour, Mr Chancellor, of requesting you to confer the high degree of Doctor of Laws upon a long series of illustrious persons who have attained signal distinction in their different spheres, and who have come from all parts of the world to honour us with their presence at this festival."

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Asterisks indicate those who were also Delegates.

ALEXANDER, The Rev. William Lindsay:

D.D.; Hebrew Scholar and Critic; author of theological works, and member of the Old Testament Revision Company.

ALISON, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald, Bart:

K.C.B., LL.D.; served in the Crimea, in the Indian Mutiny, and in the Ashantee and Egyptian campaigns; now Commander of the Forces at Aldershot.

ANDERSON, Robert Rowand:

Architect of the University of Edinburgh New Buildings.

*BALFOUR, George William:

M.D.; President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; author of a work on Diseases of the Heart.

*BALLOT, C. H. D. Buÿs:

Professor in the University of Utrecht; Director of the Royal Meteorological Institute of

Holland; author of numerous papers on Meteorological and Magnetical Science, especially on Abnormal Phenomena; formulator of the Relation of the Wind to Distribution of Atmospheric Pressure, now known as 'Buÿ's Ballot's Law of the Winds.'

BARKER, Fordyce:

M.D., LL.D.; President of the New York Academy of Medicine; one of the Founders, and first President, of the American Gynecological Society; Professor of Clinical Midwifery and Diseases of Women in Bellevue Hospital, New York; Physician and Obstetrician; author of a work on Puerperal Diseases, and of many memoirs on cognate subjects.

*BILLINGS, John Shaw:

M.D., Lieut.-Colonel, U.S.A.; Surgeon; editor of the Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, U.S.A.; delegate to the International Medical Congress held in

London in 1882; author of memoirs on Surgical Science.

[BOUSSINGAULT, Jean Baptiste J. D.:

Member of the Institut de France; born in 1802; formerly Professor of Chemistry at Lyons; afterwards Professor of Agriculture in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Paris; author of investigations regarding food-materials and the Chemistry of the Atmosphere in its relations to Organic Life; author of a 'Traité d'Economie Rurale,' and other works.—*In Absentia.*]

BOWMAN, Sir William, Bart.:

M.D., F.R.S.; LL.D. Cambridge; Hon. M.D. Trinity College, Dublin; member of many learned societies; one of the chief Founders, and the first President, of the Ophthalmological Society of Great Britain; Physiologist, Histologist, and Ophthalmic Surgeon.

*BRISTOWE, John Syer:

M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.; Senior Physician and Lecturer on Medicine at St Thomas's Hospital, London; Pathologist and Sanitarian; author of a treatise on the 'Theory and Practice of Medicine,' and of numerous memoirs and reports on subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, Pathology, and Hygiene.

BRODIE, John Clerk:

Writer to the Signet; Deputy-Keeper of H.M. Signet, and Keeper of the Register of Sasines; formerly Crown Agent for Scotland; Conveyancer, and a promoter of reform in the Law of Scotland, especially in the branch relating to landed property.

BROWNING, Robert:

Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and Hon. Fellow of Balliol College; Hon. LL.D. Cambridge; English Poet.

BRYCE, James:

Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and Fellow of Oriel College; M.P.; Professor of Roman Law in the University of Oxford; author of 'The Holy Roman Empire,' and other works.

[BUNSEN, Robert Wilhelm von:

Hon. F.R.S. London and Edinburgh; Professor of Chemistry in the University of Heidelberg; Discoverer of Cacodyle, Cæsium, and Rubidium; Inventor of the Lamp and the Calorimeter

known by his name; Originator of new methods of Analysis.—*In Absentia.*]

BURNETT, George:

Advocate, Lyon King-of-Arms of Scotland; editor of seven volumes of 'The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland' (1878-84), with historical prefaces; author of several works and essays on Heraldry and Family History.

CAIRD, Sir James:

K.C.B., F.R.S.; formerly Member of Parliament, Reporter on Agriculture in Ireland, Chairman of a Royal Commission on Sea Fisheries, and one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject of famines in India; author of many contributions to the subject of Agricultural Science.

CAIRNS, The Rev. John:

D.D.; Principal and Professor of Systematic Theology and Apologetics in the United Presbyterian College, Edinburgh; author of a treatise on 'Unbelief in the Eighteenth Century.'

*CARO, Elme-Marie:

Member of the Académie Française, and of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, Paris; Philosopher and Critic; author of 'La Philosophie de Goethe,' 'Le Mysticisme au dix-huitième siècle,' 'Le Pessimisme au dix-neuvième siècle,' 'Etudes morales,' and other works.

CAYLEY, Arthur:

Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; LL.D., F.R.S.; Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of many other societies; Ex-President of the British Association; Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge; author of memoirs on Hyperdeterminants, Matrices, Quantics, &c., and of a treatise on Elliptic Functions.

CHAUVEAU, J. B. A.:

M.D., Paris; Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, and Director of the Veterinary College of Lyons; Officer of the Legion of Honour, and member of various scientific societies; author of pathological researches which have elucidated the character and life conditions of Contagia, and of many memoirs on Infective and Contagious Diseases, including Tuberculosis, Vaccinia, and Anthrax.

[CHEVREUL, Michel Eugène :

Member of the Institut de France; born in 1786; since 1809 a teacher, and author of numerous investigations in Chemical and Physical Science; for many years President of the National Society of Agriculture; writer of numerous scientific treatises and memoirs, including an article relating to the researches of Leibnitz and Newton, read before the Académie des Sciences in 1883.—*In Absentia.*]

CLARK, Sir Andrew, Bart. :

M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., London; LL.D. (Aberdeen); member of several learned societies; versed in Pathology and Clinical Medicine; author of numerous papers on these subjects.

COTTERILL, The Right Rev. Henry :

D.D.; Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church, Edinburgh; formerly Bishop of Grahamstown; Mathematician, Scholar, and Theologian; author of a work on the 'Genesis of the Church.'

CRAWFORD, Thomas :

M.D.; Director-General of the Army Medical Department; formerly Principal Medical Officer for Ireland, and Principal Medical Officer for India; author of Papers and Parliamentary Reports on subjects relating to the Health of the Army.

*CREMONA, Luigi :

Knight of several high Orders; Hon. F.R.S. London and Edinburgh, and member of other learned societies; Professor of Higher Mathematics in the University of Rome, and Director of the School of Applied Science for Engineers; author of a treatise on Projective Geometry and works on the Theory of Curves and Surfaces, the Theory of Geometrical Transformation, and other branches of Pure Mathematics.

*DAWSON, John William :

LL.D., F.R.S.; Principal of M'Gill College, and Vice-Chancellor of M'Gill University, Montreal; Geologist and Palæontologist.

[DEAS, Sir George :

Hon. M.A., Edinburgh; one of the Senators of the Scottish College of Justice; one of the oldest *alumni* of the University of Edinburgh; contributor, during upwards of thirty years, of a long series of judicial opinions to the Legal Literature of Scotland.—*In Absentia.*]

*DOUGLAS, Sir W. Fettes :

President of the Royal Scottish Academy; Painter.

*ELZE, Dr Karl :

Professor of English Philology, University of Halle; Critic and Linguist; contributor to the Shakespearian literature of Germany; author and editor of philological works.

[ERDMANN, Johann Eduard :

Professor of Philosophy in the University of Halle; author of treatises on Logic, Psychology, and Philosophy during the last fifty years.—*In Absentia.*]

*ERICHSEN, John Eric :

F.R.S. and F.R.C.S. London; Surgeon Extraordinary to H.M. the Queen; Emeritus Professor of Surgery, University College; Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.; member of many learned societies; author of 'The Science and Art of Surgery,' and of treatises on the Diseases of the Scalp, Aneurism, the treatment of Asphyxia, and other subjects.

*FERGUSON, Sir Samuel :

LL.D.; one of H.M. the Queen's Counsel; President of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin; Archæologist and Scholar.

[FLEISCHER, Heinrich Leberecht :

Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Leipzig; born in 1801; editor of 'Beidhawii Commentarius in Coranum,' and other Arabic works; author, during the last fifty years, of numerous contributions to Semitic Philology.—*In Absentia.*]

FLOWER, William Henry :

F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Eng.; LL.D. Dublin; President of the Zoological Society of London, and of the Anthropological Institute; for many years Hunterian Professor and Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; now Director of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington; a discoverer and author in the domains of Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Palæontology.

FRANKLAND, Edward :

Ph.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Professor of Chemistry in the Normal School of Science, South Kensington Museum; discoverer of Zinc-Methyl

and other organo-metallic bodies; author of many investigations on the Synthesis of Organic Substances, on the analysis of Gas and of Water, on the Luminosity of Flames, and on the source of Muscular Power.

FREEMAN, Edward Augustus:

Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; Hon. LL.D. Cambridge; member of several learned societies; Historian and Essayist; author of the 'History of the Norman Conquest.'

FRERE, Right Hon. Sir Henry Bartle E., Bart.: G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.; Chancellor of the University of the Cape of Good Hope; formerly Governor of Bombay; the suppressor of the slave-trade in East Africa; afterwards Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, and High Commissioner of South Africa; one of England's great Proconsuls, a promoter of missionary enterprise and of geographical discovery, and author of several works.—*In Absentia.*]

GANNEAU, Charles Clermont:

Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; Correspondent of the Institut de France; Joint Director of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris, &c.; Orientalist, Archaeologist, and discoverer of many Inscriptions of great interest.

GEIKIE, Archibald:

F.R.S. London and Edinburgh; formerly Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Edinburgh; now Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London; author of many treatises on Geological Science.

*GILL, David:

LL.D. Aberdeen, F.R.S.; Astronomer-Royal at the Cape of Good Hope; observer of Venus, Mars, and the minor planets, from the islands of Mauritius and Ascension, for the determination of the solar parallax; author of determinations of Longitudes in the Southern Hemisphere, of computations of all the Occultations of the Stars by the Moon, observed during the last fifty years from the Cape, and of various Cometary observations.

GLASGOW, Right Hon. the Earl of:

LL.D.; Lord Clerk Register of Scotland; Keeper of H.M. Signet.

GOLDSCHMIDT, Ludwig:

Doctor of Law; Privy Counsellor of Justice; Professor of Mercantile Law in the University of Berlin; formerly a member of the German Reichstag; member of several learned societies; author of works on Mercantile Law and Legislation.

*GRÉARD, Octave:

Member of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, Paris; Vice-Rector of the Academy of Paris; Commander of the Legion of Honour; formerly Professor of Rhetoric; Educationist and Scholar.

*GREENWOOD, Joseph Gouge:

LL.D.; Principal of Owens College, Manchester, and Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University; Professor of Greek in the College and in the University; Classical Scholar.

[GROSS, Samuel David:

M.D., LL.D.; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; Professor of Surgery in Jefferson College, Philadelphia; member of many learned societies; author of a 'Treatise on Surgery'; contributor during the last half-century of many original memoirs to the literature of Surgical Science.—*In Absentia.*]

GULL, Sir William Withey, Bart.:

M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Physician Extraordinary to H.M. the Queen; Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Consulting Physician to Guy's Hospital; Physician and Pathologist; author of many memoirs on Pathological Science.

HAAN, David Bierens de:

Professor of Mathematics in the University of Leyden; author of numerous works and memoirs on the important subject of Definite Integrals.

HALDANE, Daniel Rutherford:

M.D., F.R.S.E.; formerly Physician to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh; Lecturer on the Practice of Physic; and President of the Royal College of Physicians; now a Member of the Edinburgh University Court.

HALLE, Charles:

Pianist and Orchestral Conductor; introducer into Great Britain of works by the greatest Classical Masters.

HARRISON, Right Hon. George :

Lord Provost of Edinburgh ; lately Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce ; formerly a member of a Royal Commission appointed in 1868 to inquire into the Administration of Justice in Scotland ; author of memoirs on commercial topics ; Municipal Administrator, and a Patron of the University of Edinburgh.

*HAUGHTON, Rev. Samuel :

M.D., Hon. D.C.L. Oxford ; Hon. D.C.L. Cambridge ; F.R.S. ; Senior Fellow and Senior Lecturer of Trinity College, Dublin ; Mathematician, Geologist, and Anatomist.

HELMHOLTZ, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von :

Professor of Physics in the University of Berlin ; formerly Professor of Physiology in the University of Heidelberg ; member of various learned societies ; author of ' Physiologische Optik ' and ' Die Lehre von den Tonempfindungen,' and of memoirs on " Die Erhaltung der Kraft " and " Wirbelbewegung."

[HENLE, Friedrich Gustav Jakob :

M.D. ; formerly Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Zürich ; now Professor of Anatomy in the University of Göttingen ; one of the founders, and for many years editor, of the ' Zeitschrift für Rationelle Medicin ' ; an original worker and writer in the provinces of Histology and Human and Comparative Anatomy.—*In Absentia.*]

HERMITE, Charles :

Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and Member of the Académie des Sciences, Paris ; member of many other learned Societies ; Professor in the Polytechnic School and in the Faculty of Sciences of Paris ; Mathematician ; author of the ' Cours d'Analyse,' containing expositions of recondite branches of Pure Mathematics, and of original memoirs relating to the Theory of Forms, the Theory of Equations, and the Theory of Elliptic Functions.

[HYRTL, Joseph :

M.D. and Ph.D. ; K.K. Hofrath ; Commander of the Imperial Austrian Order of the Iron Crown and of the Royal Prussian Order of the Crown ; Emeritus Professor of Anatomy in the University of Vienna, and member of numerous learned societies ; versed in the technique of his art and in the history of Anatomy ;

Histologist, Human and Comparative Anatomist.—*In Absentia.*]

JENNER, Sir William, Bart. :

M.D., K.C.B., F.R.S., Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and Hon. LL.D. Cambridge ; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London ; Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen, and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales ; Physician and Pathologist.

*JOWETT, The Rev. Benjamin :

D.D., LL.D. ; Hon. LL.D. of the University of Leyden ; Master of Balliol College, Regius Professor of Greek, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford ; Scholar, Theologian, and Philosopher ; translator and editor of Plato and of Thucydides, and author of several works.

KEITH, Thomas :

M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin. ; Extra Surgeon to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary for the treatment of Ovarian Diseases ; Vice-President of the Medical Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh ; Honorary Member of several Gynecological Societies ; Surgeon and Ovariologist, and discoverer of new methods of diagnosis and operation in cases of ovarian disease ; author of many contributions to the literature of this subject.

*LAVELEYE, Emile Louis Victor de :

Doctor of Law ; Professor of Political Economy in the University of Liège ; Member of the Royal Academies of Belgium, Madrid, and Lisbon, and Corresponding Member of the Institut de France ; author of ' La Propriété et ses Formes Primitives,' and of many treatises and essays on Rural, Political, and Social Economy.

LEGGE, Rev. James :

M.A., LL.D. ; Corpus Christi College, Oxford ; Professor of the Chinese Language and Literature in the University of Oxford ; long a Missionary in China ; author of a Chinese Dictionary, and translator of many ancient Chinese works.

*LEIGHTON, Sir Frederick :

Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and Hon. LL.D. Cambridge ; President of the Royal Academy of Arts, London ; Painter and Sculptor.

LESSEPS, Comte Ferdinand de :

Hon. F.R.S.E. ; Founder of the Suez Canal, and Promoter of International Commerce.

LIDDELL, The Very Rev. Henry George :

D.D.; Dean of Christ Church, Oxford; Philologist and Scholar; joint author of Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, and author of other works.

*LOWELL, His Excellency James Russell :

Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and Hon. LL.D. Cambridge; Poet, Essayist, and Diplomatist.

*LUBBOCK, Sir John, Bart. :

Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; LL.D., F.R.S.; M.P.; one of the Trustees of the British Museum; Archaeologist, Political Economist, and Naturalist; author of 'Pre-historic Times,' 'Origin of Civilisation,' 'Origin and Metamorphosis of Insects,' 'British Wild-flowers,' &c.

[LUDWIG, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm :

M.D.; formerly Professor at Marburg, Zürich, and Vienna; since 1865 Professor of Physiology in the University of Leipzig; editor of 'Arbeiten aus der Physiologischen Anstalt zu Leipzig' (1866-76); author of a 'Lehrbuch der Physiologie,' and of numerous other contributions to Physiological Science.—*In Absentia.*]

MACDONALD, John Hay Athole :

Dean of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland; one of Her Majesty's Counsel; author of a treatise on the 'Criminal Law of Scotland.'

MAINE, Sir Henry James Sumner :

K.C.S.L., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.; formerly Professor of Roman Law in the University of Cambridge; subsequently Law Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India; afterwards Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford; now a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Historian, Jurist, and Administrator; author of many contributions to the literature of Historical and Comparative Jurisprudence.

[MAMIANI DELLA ROVERE, Count Terenzio :

Born in 1800; formerly Professor of the Philosophy of History in the University of Turin; afterwards Minister of Public Instruction of the Kingdom of Sardinia; now Senator of the Kingdom of Italy, and member of many learned societies; Poet, Philosopher, and Statesman; editor of 'La Filosofia delle Scuole Italiane.'—*In Absentia.*]

[MANCINI, His Excellency Pascal Stanislas :

Doctor of Law; Professor of International Law and President of the Faculty of Jurisprudence in the University of Rome; formerly Italian Minister of Justice, of Public Worship, and of Public Instruction; now Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jurist, Philosopher, and Statesman; author of numerous contributions to Scientific Jurisprudence.—*In Absentia.*]

*MARSHALL, John :

F.R.S. and F.R.C.S. England; President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Professor of Surgery, University College, London, and Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy of Arts; Surgeon to University College Hospital, &c.; Surgeon, Anatomist, and Physiologist; author of 'The Human Body in its Structure and Outlines,' 'Outlines of Physiology,' &c.

*MARTENS, His Excellency Frederik de :

Professor of International Law in the University of St Petersburg; Member of the Institute of International Law; Attaché of the Minister of Russia for Foreign Affairs; author of a treatise on International Law, of 'Russia and England in Central Asia,' &c.

*MARTINEZ, His Excellency Marcial :

Member of the Faculty of Law and Political Science in the University of Chili; Hon. LL.D. of Yale College; Member of the College of Lawyers of Lima, Peru; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Jurisprudence of Madrid, and of other learned societies; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London of the Republic of Chili.

MAUDSLEY, Henry :

M.D., F.R.C.P.; Member of many learned societies; formerly Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, London; Physician to the West London Hospital; author of works on 'The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind,' 'The Relation between Mind and Body,' 'Responsibility in Mental Disease,' and 'Body and Will,' and of numerous original memoirs.

*MENDELEIEFF, Dmitry :

Counsellor of State; Professor of Chemistry in the University of St Petersburg; author of a Text-Book of Chemistry, and of many papers in scientific journals on the Absolute Boiling-

Point, on the Periodic Law of Chemical Elements, and on other chemical and physical subjects.

MERIVALE, The Very Rev. Charles:

D.D.; Dean of Ely; Honorary D.C.L. Oxford; Scholar and Historian; author of a 'History of the Romans under the Empire,' and a 'History of Rome from the Foundation of the City to the Fall of Augustulus,' and translator of Homer's Iliad.

*MÉZIÈRES, Alfred:

Member of the Académie Française; Member of the Chamber of Deputies; Professor of Foreign Literature in the Académie de Paris, Université de France; Linguist, Scholar, and Critic; author of a work on Petrarch and many other writings.

MORIER, His Excellency Sir Robert Burnett D.: K.C.B.; H.B.M.; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain at Madrid; Diplomatist.

MUIR, Sir William:

K.C.S.I.; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; LL.D.; formerly Governor of the North-West Provinces of India; now Member of the Council of India; author of the 'Life of Mahomet' and other works.

*MUSSY, Henri Gueneau de:

M.D.; Member of the Académie de Médecine, Paris, of the Belgian Academy of Medicine, and of other learned bodies; Officer of the Legion of Honour; formerly President of the Medical Society of the Hospitals of Paris; author of many memoirs in Medical Science, particularly on the etiology and pathology of Fevers and on the prevention of disease.

NAPIER AND ETTRICK, The Right Hon. Lord:

K.T.; formerly H.B.M. Ambassador in the United States of America, in Holland, in Russia, and in Prussia; afterwards Governor of Madras, and for a time Acting Viceroy of India; Diplomatist, Statesman, and Educationist.

NEWTON, Professor Charles Thomas:

C.B.; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; Corresponding Member of the Institut de France; Professor in University College, London; Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British

Museum; Archaeologist, Explorer, and Scholar; contributor to the treasures of the British Museum, and author of 'Essays on Art and Archaeology.'

*NIGRA, His Excellency Count Costantino:

LL.D. Turin; Ambassador Extraordinary in London of H.M. the King of Italy; Philologist, Essayist, and Diplomatist.

NYS, Ernest:

Judge of the Tribunal of Brussels; Joint Secretary of the Institute of International Law; author of 'La Guerre Maritime,' 'Le Droit de la Guerre et les Précurseurs de Grotius,' and other historical and legal works.

OLLIER, Léopold:

M.D.; Professor of Surgery in the University of Lyons, France; Chief Surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu, Lyons; author of numerous memoirs on Surgery, and particularly on the "Regeneration of Bone after Injuries and Operations."

OUSELEY, The Rev. Sir Frederick A. Gore, Bart.:

Mus. Doc. Oxford, Cambridge, &c.; LL.D.; Warden of St Michael's College, Tenbury; Professor of Music in the University of Oxford; composer of Oratorios and Church Music, and author of treatises on Harmony and Counterpoint.

PAGET, Sir James, Bart.:

Hon. F.R.C.S. England; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and LL.D. Cambridge; F.R.S.; Vice-Chancellor of the University of London; President in 1882 of the International Medical Congress held in London; Surgeon to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Consulting Surgeon to St Bartholomew's Hospital; author of the "Pathological Catalogue" of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of Lectures and Essays on Surgical and Clinical Pathology.

*PASTEUR, Louis:

Member of the Académie des Sciences, Paris; Hon. F.R.S. London and Edinburgh; discoverer of the relation between optical activity and enantiomorph hemihedry in organic substances; author of inquiries into the nature of fermentation, putrefaction, and specific diseases; and originator of prophylactics against diseases of the lower animals.

*PENEDO, His Excellency Baron de :

Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Brazil; Diplomatist.

*PERROT, Georges :

President of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, Paris; Classical Scholar; author of 'L'Eloquence Politique et Judiciaire à Athènes,' 'Essai sur le Droit Public d'Athènes,' and 'Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité.'

*PETTENKOFER, Max von :

M.D.; Professor of Hygiene in the Medical Faculty of the University of Munich; Sanitary and Physiological Chemist; investigator of the subjects of respiration, nutrition, &c., and particularly of the propagation of Cholera, and the mode in which that disease may be arrested.

*PRIESTLEY, William Overend :

M.D. (Edin.); F.R.C.P. Lond. and Edin.; Hon. Fellow of King's College, London; formerly Professor of Obstetric Medicine in King's College, and President of the London Obstetrical Society; Consulting Physician to King's College and other Hospitals; author of treatises on Obstetrics and Gynecology.

[RANKE, Leopold von :

Privy Councillor to H.M. the King of Prussia; LL.D. Dublin; Knight of high Orders, and member of several learned societies; Professor of History in the University of Berlin; born in 1795; Historian during the last sixty years; author of 'German History in the times of the Reformation,' a 'History of England,' 'Weltgeschichte,' and many other historical works.—*In Absentia.*]

RAWLINSON, Major-General Sir Henry Creswicke :

K.C.B., F.R.S.; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; LL.D.; Oriental Linguist; author of numerous contributions to Philological Literature.

*RAYLEIGH, Right Hon. Lord :

Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; member of several learned societies; Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge; President-Elect of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; author of a 'Treatise on Sound,' and of many other contributions to Scientific Literature.

REID, Sir John Watt :

K.C.B., M.D.; Honorary Physician to the Queen; Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy; author of reports and memoirs on Pathological subjects.

*RENARD, Alphonse, The Abbé :

Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Brussels; Professor in the University of Louvain; Keeper of the Mineralogical Collection in the Royal Museum, Brussels; Chemist, Mineralogist, and Petrologist.

*RIVIER, Alphonse :

Doctor of Law, and member of several learned societies; Professor of Roman Law in the University of Brussels; General Secretary of the Institute of International Law; Chief Editor of the 'Revue de Droit International'; author of works on Roman, Swiss, German, and International Law.

*SAFFI, Count Aurelio :

Professor of the History of Public Law in the University of Bologna; Scholar, Publicist, and Statesman.

*SAXTORPH, M. H. :

M.D.; Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Copenhagen; Surgeon to the Frederiks Hospital; author of 'Clinisk Chirurgi,' and other works.

SCHMIEDEBERG, Oscar :

M.D.; Professor of Pharmacology, and Director of the Pharmacological Institute in the University of Strassburg; Chemist and Physiologist, Investigator and Teacher; author of 'Elements of Therapeutics'; and of numerous memoirs on Pharmacology and the Chemistry of Medicinal Substances.

SEELEY, John Robert :

Historian and Essayist; Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge; author of the 'Life and Times of Stein,' 'Eene Homo,' and other works.

SHAIRP, John Campbell :

LL.D.; Principal of the United Colleges of St Salvator and St Leonard, in the University of St Andrews; Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford; Scholar, Poet, and Essayist.

SIDGWICK, Henry :

Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge; Moral and Political Philosopher; author of the 'Methods of Ethics,' 'Principles of Political Economy,' &c.

*SIEVEKING, Edward Henry :

M.D., F.S.A., F.R.C.P.L.; Physician Extraordinary to H.M. the Queen; Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Physician to St Mary's Hospital; member of numerous learned societies; formerly President of the Harveian Society; author of works in Pathology and Medicine, and one of the founders of the Edinburgh University Club of London.

SKEAT, Rev. Walter William :

Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge; Anglo-Saxon Scholar and Philologist; author of the 'Etymological English Dictionary,' and of other works chiefly relating to Early English Literature.

*SMITH, John :

M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Surgeon-Dentist for Scotland to H.M. the Queen; contributor to Surgical and General Literature.

STEPHEN, The Hon. Justice Sir James Fitzjames :

K.C.S.I., D.C.L.; formerly a Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India; now one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice of England; Jurist and Legislator; author of a 'Digest of the Law of Evidence,' of a 'History of the Criminal Law of England,' and of other doctrinal and historical contributions to Legal Literature.

STOKVIS, B. J. :

M.D.; Professor of General Pathology, Medicine, and Pharmaco-Dynamics in the University of Amsterdam; President of the Dutch Medical Association; President in 1883 of the first International Congress for Colonial Medicine; member of many learned societies; discoverer and writer in the provinces of Pharmacology, Physiology, and Medicine.

*STORM, Johan :

Professor of English and Philology in the University of Christiania; Scholar, Philologist, and Critic.

*SZABÓ, Joseph :

Doctor of Arts, Laws, and Philosophy; Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Pesth, and Rector of the University; contributor of works on the Tertiary Formation, on the Fusibility of Minerals, and on other subjects, to Geological and Mineralogical Science.

[TENNYSON, The Right Hon. Alfred, Lord :

D.C.L., F.R.S.; English Poet-Laureate. — *In Absentia.*]

TYRRELL, Robert Velverton :

Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Dublin; editor of the 'Bacchæ' of Euripides, 'Cicero's Letters,' &c.

*USSING, J. Louis :

Professor of Classical Philology and Archæology in the University of Copenhagen; editor of Plautus; joint editor (with Professor Madvig) of Livy; and author of various works on Classical Philology.

*VERA, Augusto :

Senator of the Kingdom of Italy; Professor of Philosophy in the University of Naples; formerly Professor in the Universities of Strassburg, Paris, Turin, and others; Philosopher; translator and exponent of the Philosophy of Hegel, and contributor of other works in French, English, Latin, and Italian to the Literature of Philosophy.

*VILLARI, Pasquale :

Deputy of the Italian Parliament; Member of the Higher Council of Public Instruction in Italy; formerly Professor at Pisa; now Professor of Modern History in the Royal Institute of Higher Practical Studies, Florence, and President of the Faculty of Philology and Philosophy; Historian, Educationist, and Economist; author of the 'Life of Savonarola and his Times,' the 'Life of Macchiavelli,' and other works.

*VIRCHOW, Rudolf :

M.D., F.R.S.; Medical Privy Councillor, and member of many scientific societies; Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University of Berlin; Director of the Pathological Institute; and President of the Berlin Medical Society; Member of the German Imperial Parliament;

author of 'Cellular Pathology,' the foundation of the modern science of Pathology, and of numerous pathological and medical works; also an Anthropologist, an Archæologist, and a Statesman.

WATSON, Patrick Heron :

M.D., F.R.C.S., Edinburgh; Surgeon to Chalmers's Hospital; Surgeon in Ordinary to H.M. the Queen in Scotland; formerly President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Lecturer on Surgery in the Edinburgh Extra-Mural School; one of the Surgeons of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, &c.; teacher and writer on Practical Surgery.

*WEST, The Hon. Justice Raymond :

LL.D., F.R.G.S.; Judge of Her Majesty's High Court, Bombay; President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay; Jurist and Scholar.

*WILKS, Samuel :

M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.; Senior Physician to

Guy's Hospital, London; Ex-President of the Pathological Society of London; author of 'Lectures on Pathological Anatomy,' of a treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System, and of numerous memoirs on Clinical Medicine.

*WYCK, B. H. C. K. van der :

Ph.D.; Professor of Philosophy in the University of Groningen; Philosophical Critic; author of various contributions to Psychological and Metaphysical Science.

YULE, Henry :

C.B.; Colonel in the Royal Engineers; Member of the Council of India; formerly Secretary of the Burmese Legation and of the Public Works Department of India; editor of the 'Travels of Marco Polo,' and contributor to the science of Oriental Geography.

[ZELLER, Edward :

Professor of Philosophy in the University of Berlin; Metaphysician and Historian of Philosophy; author of 'Die Philosophie der Griechen.'—*In Absentia.*]

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The CHANCELLOR, rising amid prolonged applause on the conclusion of the above ceremony, now said—"I have just had the distinguished honour to receive from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the following telegram: 'The Prince of Wales, Sandringham, to the Right Hon. John Inglis, Chancellor of the University, Edinburgh. As an old *alumnus* and honorary graduate of Edinburgh University, I congratulate it on the occasion of the Tercentenary, which has brought together so many learned delegates from all parts of the world.'"

(c) THE CHANCELLOR'S TERCENTENARY ADDRESS.

The Chancellor then proceeded to deliver the following address:—

"My Lord Rector, Mr Vice-Chancellor, Professors, Graduates, and Students,—In accordance with what I know to be your wishes, I propose to address a few words of welcome to the honoured guests, who, delegated by famous Universities and learned bodies, or chosen by the Senatus Academicus to receive the highest mark of distinction which it is in their power to offer, or actuated by old feelings of friendship towards the University of Edinburgh, have come together from far and near, to rejoice with us on this auspicious day. I shall ask your permission also to give utterance to a few thoughts suggested by the occasion, when our University, in celebrating her

Tercentenary, has received such distinguished recognition of the place she occupies in the world of science and letters. To you, then, gentlemen, our guests, I return the warmest thanks of the members of this University for the generous sympathy which has induced you to come from all parts of the world. I assure you that they feel honoured and gratified, far beyond what I have the power to express, by the opportunity of receiving in the Scottish metropolis such a representation of the intellect, the erudition, and the science of modern times, as was never before brought together in this country. No congress connected with educational interests has, I believe, ever been assembled which is so thoroughly international in character and adorned by so many illustrious names of world-wide reputation. In name of the University, and speaking the sentiments of every one of its members, I bid you heartily welcome.

“Three hundred years is not a long life for a great school of learning, and in the mere matter of antiquity we must yield to many sister Universities, both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. But a peculiar interest attaches to the fact that our University is only three hundred years old. For had its antiquity been greater by even half a century, it would almost certainly have been founded by a Papal Bull, after the type of the great medieval schools of learning, and would thus have had a different character impressed on it from the beginning.

“In 1583 Scotland was still in the throes of a great religious and social revolution,—a revolution which had roused and excited the heart and intellect of the nation. The leaders of the Reformation were for the most part men of learning, and so sound in their theory of education, that it is matter of deep regret even to this day that the system of graduated schools, colleges, and universities developed in the First Book of Discipline was not then or ever afterwards carried into practical operation. They undertook to remodel the older universities, and they framed the scheme of education for the new foundation in Edinburgh. But in all their educational measures, the Reformers showed not only a spirit of practical earnestness, but a craving for severe simplicity, such as in the following century but too much characterised the external aspect of the National Church.

“The University of Edinburgh, which came into existence at such a time and under such influences, had in its original constitution none of the stately forms of its medieval predecessors—no array of Faculties, no exclusive privileges, no Rectorial Courts of Justice, no graces of architecture, no academical costumes, no imposing ceremonies. It was created as a simple college, with one master or regent to teach its sixty or seventy students, and was housed in very homely buildings. So limited an establishment may seem to be almost contemptible, and to offer no promise of future greatness. But we have evidence that it showed one sterling quality at least both in teachers and pupils—earnestness and devotion to work. This is a quality which I think has a tendency to become hereditary, and the progress of our own University is a standing proof that it is so; for many distinguished visitors to Edinburgh in recent times have declared that the earnestness of our students is the most remarkable and gratifying feature of the working of the system.

“The College of Edinburgh, which afterwards developed into the present University, has been

called, and justly called, the child of the Reformation. But it had another parent. It could, of course, expect no aid from Pope or prelate. But just as little did it receive from Royal or noble patrons in its early days—for the charters granted by Queen Mary and her son turned out, in a pecuniary point of view, to be almost valueless; and the promise of James VI., that he would give a ‘Royall Godbairn’s gift for enlarging the patrimony’ of the College which he had directed to be called after his own name, met the fate of other promises of that somewhat fickle and faithless monarch. But what more exalted personages failed to do for the metropolis of Scotland the citizens did for themselves. And it cannot be too extensively known that Edinburgh owes the foundation of its University to the Corporation of the city. All honour to them and their successors for the patriotic design, and for its successful accomplishment.

“We are very far from being ashamed of our small beginnings in the sixteenth century. On the contrary, looking back in these days of our vigorous manhood to the weakness of our early youth, our feelings are more akin to the honest pride of a man who, being neither born to greatness nor having greatness thrust on him, has achieved greatness by his own exertions, with the generous help of sympathising friends. As founders, the Corporation naturally became at once patrons and administrators of the College, and thus in progress of time there grew up relations between the teaching body on the one hand and the municipal governors on the other,—relations which, as they were anomalous, and I believe unparalleled in the history of a university, naturally produced conflicts and heartburnings, not conducive to the wellbeing of the institution, which it was the interest as well as the duty of both the contending parties to promote. In these conflicts it is needless to say that neither party was always in the right. But it is no more than justice to concede that on many occasions the Corporation carried measures against the desires of the professors which proved beneficial to the University, and that their administration of the patronage was so judicious as greatly to advance the reputation of the University, by securing the services of most distinguished and able men as professors.

“In course of time the Corporation’s child got too strong to submit to maternal control, and its emancipation became inevitable; and though it was not without natural reluctance that the Corporation parted with its right to govern the University and administer its affairs, and saw it established in a position of independent self-government, I think I may safely say, in presence of the Chief Magistrate of the city and his colleagues, that the relations of the two bodies are now of the most amicable character, founded on feelings of mutual respect and esteem; that the University finds nowhere a better or warmer friend than the city, and is ever ready to acknowledge with gratitude the benefits derived from the city in times past, and the goodwill manifested by the city in the present day.

“It appears to me that the relations of the Corporation and the professors, as being for the time peaceful or strained, depended to a great extent on the character of the man who was the chief of the teaching body and held the office of Principal. In the beginning of the last century, Carstares—theologian, statesman, and diplomatist—had far too much sagacity and experience of men to be tempted by any provocation to assume an attitude of hostility to the Corporation of the

city; and the consequence was that he not only effected, almost entirely by his own influence and exertions, one of the greatest and most beneficial changes in the mode of instruction, the substitution of professorial teaching for that of Regents, but lived long enough to mature to some extent the system of which he was the author, and left the University in a position which enabled it to spring into new life under the beneficent influences of a settled Church and union with England, and to play a great part in those happier days when Scotland had recovered from the depressing effects of long and fierce religious struggles.

“The age of Principal Robertson was one of great intellectual activity and literary excellence in Edinburgh, both within and without the University; and the eminent historiographer had the good fortune to preside over a Senate composed of men of no ordinary calibre, among whom were Joseph Black, the illustrious Nestor of the chemical revolution of the eighteenth century; the Gregorys, a family equally renowned in mathematical and medical science; the second and greatest of the Monros, Adam Ferguson, Dugald Stewart, John Playfair, and Andrew Dalziel, the friend and correspondent of Heyne and Porson, whose scholarship, both in its elegance and its accuracy, could not easily be surpassed.

“I do not intend to enumerate all the distinguished names in various departments of learning and science which have adorned our University. I only here allude to some of those which marked the era of Principal Robertson. As to the condition of student life under these great men, there can be no better witness than one of themselves. Sir James Mackintosh, then a student here, thus expresses himself in his maturer years: ‘I am not ignorant of what Edinburgh then was. I may truly say that it is not easy to conceive a University where industry was more general, where reading was more fashionable, where indolence and ignorance were more disreputable.’ But the Principal was the ruling spirit. His wisdom and prudence, combined with his great learning, his benevolent nature, and an inborn genius for reconciling differences and conciliating opponents, secured the smooth and steady working of the machine, and contributed more than anything else to the great results attained by the University in those days. His distinguished contemporary and biographer, Dugald Stewart, thus speaks of his conduct as President of the *Senatus Academicus*: ‘The good sense, temper, and address with which he presided for thirty years in our University meetings was attended with effects no less essential to our prosperity, and are attested by a fact which is, perhaps, without a parallel in the annals of any other literary community, that during the whole of that period there did not occur a single question which was not terminated by a unanimous decision.’ He seems to have been one of those happily constituted men who never quarrel with anybody, and generally succeed in getting their own way, very much to the advantage of others, even of those who may be inclined to differ.

“It is not without misgiving that I have thus ventured, for the purpose of illustrating the importance and influence of the office of Principal, to wander for a moment into the realm of University history; for you all know that there is one among us who has made that subject his own, by telling the story of our University in a book of sterling merit, founded on careful research, and full of interest and instruction. That our Principal is a meet and competent successor of

Carstares and Robertson, and many other worthies who have preceded him, cannot be better established than by the great and increasing prosperity of the University in his time and under his superintendence. I am proud to say that the condition of the University in this, the three hundredth year of its existence, is such as far to surpass the fondest aspirations of its friends and well-wishers in times past.

“Among all indications of prosperity and usefulness, there is one fact which stands prominently forth as of paramount importance. During the last fifteen years the number of our students has more than doubled, having gradually risen from 1565 in the year 1868 to 3341 in the last year. The question naturally occurs—By what means has our University thus become more popular and attractive? and the answer, I think, must be, that this is the result of a number of causes acting in combination.

“The independent self-government which the University now enjoys, and the influence exercised by the general body of graduates, has attached them to the University by closer ties, and has taught them to feel that the completion of their education is not the termination either of their academic duties or their academic privileges. The 5000 members of the General Council form a most useful medium of communication between the University authorities and the world without. They are removed to a great extent from academic prejudices and conventionalities, and can thus at once bring the power of enlightened public opinion to bear directly on the government of the University, and secure to the University a firm hold on the confidence and affections of the people.

“Another potent source of attractiveness will be found in the amount of benefactions which the University has received, chiefly for the aid of meritorious students, and the reward of those who have already attained distinction. Within little more than twenty years there have been founded bursaries to the aggregate amount of £90,000; and scholarships, to reward those who have distinguished themselves above their fellows at the end of their course, to the amount of £142,000. These foundations are not only a great incentive to diligence and earnestness among students and graduates, but have, along with other generous benefactions by individuals and by the public, operated as a powerful encouragement to the University at large, which had long suffered under, but manfully struggled against, a somewhat irritating sense of undeserved poverty; and though much remains yet to be done fully to equip the University with adequate revenues for all its requirements, the benign influence of these munificent gifts has thawed discontent and melted it into gratitude.

“But, after all, the real and abiding strength of the University, alike in the past and in the present, has been and is the genius, the learning, and the devotedness of its professors. Though I am speaking in the hearing of those who constitute the present teaching staff, to whom a laboured eulogy would, I know, be most distasteful, I am bound to say, in one sentence, that at no time have our professorial chairs been occupied by men of greater capacity or higher reputation. But there is one essential characteristic of the Scottish University system which renders an increase in the number of students a necessary concomitant of increase in the population and

wealth of the country. Our students are drawn from the community at large. Our gates are freely opened to all classes and creeds and countries without distinction, the one qualification for admission being a healthy thirst for learning. The result has been, that our students are distinguished by a singularly manly and independent spirit. Early trained, many of them, in the school of adversity, or at least of poverty and thrift, unsparing in their assiduity to profit to the utmost by their University career, they bear with them into the world the natural fruits of both their home and their academical experiences, a stout heart and a well-trained mind, with such stores of knowledge as form the best foundation for the larger and more varied education which is the business of the whole after-life. The Scottish Universities have thus contributed largely to the formation and development of the national character; and this they have been able to do because they have formed, and acted on, a true conception of the relation of a University to the life of a nation.

“Once more I bid you all welcome. Welcome! It is but a short word, and lacks force and emphasis when uttered by one feeble voice. But if you could hear the great voice of the University itself, of its 5000 graduates and its 3000 students, you would better understand what our welcome means. No building can be found to contain them all. But you have before you an adequate representation of both classes, to whom I now gladly turn and bid them speak for me.”

Immediately on the Chancellor's resuming his seat, the entire audience, rising to their feet, gave expression to the request contained in his Lordship's closing sentence by cheering again and again, and waving hats, sticks, and handkerchiefs.

After the Chancellor's address, responding to loud and repeated cries of the ‘Lord Rector,’ Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, who rose amid applause, said—

“There is nothing more improper than that one who is in any way in authority should commit a breach of order, and I believe that it is wholly out of order that your Rector should say a word on this occasion. But I think I have one excuse for doing so. I think I caught in the closing words of your Chancellor, that he called upon those who constitute the body of this University to speak for him those words which no single voice can utter. And there is one body, one important body, in this University whom your Rector more especially represents, for whom he ventures to speak a single word, to take up the call of your Chancellor, and to express in the name of the students the feelings with which they are animated upon this occasion. I know that I cannot do wrong in saying, on behalf of the students, how heartily they join in those noble and eloquent words of welcome with which the address to which we have now listened has closed, and how earnestly we trust that the prosperity of this University in future ages may justify the kindness which has been shown by those who have visited us from all parts of the world, and the promise which has been given in your name by your Chancellor.”

The Dean of the Faculty of Divinity then pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings terminated shortly after one o'clock.

LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

AT half-past one, as announced in the official Tercentenary programme, the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians entertained at luncheon, in the hall of their College, Queen Street, about one hundred and sixty gentlemen, including those guests of the University who were connected with the medical profession, the Chancellor, Rector, and Principal, and a number of the Professors of the University, representatives of the Royal College of Surgeons, and several of the distinguished strangers attending the Festival. The guests were welcomed by Dr G. W. Balfour, the President of the College, who occupied the chair.

Thursday,
17th April,
1.30 P.M.

RECEPTION BY THE DEAN AND FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.¹

ON the afternoon of Thursday, 17th April, the Tercentenary guests and others were cordially received by the Faculty of Advocates, who constitute the Bar of the Supreme Court in Scotland. Advantage was taken of the occasion to inaugurate the completion of a large addition to the Advocates' Library, the most extensive in Scotland, containing about 300,000 volumes and 3000 MSS., and being one of the five great libraries which receive a grant of every book published in the United Kingdom. On arriving at the Parliament House, an ancient historic building, where the Parliament of Scotland sat until the Union in 1707, now the meeting-place of the Advocates and others engaged in business in the adjoining Courts of Law, the guests were conducted through the great hall and ushered into the Advocates' Library. The room not inappropriately chosen for the reception was the handsome Law Library, the somewhat sombre aspect of which was tastefully relieved with floral decorations. After being announced on their entrance by an usher, the guests were received by the Dean of the Faculty, Mr J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., LL.D., by the Vice-Dean, Mr J. A. Crichton, and by the Treasurer, Mr J. Balfour Paul, supported by other members of the Faculty. The Dean wore his robes of office over a velvet Court dress, and carried his official silver-mounted baton, while the Treasurer bore the purse of the Faculty, of purple velvet, with the arms of that body emblazoned in gold. On passing out of the reception-room, the guests entered the upper corridor of the Library, adjoining one end of which is the new room, which had been formally opened, shortly before the reception, by the Dean, in presence of the members of the Faculty and their friends.

Thursday,
17th April,
3 P.M.

¹ The materials for this description were supplied by Mr Balfour Paul, Treasurer of the Faculty.

This spacious room, handsomely furnished and fitted up, is destined both for the accommodation of books and as a reading-room for members of the Faculty. Proceeding down-stairs, the visitors next traversed the lower corridor, leading to the 'Laigh Parliament House,' a hall immediately below that which they had first entered. This is the central portion of the library, and contains many thousand volumes. Tea and other refreshments were supplied here, while in the adjoining apartments some of the literary treasures of the Library were displayed, including MS. Bible of 12th century, beautifully illuminated; fine copy of the Mazarin Bible; English translation of the 'Speculum Humanæ Salvationis,' richly illuminated; 'Sal-lust,' printed by Ged of Edinburgh, 1739, said to have been the first book printed from stereotype plates, one of which was shown; MS. of Martial's Epigrams, 10th century; the Bannatyne and Auchinleck MSS., being collections of ancient Scottish poetry; specimens of early Scottish typography; MS. of Sir Walter Scott, &c. Returning to the Parliament House up-stairs, the visitors were here greeted with martial strains by the band of the Gordon Highlanders, and had ample leisure to admire the beautiful proportions of the hall, with its noble open timbered roof, its beautiful stained-glass window, representing the foundation of the Court of Session by James V. in 1532, designed by Kaulbach, and executed by Aimmüller of Munich in 1868, and its handsome mantelpieces in carved wood. The portraits and statues of distinguished lawyers with which the hall is adorned, several of them possessing considerable artistic value, also attracted much attention, but the chief object of interest was the gay and picturesque assemblage itself. Interspersed among a hundred learned advocates, in quaint wig and gown, were numerous ladies, many distinguished foreign guests, some of them wearing handsome uniforms and decorated with orders, and the principal dignitaries and professors of the University of Edinburgh. Upwards of 2000 invitations had been issued, and among the persons present were most of the illustrious guests of the University. The reception was a marked success, and the University was greatly indebted to the Faculty of Advocates, and particularly to the office-bearers above named, for contributing so interesting an entertainment to the Tercentenary programme.

RECEPTION BY THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.¹

Thursday,
17th April,
3 to 6 P.M.

THIS Reception was announced in the official programme for the same hour as that given by the Faculty of Advocates, but many of the University guests honoured both receptions with their presence for a short time.

¹ Description kindly revised by Drs Hare and Mackay, presidents of the Society. During the proceedings a selection of music was played by Mr Dambmann's band. The refreshments were purveyed by Mr Grieve, and the decorations and fittings were supplied by Messrs Jenner.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the rooms of the Royal Medical Society in Melbourne Place were thrown open to a distinguished assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, including the Tercentenary guests and the chief office-bearers of the University. The outside of the building was decorated with bunting, and the interior was tastefully fitted up for the occasion. The stairs and passages were carpeted with crimson, and embellished with choice plants. The guests were received on the first floor by the annual presidents—Dr Hare, Dr Hunter, Dr Mackay, and Dr Clemow. After partaking of refreshments, and inspecting the valuable library of the Society, which occupies the suite of apartments at this level, the guests were invited to visit the spacious debating hall on the second floor. The hall and ante-rooms, which contained a fine collection of palms and flowering plants, were adorned with busts, paintings, sketches, and photographs of celebrated members of the Society.¹ At the south end of the hall was hung a large painting of the late Professor Hutton Balfour, by Sir Daniel Macnee, and on each side of it were portraits of Joseph Black and the famous Dr Cullen. Under the latter were exhibited interesting autograph letters by Cullen, Black, and John and James Gregory. A portrait of Dr Andrew Duncan adorned the opposite wall; above the fireplace was a bust of the late Professor Syme; and among other works of art were portraits of the late Sir Robert Christison and Dr Andrew Wood. The Royal Charter, granted to the Society in 1778, occupied a conspicuous position on the centre table. Here, also, several old minute-books of the Society's proceedings lay open for inspection. Honorary members present were invited to inscribe their names in the roll-book, and among those who took advantage of this opportunity were Sir Joseph Lister, Dr Carpenter, and Sir W. Bowman. Another object of interest was a collection of Edward Forbes's sketches in the north ante-room, surrounding a bust of Forbes himself; and on a table in the same room was a unique collection of the photographs and autographs of the chief European scientists of the nineteenth century. The south ante-room also contained portraits and mementoes of former members of the Society; and by no means the least interesting curiosity displayed here was the silver medal discovered beneath the foundation-stone of the old hall in Surgeons' Square, when that building was pulled down in 1852. The medal was struck at the time of the foundation of the old hall by Cullen in 1775, and after thus lying forgotten for nearly a century, it has become one of the Society's most sacred relics.

During three hours the rooms were thronged, and great satisfaction was expressed with the opportunity thus afforded to so many old members of renewing the interests of former days.

¹ Most of these were lent for the occasion by old members of the Society or their representatives.

THE TERCENTENARY BANQUET.¹

Thursday,
17th April,
6.30 P.M.

THE Tercentenary Banquet, one of the greatest events of the celebration, took place on Thursday evening at 6.30 P.M. in the Drill Hall, Forrest Road, the interior of which had been tastefully fitted up for the occasion. The roof and walls were draped with alternate stripes of blue and white (the University colours), and the girders festooned with evergreens; while eighteen handsome pendent gasaliers were introduced for the occasion. At the south end, where a gallery for ladies had been erected, there appeared on the centre of the wall a large and elaborately painted achievement of the Scottish Royal Arms, flanked on each side by the shield of the University. At the opposite end was the gallery set apart for the band, above which were placed the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The front of this gallery was festooned in crimson, amber, and blue, with a quaintly designed entablature commemorative of James VI., with the date 1582, and the arms of the Stuarts blazoned on a circular medallion. The west side of the Hall, which had been set aside for the Chairman's platform, was embellished with a colossal representation of the arms of the city of Edinburgh, draped with curtains of crimson and amber, and flanked with ornate medallion shields of the University. On the side opposite the platform was erected a second and larger gallery for the accommodation of ladies. Around the entire Hall were ranged twenty oblong panels, each containing the name of a College celebrity, the first being James Lawson, 1581, and the last David Brewster, 1859. Underneath the ends of the girders was carried a decorative border, showing the national shields and devices. The floor was carpeted, and the tables (twenty-eight in number) were arranged at right angles to the Chairman's platform. The tables, walls, and entrances were richly decorated with flowers and foliage.

The total number of seats provided, including 65 at the platform table, was 1063, of which not more than half-a-dozen were vacant.²

After the table had been cleared, the ladies' galleries, which accommodated 66 and 327 persons respectively, were filled with a brilliant company, whose presence, together with the magnificent surroundings, contributed to form a scene that has probably never been surpassed in an Edinburgh banquetting-hall.

¹ The Hall was fitted up by Mr Robert Shillinglaw. The purveyor of the banquet was Mr Albert M. Thiem. The adjoining warerooms of Mr William Forsyth, painter, and Mr John Donald, china-merchant, kindly lent for the occasion, were used as guests' cloak-rooms. The other cloak-rooms were at the back of the banquet-hall. The speeches have been kindly revised by their respective authors.

² The total number of guests present (viz., 190 delegates and new graduates, pp. 84-99, and 193 old graduates, benefactors, and others, enumerated on pp. 6-10) was about 383; and of subscribers, who with few exceptions were office-bearers and members of the University, about 680.

Soon after half-past six o'clock the whole company was assembled. At the platform table, on each side of the Chancellor, were ranged a number of delegates and representative men from different parts of the world, interspersed with some of the most distinguished of the British guests, together with the Lord Provost, the Lord Rector, and the Principal, and the Deans of the Faculties of Divinity and Arts, as representing the city and the University respectively. Each of the twenty-eight other tables was presided over by two sub-chairmen, all of these, with two or three exceptions, being professors or other office-bearers of the University; while the remaining guests were arranged, as suitably as circumstances permitted, on the right and left of each sub-chairman.

The Chancellor of the University occupied the chair, having—

On the right.

The Lord Provost.
His Excellency J. R. Lowell.
Professor Elze, Halle.
Professor Mézières, Paris.
Professor de Martens, St Petersburg.
The Earl of Wemyss.
Rev. Professor Beets, Utrecht.
Professor Zupitza, Berlin.
Professor Schipper, Vienna.
Professor Cremona, Rome.
Professor Vera, Naples.
The Earl of Rosebery.
Sir F. Leighton.
Professor de Laveleye, Liège.
Professor von Pettenkofer, Munich.
Professor Ask, Lund.

Professor Rosenbuseh, Heidelberg.
Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Rector.
Rev. Professor Jowett, Oxford.
Professor Donner, Helsingfors.
Professor van Beneden, Louvain.
Lord Rayleigh.
Emeritus Professor Raehmaninoff, Kief.
Sir Henry S. Maine.
Sir John Lubbock.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Professor Storm, Christiania.
Lord Watson.
Professor Sylvester, Baltimore.
Professor van der Wyk, Groningen.
Dean of Faculty of Arts.

On the left.

His Excellency Count Nigra.
Professor Count Saffi, Bologna.
M. Pasteur, Paris.
Professor Virchow, Berlin.
The Earl of Galloway.
His Excellency Baron de Penedo.
Professor von Helmholtz, Berlin.
His Excellency Sir R. B. D. Morier.
The Earl of Glasgow.
His Excellency M. Martinez.
Sir James F. Stephen.
Comte Ferdinand de Lesseps.
The Lord Bishop of Durham.
Professor Perrot, Paris.
Professor Rivier, Brussels.
Professor Saxtorph, Copenhagen.

Principal Sir A. Grant.
Rev. Canon Westcott.
Professor Kielhorn, Göttingen.
Professor Michaelis, Strassburg.
Lord Napier and Ettrick.
Right Rev. Dr Stubbs.
Right Rev. Bishop Perry.
General Sir A. Alison.
Sir Lyon Playfair.
Lord Reay.
Professor Güterbock, Königsberg.
Professor Straszewski, Craeow.
The Lord Advocate.
Professor Stokes, Cambridge.
Professor Szabó, Pesth.
Dean of Faculty of Divinity.

The Chairmen of the other tables were—

Mr John Cook.	Professor Tait.	Emeritus Professor Blackie.
Mr John Christison.	Bailie Clark.	Professor Adams.
Mr John Boyd.	Professor Masson.	Professor T. R. Fraser.
Professor Taylor.	Professor Calderwood.	Professor Sir H. Oakeley.
Professor Rutherford.	Professor Butcher.	Emeritus Professor Mackay.
Professor Crum Brown.	Professor Kirkpatrick.	Professor Dickson.
Professor Macpherson.	Professor Annandale.	Professor Grainger Stewart.
Professor Sellar.	Mr Robert Cox (of Gorgie).	Professor Baldwin Brown.
Dr Haldane.	Mr John Rankine.	Professor Eggeling.
Professor Lorimer.	Mr A. Seth.	General Forlong.
Sir T. J. Boyd.	Mr William Skinner.	Professor Chiene.
Professor MacLagan.	Professor Nicholson.	Professor Mackinnon.
Lord Kinnear.	Mr J. M. McCandlish.	Professor Laurie.
Professor Wilson.	Professor Greenfield.	Dr Argyll Robertson.
Mr D. McLaren.	Professor Geikie.	Dr Littlejohn.
Professor Flint.	Professor Chrystal.	Mr Thomas McKie.
Mr T. G. Murray.	Professor Tytler.	Dr Clouston.
Professor Muirhead.	Professor Simpson.	Mr John Small.
Professor Turner.	Professor Cossar Ewart.	

Grace having been said by the Dean of the Faculty of Divinity, dinner was served about a quarter to seven o'clock. The *menu*,¹ although short and simple, was not

¹ The ornate *menu*, printed in blue and silver, was as follows:—

PAGE 1.

(University arms.) Tercentenary Banquet, 17th April 1884 (Drill Hall, Forrest Road). Chairman—The Right Honourable John Inglis, Chancellor of the University.

PAGE 2.—MENU.

Potage—Tortue claire: *Vin*—Amontillado.

Poisson—Mayonnaise de Saumon aux laitues: *Vin*—Marcobrunner Auslese.

Entrées—Timbales de poulet aux truffes; Fricandeau à la jardinière: *Vins*—Champagne (Ruinart, first quality, 1876), Bordeaux (Château Palmer, 1875). Haggis à l'écosaise, Purée de pommes (Whisky).

Rôts—Côte de bœuf aux haricots verts; Dindon rôti, Jambon d'York, aux petits pois: *Vins*—Champagne, Bordeaux.

Entremets—Tourtes d'abricot méringuées, Gelée aux fruits, Crème à la bavaroise: *Liqueurs*—Curaçao; Cognac.

Glaces—Crème aux fraises, Eau de citrons: *Vins*—Champagne, Bordeaux.

Dessert—Ananas, poires, bananas, &c.: *Vins*—Champagne, Bordeaux.

Whisky, Cognac, Eaux gazeuses, et Wilhelmsquelle.

A. M. THIEM, Windsor Hotel, Edinburgh.

PAGE 3.—TOAST LIST.

1. "The Queen," the Chancellor. 2. "The Royal Family," the Chancellor. 3. "The Tercentenary Guests," the Chancellor: *Reply*—(1) His Excellency Baron de Penedo; (2) Monsieur Pasteur. 4. "Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh," Earl of Rose-

bery: *Reply*—the Lord Provost. 5. "University of Edinburgh," Lord Bishop of Durham: *Reply*—the Lord Rector. 6. "Sister Universities," Sir Lyon Playfair: *Reply*—(1) Count Saffi; (2) Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford; (3) Professor Elze. 7. "Theology, Law, and Medicine," Lord Napier and Ettrick: *Reply*—(1) Rev. Canon Westcott; (2) Sir Henry J. S. Maine; (3) Professor Virchow. 8. "Literature, Science, and Art," Earl of Wemyss: *Reply*—(1) His Excellency J. Russell Lowell; (2) Professor von Helmholtz; (3) Sir Frederick Leighton. 9. "International Commerce," Sir John Lubbock: *Reply*—(1) Monsieur Ferdinand de Lesseps; (2) His Excellency Sir R. B. D. Morier. 10. "The Chancellor," Sir James Fitzjames Stephen: *Reply*—the Chancellor.

PAGE 4.—PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.

Mr DAMBMANN'S Orchestra.

Conductor—Mr CARL D. HAMILTON.

Overture, "Zampa," *Hérold*. Waltz, "Estudiantina," *Waldteufel*. Selection, Scotch Airs. Ungarische Tänze, *Brahms*. March, "Edinburgh," *Oakeley*.

During Dinner—Die Loreley (Paraphrase über), *Nesvadba*. Reverie (arranged by Lange), *Vieuxtemps*.

For the Toasts—1. "National Anthem." 2. "God bless the Prince of Wales." 3. "Gathering of Guests," *Tannhäuser, Wagner*. 4. "Flowers o' Edinburgh." 5. "Alma Mater," arranged by *Oakeley*. 6. Vom hoh'n Olymp," *Schmoor*. 7. Chorale, "Allein Gott in der Höh," *Mendelssohn*. 8. Minuet in C, *Boccherini*. 9. "The Sea," *Neukomm*. 10. "For he's a jolly good fellow."

"Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye." Selection, "Carmen," *Bizet*. Overture, "Masaniello," *Auber*. "Auld lang syne."

unworthy of the occasion, and the service appeared to be adequate to the requirements of the numerous guests. A small orchestra in the gallery played appropriate music while the company were assembling, and during dinner, and afterwards accompanied each toast ¹ with a few bars of a suitable air. Dinner being over soon after eight o'clock,—

The CHANCELLOR, rising amid loud cheers, said—"Since the conclusion of the graduation ceremonial this morning, I have had the distinguished honour of receiving a telegraphic message from her Majesty the Queen. It is dated from Flushing, and shows that her Majesty is on the course of her journey. The words of the message I will now read: 'In congratulating Our University on the completion of its Tercentenary, I ask you to welcome the guests who have assembled to honour the event.'"

Telegram
from H.M.
The Queen.

The assembly received the message standing, and cheered heartily.

The CHANCELLOR then proceeded: "My Lords and Gentlemen,—I propose the health of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria. This is not a formal expression of constitutional loyalty; for her Majesty reigns in the hearts of her people. Her constant and lively interest in everything that affects the welfare of her subjects, and her ready sympathy with the sorrows and sufferings of the lowest as well as the highest, have secured to her their affectionate regard and their respectful admiration of her personal character and virtues. When the Queen is in affliction the nation sorrows; and in presence of her recent bereavement our condolences were heartfelt and sincere. I give you 'The Queen.'"

'H.M. The
Queen.'

This toast was responded to with enthusiasm, the band striking up "God save the Queen."

The CHANCELLOR, in proposing "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," said—"We are proud to think, in connection with this toast, that two Princes of the Royal House are honorary graduates of this University, and we see, from the message we received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales this morning, that they take a chief interest in its prosperity."

'Prince and
Princess of
Wales.'

This toast was also warmly received, and the band played "God bless the Prince of Wales."

The CHANCELLOR again rose and said—"In such an assemblage as this, I think it would be out of place to make special reference to those institutions, domestic as well as national, and to those departments of the public service, to which we are accustomed to do honour in our ordinary festive gatherings, and I therefore pass to what is a much more appropriate toast upon the present occasion—I mean, 'Our Tercentenary Guests.' I had occasion this morning to bid them welcome in name of the University, and I have now a Royal command to repeat that welcome. Nothing could be more gratifying to any one than to be charged with a toast which is certain to meet with an enthusiastic reception; but the gratification may be marred by the presence of a certain consciousness of inability to do it justice, and such, unhappily, is my position. If you reflect for a moment how very comprehensive this toast is, and how suggestive

'Our Ter-
centenary
Guests.'

¹ Each toast was prefaced with a few notes played by a bugler stationed near the Chancellor, in order to attract the attention of the assembly.

of most varied and interesting topics of discourse, I think you will be inclined to agree with me that within the limited time at my command no man could do it justice.

“Viewing the toast geographically, I feel as if I had undertaken to ‘put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes;’ for have we not representatives and delegates from every corner of the civilised world, the area extending from Bologna to St Petersburg, from Harvard, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, on the west, to Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, Sydney and Melbourne, New Zealand and Japan—from the Canadian Universities to those of Cracow and Pesth, from Aberdeen to the Cape of Good Hope—and from Rio Janeiro and Santiago to the Universities of Scandinavia? And this imperfect and irregular outline requires to be filled up by the names of all the venerable Universities and modern schools of learning on the continent of Europe, in France and Germany, in Austria and Italy, in Holland and Belgium and Switzerland, not to mention the Universities and schools of learning of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

“Viewed in another aspect, the toast appears to me to be still more difficult to handle, for it embraces names rendered illustrious by their possessors in every field of intellectual activity, in every walk of literature and learning, in every department of science, and in the cultivation of art with all its ennobling and elevating influences.

“Such being the difficulties with which I am beset, and such the embarrassing riches of my subject, I bethink me of the prudent maxim that discretion is the better part of valour. And therefore I hope I shall stand excused if I shrink from attempting an impossible task, and only repeat what I said in the morning, but which I now repeat in the name of her Majesty the Queen, whose authority I have for so doing, that we cannot sufficiently express our gratitude to our guests for their affording us the honour and the delight of their company on this occasion.

“I desire to associate with this toast the names of two very distinguished men now present, representing respectively the New World and the Old. I mean his Excellency the Baron de Penedo, the worthy and fitting representative in this country of a monarch so enlightened and so devoted to scientific pursuits as the Emperor of Brazil, and M. Louis Pasteur, whose profound investigations and brilliant discoveries require no words of eulogy from me. I give you the toast—‘Our Tercentenary Guests.’”

After enthusiastic and prolonged cheering, the orchestra played part of the “Gathering of Guests” from the opera of Tannhäuser.

Reply for
‘Guests’ by
Baron de
Penedo.

Baron DE PENEDO, in acknowledging the toast, said—“It is needless for me to say how deeply touched I feel with the flattering words just addressed personally to me, and with the honour of having, in this brilliant assembly, been called upon to reply to the toast of the Tercentenary guests of the University of Edinburgh. But your Lordship will perhaps allow me to make, most respectfully, a little remark on this part of the toast list. When I see joined with my own the name of M. Pasteur, one of the greatest celebrities of the day, whom all your illustrious guests, of whichever hemisphere, would be very proud to have as their sole representative on this occasion, I might, without forced modesty, ask myself why I also have been chosen to speak on their behalf. I must, however, bow to this unexpected selection, and taking advantage

of the privilege so kindly accorded to me, I am most faithfully interpreting the feelings of all your guests in conveying to you, the representatives of the University of Edinburgh, our heartfelt thanks for your gracious welcome, and for your Scottish hospitality, and our sincere congratulations on this Tercentenary of the University. It is also with great pleasure that we express to you our admiration of the splendid manner in which this happy event has been solemnised. This commemoration has, indeed, been worthy of the high reputation acquired by the University in its career through centuries, and will be, I am sure, an everlasting record in the history of this city (as ancient as it is beautiful), and to which the University is a school of patriotism, a monument of its fame, a standard of its glory, knitting together its national traditions.

“While enjoying your kind attention, I beg special permission to tender to you, on behalf of my country, its thankfulness for the honour of the gratifying invitation addressed to its academic institutions to take part in this truly international festivity; and this sentiment, I can assure you, is fully shared by my august Sovereign, for it is well known that the Emperor of Brazil is an indefatigable protector of the diffusion of knowledge throughout the empire under his beneficent rule. He cannot, therefore, but appreciate and be very sensible of any mark of sympathy and consideration that may enhance, in the comity of nations, the feeling of esteem and respect towards his own country. The honorary distinction conferred on the delegate of the academic institutions of Brazil is an additional token of such consideration. This high honour so graciously bestowed on all your guests is the flower that overflows the cup of our gratitude, and will remain in our memory as a precious souvenir of our visit to your noble city, and as a pledge of thankfulness to the *Senatus Academicus* of the University of Edinburgh.”

M. PASTEUR replied as follows: “My Lord Chancellor, Messieurs,—*Permettez-moi de remercier, tout d’abord, son Excellence le Baron de Penedo des aimables et trop indulgentes paroles qu’il a bien voulu m’adresser, lui qui représente si dignement l’illustre savant Don Pedro, Empereur du Brésil, notre confrère de l’Institut de France.* My Lord Chancellor, Messieurs,—La ville d’Edimbourg donne un spectacle dont elle peut être fière. Toutes les grandes institutions scientifiques, ici réunies, apparaissent comme un immense congrès de félicitations et d’espérances. L’honneur et la gloire de ce rendez-vous international vous appartenaient à juste titre. Depuis des siècles, l’Écosse a uni ses destinées à celles de l’intelligence humaine. Une des premières parmi les nations, elle a compris que l’esprit mène le monde; et le monde de l’esprit, en répondant à votre appel, vous rend l’hommage que vous méritez. Hier, sous les voûtes de St Giles, quand l’éminent professeur, Robert Flint, s’écriait en s’adressant à l’Université d’Edimbourg, *Souviens-toi du passé, et regarde l’avenir*, tous les délégués, rangés comme les juges à un grand tribunal, évoquaient les siècles écoulés, et formaient, du même cœur, le même vœu d’un avenir plus glorieux encore que le passé.

Reply for
‘Guests’ by
M. Pasteur.

“Au milieu des délégués de toutes les nations qui vous apportent les illustres témoignages de leur sympathie, la France vous envoie pour la représenter celles de ses institutions qui résument le mieux l’esprit Français et qui sont la meilleure part de sa gloire. Partout où se montre dans le monde un foyer de lumière, la France applaudit; et quand la morte frappe, sur un sol étranger,

un homme de génie, elle le pleure comme un de ses enfants. Cette noble solidarité je l'ai ressentie en entendant plusieurs de vos savants parler avec émotion de la mort de l'illustre chimiste, J. B. Dumas, glorieux membre de toutes vos académies, et il y a peu d'années encore le panégyriste éloquent de votre grand Faraday. En quittant Paris, j'avais le poignant chagrin de ne pouvoir suivre son cercueil ; mais l'espoir que je pourrais rendre ici un dernier et solennel hommage à ce maître vénéré, à ce grand citoyen de France, m'a fait surmonter mon affliction. D'ailleurs, messieurs, si les hommes passent, leurs œuvres restent. Nous ne sommes tous que les hôtes passagers de ces grandes demeures mortales, qui, comme toutes les Universités venues pour vous saluer en ce jour solennel, sont assurées de l'immortalité."

'The Lord
Provost and
Magistrates.'

The Earl of ROSEBERY, rising amid loud cheers, next proposed the health of the "Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh." "I hardly know," he said, "why I have been so honoured as to be designated to propose the toast of the representatives of the founders of the University of Edinburgh, and I can only account for it by a fable which is common among the Australian aborigines, that in a lake in the interior of that great colony, the worn-out moons of the world are lying like cart-wheels ; and I supposed that it occurred to the managers of this festivity to look in some secluded place for the remains of former Lord Rectors. I am not an extinct volcano, but I cannot hope to be in sufficient activity to do justice to the toast which you have intrusted to me. But if I may be allowed one word, speaking from the antiquated position to which I have alluded, I may be allowed to congratulate the University of Edinburgh, and those whose health it is my duty to propose, on the great assembly which has come hither from the four corners of the world to do honour to an institution which began in humble circumstances. I think that we who were privileged to witness that glowing procession of the celebrities of the nineteenth century to-day, must have felt somewhat in the position of the Muse of history, when she reviews the celebrity of the epoch. I do not know, from any personal experience, how the Muse of history may feel, but I think that we have approached her feelings to-day as nearly as mortals in this sublunar sphere can hope to do. Now, if I might point out another experience of to-day, it was this, that we felt that hero-worship was not dead amongst us, for the plaudits of that vast assemblage showed that we were willing, that we were ready, and that we were anxious to appreciate the opportunity which the University had afforded us of seeing more celebrities in one room than we may ever hope to see again in our lives.

"My Lord Provost, if the founders whom you represent could have seen to-day, they would have been even more astonished than gratified. Because, who were those founders ? As you, my Lord Chancellor, reminded us to-day, they were not the kings and the nobles of the world. And if I might suggest a criticism, it is this, that you were a little hard on the king for giving nothing, and on the nobles for giving nothing, because I strongly suspect that the reason was a simple one—which has occurred to us all—that the king had nothing to give, and that the nobles had very little more. And I am proud to think that they gave nothing, because if they had given anything, it would have been what did not belong to them ; and I should have grieved from my heart to think that the University of Edinburgh was what in slang is called a "fence," or receiver of stolen goods.

Who were the founders of this University? They were simple, humble, and honest men, who feared God, and, I suspect, did not greatly honour the king.

“I know that there are those amongst us who do not greatly respect antiquity, but I hold that the success of the University of Edinburgh is due to the fact that she was not founded by kings or by nobles, but that she was founded by the citizens of this city, and kept up her associations with the citizens of this city. Long may that connection continue! Had it been the nineteenth century instead of the sixteenth in which this University was founded, what would have been the circumstances of the case? She would have been brought into being on a charter from Downing Street, she would have been nourished by inspectors, she would have been nurtured by Royal Commissions, she would have been swaddled in red-tape, and would have become a mere pedantic coxcomb, as compared with the honest, trustworthy individuality which she now presents to us.

“It seems to me that the University of Edinburgh, founded by far-seeing persons who did not then greatly trust the circumstances of the other Universities of our country, presents to us a moral which is as true in the nineteenth century as it was in the sixteenth, and reflects the greatest credit on the Provost and Magistrates of that day, which is, that a University should not be dissociated from practical life, but that they should go hand in hand doing the work of education; and I think that nobody who has seen this great University—though there have been stories of thirty years’ war and constant struggle, but they were the quarrels of lovers—nobody who has seen this great University, and who has seen this beautiful city, but must have remarked that while it has been the function of the University to raise and refine the city, the city itself has also had its function in giving a robust practical character to the work of the University. I am sure it is the hope of this vast assemblage that the city and University of Edinburgh may continue to go hand in hand. I am sure that the work cannot be more directly fostered than by such a Chancellor as yourself, and by such a Provost as the present Provost of Edinburgh. I beg to give you ‘The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the City of Edinburgh.’”

The toast was cordially applauded by the whole audience, the band playing “The Flowers of Edinburgh.”

Lord Provost HARRISON, who was received with loud cheers, said—“It is with very peculiar pleasure that I rise to acknowledge this toast—a pride and pleasure, I may say, such as the chief magistrates of few cities have a right to feel. Our most brilliant and accomplished child has come to the house of its fathers in order to celebrate its birthday, and far from being ashamed of its humble origin, far from being ashamed of its parents, it nobly acknowledges the debt which it owes to the hardy education which it received. Full of wealth, full of honours, and full of accomplishments, the child acknowledges its fathers, humble as they appear to be at the present moment. As Lord Rosebery has said, in all probability this University owes its brilliant success to its humble origin,—to that plain living and high thinking on which it was bred. I am afraid when I look around me that we cannot promise a continuance of that plain living; I hope, however, that for many generations to come we shall have a steady belief in, and continuance of, high thinking. Without that, the progress which has been made will not continue in the future: with that, this

Reply for
‘Lord Pro-
vost and
Magistrates’
by the Lord
Provost.

may go on for many generations yet unborn. I am sure all our guests ungrudgingly wish that this University may continue its glorious career, and be a blessing and delight to many generations.

“I feel likewise fortunate in being at the head of a municipality which enjoys, I believe, the confidence of its constituents, and which at the same time does a great deal of useful work for them. I know no city in this country where the citizens more ungrudgingly pay their taxes; I know no municipality which more carefully expends them. I know of no municipality which can congratulate itself more upon the increase of the beauty and amenity of its city, and likewise on the diminution in sickness and in its death-rate; and on the increase in the general welfare of the people. I know of no city in this country, perhaps not in Europe, where a larger proportion of the people enjoy a good deal of the comforts of life and some of its luxuries, and I trust a continuance of these good times and of that careful government will make Edinburgh for many ages to come an example and beacon-light to surrounding cities here and elsewhere. I have very great pleasure in acknowledging the toast that Lord Rosebery has so kindly proposed, and return thanks to this meeting for the manner in which it has been received.”

‘The University of Edinburgh,’

The LORD BISHOP of DURHAM, in proposing ‘The University of Edinburgh,’ said—“I rise, a new and raw alumnus of this famous University, at the bidding of my academic chief, the Chancellor, to perform a very responsible task, and I claim the indulgence which your clemency always accords to youthful inexperience. The toast which I have to commend to your favourable consideration is the ‘University of Edinburgh.’ I am appalled when I look at this distinguished gathering of representatives of every branch of human learning, all far more competent than I am to do justice to such a theme. But I take consolation in one thought. Standing almost under the shadow of your Acropolis, I recall the saying of Socrates, that it is not a difficult matter to praise the Athenians to an Athenian audience. Your Northern Athens, by some strange fascination, wins the admiration and the hearts of her citizens and of her guests, not less than her ancient prototype.

“But is it not a strange irony which has selected the spokesman on this occasion? The prelatie representative of a prelatical Church, I stand forward at the bidding of your Chancellor to sound the praises of an academic institution which alone of the Universities of Scotland was Protestant in its foundation, which was built up on the ruins of Episcopacy, and whose history throughout has been Presbyterian to the core.

“But more than this. Was it not a serious humour which led your Chancellor thus to select a degenerate representative of a warlike race of prelates whose fortress of Norham frowned over the Scottish frontier, whose contingents were found fighting in every Scottish war, whose Cathedral bears evident marks of the perfervid temper and the iconoclastic zeal of your countrymen, and whose episcopal residence witnesses, in the name of one of its wings, to the time when reprisals led to the detention of Scottish hostages? Nay, were not the lines of your Flodden wall drawn so as to enclose the future site of your University—the too famous Kirk o’ Field? And did not a contingent of my episcopal ancestors fight for the last time at Flodden?

“A great change has come. You have altered your tactics—yes, you have altered them, in more ways than one. But the point which I had in my mind was the attention you have paid

to your educational system. You completed and you strengthened your great academic quadrilateral; and when you had done this, poor England had no chance whatever. Year after year, starting from this basis of operations, you poured down upon the false Southerners a successive stream of invaders, who have flooded the camp, the forum, the senate, the academic groves, and the literary fields of England, until we have learned to rue the day when we provoked you to this rivalry. Of this academic quadrilateral, your University of Edinburgh is the latest, but not the weakest, fortress.

“Not unlike a famous University of Holland, which kept its tercentenary not many years ago, and whose birth-throes were the agonies of a tragic and romantic siege, you took your rise in a period of political and religious trouble. How checkered was the early history of this University, what dangers it passed through, what progress it made, it would be presumptuous in me to relate after the lucid address we heard from your Chancellor this morning.

“Why should I speak of that inspiring genius of your academic foundations, Andrew Melville, who did for your Scottish Universities very much what Grossteste did for Oxford, and what Fisher did for Cambridge? Why should I mention by name the illustrious men who have guided the destinies of this University—Leighton, Carstares, Robertson, Brewster—the predecessors of him who so worthily fills the Principal’s chair at this time, and the lustre of whose rule will be recognised as second to none? Why again should I mention the long roll of your professoriate—the illustrious names which have enriched it,—your Gregorys and Maclaurins in mathematics, your Dugald Stewarts and Hamiltons in philosophy, and others equally eminent and illustrious in other branches of science and learning? Above all, how shall I speak of that galaxy of medical talent and genius, in which, where there are so many bright stars, it would be both unjust and invidious to single out one and another?

“But whatever has been the glory of your University in the past, during the last quarter of a century it has certainly shone forth in increased and ever-increasing lustre. We have heard this morning of the rapid progress it has made—how the number of its students has multiplied, how its teaching has been improved, how its buildings have arisen, and how its coffers have been replenished. But I think you will all agree that the crown of triumph during this period is the gathering which the University of Edinburgh has drawn here on this occasion. I certainly have never witnessed—I doubt whether any one has witnessed—an assembly more thoroughly and more adequately representative of science and literature, of all branches of human knowledge, than that which has met together to-night to celebrate your tercentenary. This assemblage is a far more eloquent comment on the theme which has been intrusted to me than any words of any speaker can be. It is ocular proof of the position occupied by your University in the past, and it is a sure promise and a bright hope for the future.

“I am permitted to associate with this toast the name of one who will certainly receive a hearty welcome from you. As your Lord Rector, he has shown himself second to none in zeal for the interests of this University. As a statesman, he has won the respect of all political parties alike. As a lecturer on the platform he has achieved a signal triumph—he has stultified

and discredited for ever the vaunted axiom of old philosophers, that nothing can come from nothing.

“Having listened so patiently to one who has only succeeded in showing that he can make nothing out of anything, it will be your compensation to be handed over to a magician who can make anything out of nothing. I propose to you, therefore, the ‘Prosperity of the University of Edinburgh,’ coupling it with the name of Sir Stafford Northcote. May this University withstand the assaults of time and circumstance like your Castle rock! May the lustre of the present prove only a dim foreshadowing of the glories of the future; and may the University grow in fame and usefulness with the growing years, an ever-increasing blessing to this city, to Scotland, and to humanity!”

This toast received hearty applause from the University guests, and was followed by a few bars of ‘Alma Mater’ from the orchestra.

Reply for
‘The Uni-
versity’ by
the Lord
Rector.

The LORD RECTOR (Sir Stafford Northcote), who was received with loud cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, said—“I rise to discharge the office which has been imposed upon me by those who have ordered this celebration, but at the same time with some feelings of doubt whether the task has been committed to the right hands; for if I have rightly read the history of University foundations, I understand that the function of the Rector of a University being of a character which renders it fitting that the office should be filled by a layman—that is to say, by one who is neither a clergyman nor a lawyer—it was not expected of that functionary that he should take upon himself to make speeches; and in a well-organised University I believe that a public orator was always appointed to relieve the Lord Rector of a duty which he was held to be incapable of performing. Times change, and no doubt the position of a Lord Rector changes; but his main duty remains the same. It is his duty to guard, so far as he can, the interests of the University which has been good enough to intrust him with its confidence; and as in the present day those dangers are not apprehended from crowned heads or armed bands, but are much more to be dreaded from the more insidious assaults of Parliament, it is no doubt wisdom in your generation to select a member of Parliament to be your spokesman and your guardian in the event of such attacks being made.

“Conscious as I am of the great responsibility, and difficulty, and importance of the position you have so intrusted to me, I feel greatly cheered and greatly encouraged by such a sight as that which it has been my privilege to witness to-day, and in the confidence it gives me of the future of this University to which I belong. I do not know whether it occurred to any of you, but it crossed my mind, when that great celebration was going on this morning, that Dr Johnson may have been gifted with a prophetic second-sight, and inspired by his visits to Scotland, to write those well-known lines—

‘Let observation, with extensive view,
Survey the world from China to Peru.’

For if you will but substitute Japan for China, and Chili for Peru, it is an exact description of what took place this morning.

“I own that it is to be regretted that I have taken the place which would have been so much

more worthily filled up by my noble friend and predecessor, who speaks as the man from the moon—and who, no doubt, would have largely contributed to the further elucidation of the questions which take place in that planet. But even as the assembly was held, it was one that, to the most trivial and superficial observer, was of a striking character. Let us first pay our compliments to the ladies. I cannot doubt that the ladies who witnessed that gorgeous display of colour adorning the male portion of creation, registered a firm vow in their minds that they would not be long before they claimed several honours for themselves, and I think they must have been a little disappointed and vexed that one of the most distinguished of those on whom the degree of Doctor has been conferred this day—I mean Alfred Lord Tennyson—was not present to add a stanza or so to his poem ‘The Princess.’

“Then we had a collection of celebrities in every walk of science and literature, and I venture to say that no such collection has ever been seen within the British Isles, if anywhere else. I do not say that there may not have been congresses of special professions and special faculties, which may have embraced as wide a sphere as ourselves; but taking all the faculties together, and considering that we saw presented not only literature but science, and not only one kind of science, but many—considering the great variety of interests involved, I say that our meeting this morning was unparalleled. One could have wished for the pen or the tongue of Sir Walter Scott to make worthy commemoration of that great catalogue of worthies. He would, indeed, have made a glorious use of the opportunity. But, for my own part, it seems to me that it would be unwise to attempt to do more than that which the simple alphabetical arrangement has already done for me. It was enough to take up that catalogue of those who were about to receive honours, to see how you ran from New Zealand to Oxford, from Oxford to Palermo, from Palermo to Paris, and turning a little further, from Tokio we come to Turin—from the New World to the Old World. Old Universities of five, six, and seven centuries or more in existence were to be met with in company with Universities the creation of the present century, and in the midst of them all stood the University of Edinburgh prepared to vindicate her claim to an honourable place in that great family—prepared to point with pride to her past, and with hope and confidence to her future.

“There is, I think, a saying of the poet Goethe in which he describes the academic life, and in which he says you live in an atmosphere of those who have acquired knowledge, or who are desiring to acquire it; and so you are in an atmosphere from which you are certain to draw nourishment. This is the case in such meetings as these. Where men of such diverse and such brilliant acquirements in different walks of science and literature come together, it cannot be but that they create an atmosphere which must produce a material effect upon the spiritual and intellectual nature of all who breathe their air—it cannot but be that the case is, as was said by one ancient philosopher. It is the case of the man who lights the candle for another, and in giving him light shines none the less to himself. None the less, do I say? I say shines a great deal the more. From this time forth Edinburgh has no more to do with her third century; it is her fourth century she is entering upon, and she enters upon it with a noble record of the past and with great encouragement for the future.

“I feel myself very strongly the great importance of the University element in the system of national education and progress. It seems to me that it is the one thing to which we ought to direct our attention at this time, when there is such an earnest striving to get forward in the national education; it seems to me to be the one important matter that we should preserve the University characteristics of our system. And, no doubt, a University like that of Edinburgh, which has existed so long, and which has of late developed so largely, and which now has received so signal a mark of appreciation on the part of those by whom to be appreciated is praise indeed—I say that a University in such a position is strengthened in the eyes of the world, strengthened in her own estimation, and strengthened for the work which she has to do.

“It will be—I was going to say it will be a disgrace, but I cannot allow such a thought to enter into my mind as that this University, after this celebration, should allow herself to fall back even to what she was before. You have taken a great step—you have been encouraged to take it. You stand now before a cloud of witnesses. The eyes of the world are upon you. You must remember that you form part of a great system, and you must act up to the responsibility which the appreciation of those whom you see around you entails.

“The multiplication of Universities may be—is, I believe—a very desirable and a very useful means of the development of education; but it must be on that condition that the Universities are so multiplied as not to allow of any deterioration of their quality. It must be no mere desire to obtain a large number of students, no mere rivalry which induces that which has been satirically but not mtruly called a Dutch auction in the matter of giving degrees. You must hold your lamp high, and you must hold up your standard proudly; and the only competition which you can allow must be the competition of merit with others. You have that competition of merit. Depend upon it, the more competitors who fairly come into the field the better.

“I trust you will forgive me for speaking to you with that feeling of affection which perhaps would be more expected of, and more naturally belong to, those who have received their education among you. But since I have become connected with you, I have received so much kindness that it is impossible for me to do otherwise than to feel and to speak as I have done. Before I sit down, let me say one word for two friends who are here to-day, but who cannot properly speak for themselves, and yet for whom it is not perhaps wrong that I should speak. I mean the two real leaders, guiders, and governors of this University—your Chancellor and your Principal. It is, indeed, from their exertions that you have derived the great advantages which you have reaped during the last twenty or thirty years; and it is, as I know, also from the exertions of your professorial staff, and, as your Chancellor well said to-day, from the earnestness of your students, who show that noble love of learning, often under difficulties of pecuniary circumstances, which at all times has been one of the characteristics of Scotland, and which I believe has done so much for the national character of the country.

“But besides our official connection here, my two friends have a tie with me, and I with them, which is personal and peculiar. We are all members of the same college in Oxford, we are all members of the College of Balliol, which was originally founded by a Scottish founder. We have

the privilege to-day of seeing amongst us, among many other dear friends, one who stands at the head of that College, and who occupies the proud position of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Professor Jowett and I have been friends and contemporaries for very nearly half a century, and it is with feelings which I am indulging perhaps at your expense, but which I can hardly repress, that I find myself sitting by him on this occasion. Yes, we appreciate greatly the kindness and the friendliness of those who have come long distances to visit us. We appreciate those who have come from America, who have come from India, who have come from Australia, who have come from all parts of Europe, and who have shown so much kindness; and yet there is a kindly feeling towards our own home Universities too, which lies at the bottom of our mind, and which will colour all that we see and think. I, on the part of the University, return you most hearty thanks for your kindness on this occasion. I feel assured that the University is destined to exhibit in its future career the same high qualities which it has exhibited hitherto.

"I thought of an illustration, and it is one that perhaps I may mention to you. I was staying, a very short time ago, in an old house in the country, that belonged to the family of More. There were badges upon the walls, and the badge was the mulberry-tree—the *morus*; and this was the inscription: 'Morus tarde moriens; morum cito moritur' (the mulberry-tree is slow in death; the mulberry-fruits die quickly). And so it may be with us and with all of this University. The individual may pass away, but the stock will remain. It is a consolation which all who are connected with such a body as this may take to themselves, that though the work they do in this life may be short, and the art may seem to be long in comparison—though their individual life is short, the life of the body to which they belong is not short; and we may fully trust and believe that the future of this University will be connected, and will be proudly connected, with the history of our country and the prosperity of the British nation."

Sir LYON PLAYFAIR proposed 'The Sister Universities.' He said—"The toast which I have the honour to propose is 'The Sister Universities.' Probably on no occasion of academic history have so many learned doctors been sent as delegates from Universities in all parts of the world to compliment our University on the attainment of an age which, after all, is a young one in the history of such institutions. In olden times, when a foreign doctor visited another University, it was considered courteous to give him a title corresponding to his learning; for surnames were not in much use. The names attached to learned visitors were such as these—the seraphic doctor, the divine doctor, the acute doctor, the most orderly doctor, the irrefragable doctor, the solemn doctor, and the solid doctor. All of these we have seen pass before us this day when they received honorary degrees. But how am I to characterise the hundred doctors who have honoured us on this occasion as University delegates? They represent Universities of all ages and of all climes. We have now with us a delegate from the University of Bologna, founded we know not when, but full of vigour in the beginning of the twelfth century; and we have a delegate from the Victoria University of Manchester, which is only three years old.

'Sister Universities.'

"When the older Universities flourished—indeed, more than eighty years after St Andrews was founded—Columbus had not yet sailed to that marvellous antipodes where men stood with their

heads downwards, and where it rained, hailed, and snowed upwards. And now this new world has sent us a poet and philosopher (his Excellency Mr Lowell) to represent her numerous centres of intellectual life. Very early in her history America founded Universities, for Harvard College is little younger than Edinburgh. Our colonies, also, still younger in human history, have established their Universities with a determination that their inhabitants shall have all the intellectual advantages of the older countries; and so we are honoured at this gathering by the presence of delegates from every quarter of the globe. The range, therefore, for my observations is considerable.

“Strictly limiting myself to the representation at this table, I might carry you from Brazil and Chili to Cracow, and from Bombay to Moscow. But I see, my Lord Chancellor, that you look aghast at the probable length of an oration from your Parliamentary. I therefore content myself with assuring all the delegates of the sister Universities how much we appreciate their presence on this occasion. We are all engaged in one common mission—the diffusion of intellectual light through material darkness. Bacon used affectionately to call Universities sometimes the ‘eyes of the kingdom,’ sometimes ‘the lanthorns of the kingdom.’ They are both. Nations, especially now, when competition is keen among them, can no longer rely on material advantages or national characteristics. The most educated nation will win in the march of civilisation. It may not be to-day, but it certainly will be to-morrow. The old proverb is as true for nations as for individuals—‘A wise man’s eyes are in his head, but the fool walketh in darkness.’

“All our Universities, in every land, share in this important mission of lighting up the roads of civilisation through which their countries have to march. It is a glorious thing to feel that, while the lanthorns still burn now as brightly at Bologna and Oxford as they did in the twelfth century, new lights are springing up all over the world to illumine the progress of new nations and new peoples. Universities appear only to reach a limited class of the people, but they influence the happiness of all—

‘For just experience tells in every soil,
That those who think must govern those who toil.’

To select among the names of sister Universities names to connect with this toast is a difficulty only owing to their number and excellence. If I were to go back to the types on which Scottish Universities were founded, I would have to dwell on the ancient Universities of Paris and Bologna—St Andrews was based on Paris, and Glasgow upon the latter. But many things unite Scotland with the old Italian Universities. As long ago as the reign of Charlemagne, a learned Scot, called Melrose, followed in the train of the great Emperor, and founded the Schola of Pavia, which, in later times, became a University. Our southern friends often wonder why the Scottish Universities are so unlike Oxford and Cambridge. Our ancestors, in organising the Scottish Universities, preferred to look to the Italian type, and that, with certain modifications, has been peculiarly suitable to the development of our national life. There is one most learned doctor of law, Count Saffi, who represents Bologna. To that ancient University we feel not only the affection of a sister but the dearer love of a daughter. I therefore naturally, on this day of our three hundredth anniversary, turn to that ancient Italian University which licked the Scottish Universities into shape—

‘She from her dam, the learned agree,
Received the curious form you see,
Who with her plastic tongue alone
Produced a visage like her own.’

The next learned doctor that I name is the great Platonic doctor of Oxford, Professor Jowett. The Master of Balliol College must feel himself at home amongst us, because of the associations which for centuries have made that a college for Scotsmen. I am sure that he has long ago learned the truth of Johnson’s saying, that ‘much may be made of a Scotsman if he is caught young.’ We recognise, without one particle of jealousy, the good work which Balliol College has done in training learned Scotsmen. And lastly, I connect with the toast the honoured philological doctor, Professor Elze of Halle,—a University which has had singular vicissitudes in its history. Halle is venerated by our Scottish divines for its adherence to pietistic theology; but it is also celebrated for its great array of distinguished professors in every faculty. My toast is—‘The Sister Universities, coupled with the names of Count Saffi of Bologna, Professor Jowett of Oxford, and Professor Elze of Halle.’”

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to this toast, while the orchestra played “Vom hoh’n Olymp.”

Count SAFFI, who was received with cheers on rising to reply, said—“My Lord Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In acknowledging the toast proposed in such eloquent words by Sir Lyon Playfair to the ‘sister Universities,’ and the benevolent allusions he made to Bologna, and to the connection between the Scottish and the Italian Universities, and thanking you most sincerely for your kind and highly honourable welcome, allow me to attribute it, not to any personal merit of mine, but to the character I am invested with of representative, on this solemn occasion, of the most ancient seat of learning in Europe—the *Alma Mater*, I may say, of European Universities,—a character and office which ought, indeed, to have been assumed either by the Rector of our University, Professor Francis Magni, or by the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Professor Joseph Ceneri—an illustration, the former of the medical science, the second of the Italian bar—had they not been prevented by urgent engagements from accepting the charge. Still, leaving aside my humble capacity in all that regards scientific attainments, my presence here has, peradventure, a peculiar significance as a sign of the times.

Reply for
‘Sister Uni-
versities’ by
Count Saffi.

“It is now seven-and-twenty years since I had the honour, in this very month of April 1857, of visiting on a lecturing tour this noble country, in order to bring home to the people of Scotland the sufferings and the aspirations of the people of Italy, who were then, with the exception of one noble province—Piedmont—writhing under domestic and foreign oppression. The English Society of the Friends of Italy, of which the Honourable James Stansfield was then the chairman, and my excellent friend Professor Masson the secretary, and to whose generous exertions in her behalf my native country owes the highest debt of gratitude, had intrusted to me the arduous task; nor have I ever forgotten the hearty demonstrations of sympathy I met with among your fellow-citizens in favour of the cause which I was then pleading before them.

“Divided by conquest and by the arbitrary transactions of diplomacy into seven States, with no bond of national union between them, Italy was at that time powerless abroad, and destitute of all political rights in her internal constitution. Freedom of thought and conscience, the manifestations of public opinion, the press, the pursuits of science, literature, and art, were put under the most severe restrictions. The University of which I have the privilege of standing here as official delegate, was placed under the control of priestly authority in the whole range of her studies; and I was myself an exile who had sought refuge under the protection of British hospitality from the consequences which attended in those days, in my fatherland, the crime of having followed and served the cause of her political and moral redemption.

“And now Italy is an independent and united nation. Whatever may be the difference of opinion and convictions among political parties on the form of government best suited to her wants and traditions, she is virtually the mistress of her destinies. The Utopia of thirty years ago has become an indefeasible reality; and the doubts of superficial scepticism, which we (the believers) were struggling then to contradict by argument, are now fully refuted by fact. What was, gentlemen, the cause of the marvellous change? Undoubtedly, Mazzini’s indomitable faith and constant efforts, Garibaldi’s heroism, the concurrence of all parties—the monarchical as well as the republican—in the struggle for independence, and a whole people’s cry for national unity, have powerfully contributed to the solution of the problem.

“But the substantial agency that operated from the depths of the movement on all its elements, and brought about its historical necessity, is to be found in the very laws of the general progress of thought and civilisation in our age. Indeed, the political and ecclesiastical system of government which rested on mediæval forms of authority under papal and imperial arbitration, had fallen into moral decay long before its material dissolution. The growth of civil jurisprudence in Italy and elsewhere in opposition to the canon law, the awakening of a purer sense of Christianity through the Reformation, the industrial and commercial development of nations, and the emancipation of intellect from the prejudices of the past by the discoveries of physical science—all these combined agencies have gradually defeated and triumphed over the powers of the past.

“But restricting myself to the point of view of law and polity, let me say, gentlemen, that it was the undying glory of Italy, and more particularly of our old school of law in Bologna, to have rekindled, amidst the very depth of mediæval darkness, the light of ancient reason and equity in all that regards the private relations of men, as it is the undying glory of the British nation to have nursed, with unceasing vigilance, from the early seed of her time-hallowed customs, the tree of liberty and justice in all that regards the relations between man and the State. As those ‘iron Barons’ of the Magna Charta—whose barbarous Latin, according to the somewhat emphatic expression of Lord Brougham, is worth all the classics—secured to posterity the constitutional guarantees of personal and public rights, so the uncouth Italian jurists of old, who, following in the steps of Guarnerius, applied themselves to the interpretation of the fragments of ancient wisdom in the ‘Pandectæ,’ opened the way by their *glossæ* and their generalised rules of right to the progress of the science of law in subsequent times. ‘Solertes ad indagandam æqui bonique

naturam . . . et sæpe optimi condendi juris auctores etiam tum cum conditi mali sunt interpretes,' as Grotius justly says.

"And it is really wonderful to think of the display of mental activity which took place through their free exertions and emulations, in that rude age, for the restoration of ancient right in connection with the rising of commonwealths. The School of Law was founded by Guarnerius—Irnerius through Italian euphony—in the first quarter of the twelfth century, and soon became the centre of a great privileged corporation of studies. Scholars flocked there by thousands from all parts of Europe, thence to return and spread the acquired learning in their native countries—in France, in Germany, in Bohemia, in Poland, in Hungary, in Spain, in England, and Scotland. The records of the University register the names of the most distinguished among them, and point clearly to the cosmopolitan character of the institution.

"The return of men's minds to the traditions of Roman law was a fact of the highest bearing on the intellectual and social improvement of European nations. And when, owing to the revival of classic literature and the advancement of historical knowledge in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a new era opened for the study of jurisprudence, the works of the great jurists of the Renaissance led straightforward to the modern heights of the history and science of legislation. At the same time, owing to the progress of scientific intellect since Galileo and Bacon, followed up by a more refined moral sense, a new spirit of humanity and toleration breathed over society; and the great academies which rose to foster experimental inquiry and inductive philosophy—the Lincei in Rome itself, the Cimento in Florence, the Royal Society in London, the Académie des Sciences in Paris, the Instituto in Bologna, &c.—became effectually the harbingers of the general tendency and progress of modern thought, leading the Universities which had remained behind the movement of the age to free themselves from obsolete prejudices and traditions.

"And, gentlemen, allow me to remark that the full growth of your athenæum, from the preceding century down to the present day, is one of the most splendid results of mental activity and progress. Here rose several of the leading masters of the philosophy of the human mind—your Browns and Dugald Stewarts, and Reids and Hamiltons. Here Adam Smith defined the laws of political economy; so that, if modern society is indebted to the oldest of European Universities for the culture of the great principles of civil equity, she is indebted to the more vigorous energies of one of the younger among them for some of the most important initiations of European intellect to the laws that guide the human understanding, and the laws that preside over the development of labour and the welfare of nations.

"Still, although the improved notion of right has better established the juridical capacity of the individual within the limits of each State, and the progress of knowledge has given a larger and freer scope to the employment of man's faculties, it is sad to think that the external relations, even of the more advanced countries, are as yet left in a considerable measure to the domain of chance and arbitrary action. The unsettled state of a portion of Europe, owing to unnatural divisions or amalgamations of races, and the economical disorder dependent on the unproductive expenses of huge military establishments, disturb the harmony of the whole; and a strong bias in

the most prejudiced or the most ignorant elements of society to decide by violence the questions that ought to be resolved by reason and mutual forbearance, counteracts the tendencies of the peoples and the yearnings of the wise for justice and peace. Nevertheless, reason and thought are destined to prevail over error and passion; and it is not a groundless assumption to argue with Kant that the very process which led men within the pale of each civilised country to a juridical status of mutual securities and common right will impel nations to place under the sanction of a common *fœdus* their reciprocal interests and obligations. Indeed the general wants of the times and the efforts of the noblest minds are all pointing to that goal; and whilst the obstacles of distance and time have almost entirely been removed by the power of science from among the family of nations, and the links of mutual interest and intercourse wonderfully interwoven throughout the earth; whilst the charities of our common nature are combating war or mitigating its horrors, and limiting its arbitrary sway,—we must hope that the time, perhaps, is not far distant when the very causes of war will greatly be reduced by the gradual application of the principles of nationality and federal association to the constitution of European States, and that the most civilised nations will form, in their collective capacity, a true *civitas gentium*, in which arbitration shall be permanently substituted to force for the solution of their quarrels.

“Now, gentlemen, as intellect supported by science and conscience is growing daily into a great social power—in fact, the ruling power of society—extending its action over all classes of the community, it is clear that the Universities, which are the great laboratories of intellectual development, will attain a position of the highest importance in relation to the progress of civil and political life. It is therefore highly desirable that a more intimate and frequent interchange of thought and of the fruits of their studies, from country to country, should take place between them by the appliance of those means which may best suit the purpose,—such as the teaching of the principal languages and literatures of Europe in each University, the foundation of bursaries to send students abroad to improve and generalise their culture, the periodical convocation of international congresses of science, and the like. The personal intercourse of professors and students of different countries and different faculties would create mental ties and sympathies conducive to the expansion of friendly feeling among nations, and to a more comprehensive view of the correlation of truths among the various branches of knowledge; and it would foster, at the same time, a higher sense of the ideal and moral ends of life over the material and merely utilitarian aspects of contemporary civilisation.

“Let me then, in this solemn festival of science and humanity, invoke that spirit of universal communion which animated our schools of old, and, in the name of the venerable institution which I have the honour to represent, invite my illustrious fellow-guests to join with me in wishing all health and prosperity to the University of Edinburgh, under the hallowed auspices of the association of intellects and the harmonious union of all truths, physical and moral, on the onward march and brotherhood of nations, and for the unfolding of the noblest faculties of man towards the fulfilment of his destiny under the guidance of the great moral law that rules the universe.”

The VICE-CHANCELLOR of the University of Oxford (Professor Jowett) said—"Most of the speakers who have preceded me began by saying they doubted whether they were fitted to undertake the task which had been assigned to them, and they instantly proceeded, amid laughter and cheers, to disprove the statement. But I am quite sure that I am unfitted for the work you have assigned to me; and yet I have a great pleasure in acknowledging the kindly recollections of Sir Stafford Northcote, the kind and generous spirit in which Sir Lyon Playfair spoke of Oxford and Cambridge, and the manner in which you received those expressions. Those of us who live in Universities are a sort of brotherhood, and we have a good deal of common feeling and interest. We rejoice in this display or commemoration of to-day, which seems in a manner to reflect honour on other Universities. At any rate, we may learn from it a lesson and an example. We see great buildings—a noble hospital, class-rooms, laboratories, everything that modern science can require. We know by what liberality and public spirit this creation must have been brought into existence, and we know, too, that this outward and material progress is the symbol and representative of an intellectual progress higher and greater far. We know—all the world knows—that the two most beneficent discoveries which have been made during the last fifty years,—the two discoveries in medical science which have most contributed to alleviate human suffering, and have saved thousands of lives in the camp and in the sick-chamber,—those discoveries are due to the genius of two Professors of the Edinburgh University. Such benefits conferred upon the world ennoble a University.

Reply for
'Sister Uni-
versities' by
Professor
Jowett.

"The past history of Universities is interesting, but the future may be still greater, for, without self-glorification, we may say there are many signs of improvement among us. Shaking off some of our narrowness, our pedantry, and our exclusiveness, we are beginning to embrace every branch of science, and seeking to gather every distinguished man into a University as his home. We have come to a better understanding with the Churches. The old jealousy of "town and gown" has disappeared, never to be revived. We sometimes speak of a Church of the future. May it be allowable to speak in no mystical, but in a practical sense, of a University of the future? If I were to describe such a University, I should say it would be one in which as much progress would be made during the next fifty years as the University of Edinburgh has made in the last fifty.

"For surely there are many things in the future in which we may look for improvement. Is it not possible that our methods of imparting knowledge may be simplified—that, by a better arrangement of studies, more things may be learned in a shorter time—that, besides the mere routine of education, Universities may do something to stimulate originality in the student—that futile controversies and opposition of knowledge may cease—that there may be more co-operation amongst us, and so many minds being brought to work under the direction of one, greater results may be attained, especially in natural science, than could have been imagined in former ages?

"I am afraid that these remarks may be too serious for the present occasion. Borrowing a phrase of Shakespeare, may I say that after-dinner speeches should have 'their natural effect, not of gravity, but of gravy'? and therefore I would rather congratulate you on the advantages which the University of Edinburgh will possess in the education of the future which I was describ-

ing. First of all, it is located in one of the noblest cities in Europe. We, who are here as strangers, feel a delight in walking about its streets. And I don't doubt that a great impression is made upon the minds of the students by the beauty of the place, and that it moulds their being, and is associated with their studies. And in distant countries the remembrance of this fair scene, of the two towns in rivalry on different sides of the valley, will sometimes come back upon them like a dream.

"In the second place, this University, and Scotch Universities in general, have the best—the strongest—stuff out of which to make their students; the hardest material,—the most durable, and the best to take a polish. We see them in all parts of the world making their way—we sometimes call them 'pushing'; and there is an old joke about 'the best prospect which a Scotchman sees,' and so on. But I believe that if there were fewer Scotchmen in different parts of the world, the Governments of England and of India, and the world at large, would be the poorer for it. Thirdly, it is a great advantage of this University that in the past it has not had time, like some other Universities, to slumber and hibernate for a century or two. It has no bad traditions to get rid of; it has always been up and doing. I have occupied too much of your time, and I shall only now say, in conclusion, that I wish every good to the University of Edinburgh. I have heard of the distinction which historians make between the end of an old period and the beginning of a new. May this Tercentenary breathe into the University new strength and new life. While it is the end of an old period, containing distinguished names and memories, may it be the beginning of a new period of yet greater prosperity and usefulness."

Reply for
'Sister Uni-
versities' by
Professor
Elze.

Professor ELZE said—"I am highly privileged in having been selected to return thanks, both in the name of my own University and of the German Universities in general, to the University of Edinburgh for the most hospitable and most flattering reception it has given to the German delegates, and for all the kind feelings to which Sir Lyon Playfair has lent such eloquent expression. The University of Halle, which I have the honour to represent, feels itself united to the University of Edinburgh, not only by the common bond of science and learning, but by ties that are nearer and dearer still. The University of Halle, or, as it is officially styled, the combined University of Halle-Wittenberg, is virtually the University of Martin Luther and of the German Reformation, and this circumstance brings it forcibly to my mind that I am staying in the city of John Knox, the great Reformer of the Scottish Church. From its very beginning the University of Edinburgh has been imbued with the spirit of the Reformation. A thirst for knowledge and enlightenment, an earnest seeking after truth, a striving for moral improvement and religious liberty, a grappling with the highest and most arduous tasks of mankind, became her vital breath. All progress that has since been made is due to this spirit of the Reformation, which pervades the Scottish nation to-day no less than it did three hundred years ago—and may it pervade her for ever!

"At the same time, the history of the University of Edinburgh teaches us, perhaps more strikingly than that of any other University, what success may be achieved by persevering intellectual labour, and how high aspirations and lofty energies may carry the world before

them. From your eminent Principal's admirable work, than which no University could receive a more appropriate birthday gift, it will be seen that the University of Edinburgh, like all mighty things, 'from small beginnings grew,' and that in its onward course it was beset by a host of difficulties, but conquered them all successfully until it attained to that prominent position which it now occupies in the front rank of the world's Universities. In all branches of science and learning it has done the world excellent service, and you know far better than I do to what extent English literature and English culture are indebted to the Scottish metropolis and its University. The living waters of Scottish learning and teaching, of Scottish literature and poetry, are flowing through the world in innumerable channels and rills, and every student that has once tasted of them owes the University of Edinburgh a debt of gratitude. May, then, the *Alma Mater Edinburgensis* prosper to the end of time, and may God's blessing rest upon her! This is the ardent wish of her German sister Universities at her Tercentenary."

Lord NAPIER and ETTRICK, who was greeted with loud cheers, said—"In consequence of the lamented death of a member and benefactor of this University, the duty has devolved upon me to propose the next toast, in place of the Marquis of Lothian, to whose abler hands it had been devoted. And even in this hour I will ask you to unite your sentiments with mine in deploring the event which has deprived us of the presence of Lord Lothian here to-night, and in dedicating a brief tribute of respect and gratitude to that gracious, useful, and honoured life which has passed away. The toast which has been thus transmitted to my feeble advocacy is no slight matter. It is no less than 'Theology, Law, and Medicine,'—a subject-matter of discourse so vast, so sacred, and so complex, that it may appal the heart of the most practised academic orator, and even alarm the disciplined patience of a Scottish auditory. But let me at once dispel the apprehensions and anxieties which may naturally hover over the exordium of a speech upon theology, law, and medicine,—and let me hasten at once to call forth the emotions of gratification which must be elicited by the names which I have the honour to attach to these formidable abstractions. Allow me to present Theology to you in the concrete form of Professor Westcott, to identify Law with Sir Henry Maine, and to offer you Professor Virchow as a worthy and honoured impersonation of Medical Science.

'Theology,
Law, and
Medicine.'

"Professor Westcott is a theologian, alike distinguished as a critic, a commentator, and teacher—a master of the discussion of the sacred text, a master of the exposition of sacred doctrine, a master in the duties and the business of the schools, where he lives in the admiration and esteem of his scholars; a theologian, too, who belongs to that benevolent school which is more solicitous to reconcile and assemble Christians upon the broad ground of common beliefs and common charities, than to divide them by inquisitive and inflexible definitions of religious dogma.

"Sir Henry Maine is the Montesquieu of England. His masterly exposition of the laws, customs, and social institutions of races and of countries, ancient, various, and remote, have done more to impress a comprehensive, comparative, and philosophic character upon legal studies than the works of any other living writer. And it is his peculiar privilege to unite the functions of a law-framer and a law-reformer with those of an interpreter of law, in consequence of his prolonged

and authoritative connection with the Government of India, so that millions of our fellow-subjects are now profiting, and will continue hereafter to profit, by his thoughtful labours, who will never hear their benefactor's name.

"Professor Virchow is the honoured representative of the great medical schools of Germany. His services to physiological and pathological science can be better estimated by many of those whom I have the honour to address than they can be by me; but his contributions to sanitary and alimentary knowledge are the common property of the educated world. And the efforts and services of Professor Virchow are not circumscribed to sedentary research or professional activity. Animated by that enthusiastic love for humanity and the people which has been the leading principle of his whole life, he has on memorable occasions descended into the active and practical arena of public duty—to combat and control the ravages of epidemic diseases. In this manner Professor Virchow has earned multiplied titles to the esteem of the learned world, and many claims upon the gratitude and affection of his countrymen. I give you the toast of 'Theology, Law, and Medicine,' respectively allied with Professor Westcott, Sir Henry Maine, and Professor Virchow."

This toast met with a cordial reception from the audience, and was followed by a few bars of Mendelssohn's beautiful chorale, "*Allein Gott in der Höh.*"

Reply for
'Theology'
by Rev.
Canon
Westcott.

The Rev. Canon WESTCOTT, in reply, said—"If anything could lessen the difficulty, or lighten the responsibility, of my obedience to the command of our Chancellor, it would be the form in which the toast has been proposed, to which I have in part to reply. Although I feel how utterly unable I am to speak in the presence of others far worthier to speak than myself of the Faculty of Theology in general, there is no one here, I am sure, who can feel more deeply than I do the meaning of that combination in which, following precedent, you, sir, have joined the Faculty of Theology with the sister Faculties of Law and Medicine; and I am sure that no one can value more than I do the lessons which that combination teaches. That combination reminds the student of theology of his highest duty and of his highest claim,—the duty of endeavouring to understand the characteristic principles of every study; the claim of giving unity and consecration to all studies by one supreme truth.

"Theology suffers, like other sciences, from isolation; and it suffers more than other sciences on account of the breadth of the field which it covers. When theology is isolated, I can understand how it can be said to be sterile and unprogressive. But let theology be placed in living connection with all those sciences which deal with the organisation of society: let it be placed in living connection with all those sciences which deal with the physical organisation of man and man's environment: let it be placed, in a word, in the position which it occupies here, side by side with Law and Medicine; and then I will venture to say that theology must be quickened with fruitful life, and advance with the accumulated progress of all the sciences. This view of theology is, I am proud to say, traditional in the University in which it is my privilege to work. This view of theology has been advocated most eloquently by representatives of other Universities whom we see present with us to-night; and, you will allow me to say, it has been advocated by no one with greater learning, with more acute criticism, with larger sympathies, than by the Professor of

Divinity in this University, whose words, full of large lessons of hope and faith, spoken only yesterday in St Giles's, are still ringing in our ears. This view of theology, let me add, was recognised with touching solemnity in that great thanksgiving of the Commemoration Service in which we all joined, where the crown of all our blessings was shown to lie in knowledge of every form through which we come to discern a little better the divine purpose, in order that we may fulfil a little better the divine work.

"I feel sure, gentlemen, from your response, that I am expressing not only my own belief, but your belief too, when I say that this view of theology carries with it most important consequences: when I say that a student of theology, exactly in proportion as he holds with firmest conviction the characteristic truths which are committed to him to keep and to use, must follow with the truest spirit of sympathy the progress of every other science without one thought of suspicious jealousy; must follow every intellectual and social movement with reverent attention; sure of this, that the mature results of all honest study and effort will enrich the inheritance of his successors. With this conviction which I have tried to justify, with this spirit which I feel most deeply, we students of theology can enter with the liveliest interest into the magnificent celebration of your Commemoration Festival, which will leave in our hearts noble memories, and leave, as I trust, not only a permanent, but also, if I may say so, a recurrent effect upon your University life. With this conviction and with this spirit, I rejoice that you have placed on this occasion the Faculty of Theology in combination with the Faculties of Law and Medicine. With this conviction, and with this spirit, I thank you for the welcome which you have given to a science which, as I believe, has not spoken its last word nor done its last service to our suffering, struggling, aspiring, and, let me add, believing humanity. In this spirit and with this conviction, allow me to thank you for the honour you have done to us, in words, most feeble, I feel, and most inadequate, but which have at least this merit, which will commend them to your indulgence, that they come from a full heart."

SIR HENRY S. MAINE also replied. "Lord Napier," he said, "has spoken of me in language which I have not the courage to adopt, but for which I am extremely grateful to him. In asking me to say something about Law, he has confided to me a subject of rather bewildering extent. If, indeed, law has to be taken in the sense in which a number of illustrious persons have connected themselves with it to-day, it must be, I suppose, what an old Roman lawyer said it was—the science of all things, human and divine. But I presume I am only expected to say something of it as an academic study, from the point of view of a teacher of law—functions which I have discharged for a considerable part of my life.

Reply for
'Law' by
Sir Henry
S. Maine.

"I daresay there are not a few of you here who are aware that the systematic teaching of law by professors through lectures and classes is a new experiment in England. The English Universities and the English Inns of Court—which are a legal University to a great extent—have only quite recently revived it after a long abeyance. For long, law was taught after a fashion of venerable antiquity—and the system prevailed also in Scotland, I believe,—by the busy practitioner teaching his art to pupils under his own roof. Now, of that system—which may have had

some disadvantages—I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that while it created great lawyers, it also acted as a great school of common-sense and a great school of morality. I have sometimes been apt to think that even the educated classes follow a little, perhaps unconsciously, the vulgar opinion that lawyers live by men's weaknesses; and I hardly think they are aware how much their own private and public morality depends upon the spirit in which their laws are administered. Lord Napier spoke of my having been in India; and there, while Western education on its introduction brought with it a passion for legal study, there is great reason to think that the great practical virtues of veracity and good faith, which had been obscured and weakened through long ages of anarchy and oppression, were strengthened and revived by the study and the practice of the laws, directed by the honourable traditions and the strict professional principles of the English and the Scottish bars. That system, however, of teaching is giving way everywhere to the system of professional teaching by authorised expositors; and those teachers will agree with me, that while not less is expected of them than their predecessors, one thing more is expected—that law shall be taught as medicine is taught, not only as an art, but as a science. Now there is a great deal of doubt among lawyers as to whether there is a science of law, or whether it can be constructed. But it will be very unfortunate if the construction is impossible, for it does seem that in our day no branch of study commands respect or receives continuous attention unless it be associated with the unity, the conformity to experience, and the cosmopolitan interest of a scientific body of thought.

“Well, how is the object to be gained? You here, ever since there has been a Law Faculty in the University, have had a chair of your own Municipal Scottish Law: but by its side there has always been—or, at all events, for a long time—a chair of Roman Law, a chair of the Theory of Law, and a chair of History. Now the combination of these studies suggests a principle upon which, in point of fact, many distinguished men among you, many of whom you have honoured to-day, are working in all parts of the world. Some of them refuse to divorce history from law, and hold that every stage of law has been evolved from those preceding it, and attempt by patient research to trace all systems of law up to their real historical beginnings. Others look upon lawyers as engaged in a process of experiment,—as endeavouring to solve the problems of practical life by different methods in different countries,—and the earliest of these experimentalists, and those whose results are on the whole most accepted, would always and everywhere be considered the Roman lawyers; and then these jurists compare, and combine, and interpret all these experimental results, no doubt with the view in the end to great legislative reconstructions. There are many present, too well acquainted with what science is, not to know that there are elements of science here; and in point of fact, as I said, there are workers at it all over the world, and it is impossible to say from whence the latest addition to that class of knowledge will come—from Paris, or Berlin, or Rome, or Boston, or Baltimore. As a teacher of law, I have often envied my scientific colleagues that fraternity of research which seems to overleap all national boundaries, and which does not seem to be quite interrupted even amidst the deadliest wars. I think the day will come when we lawyers will not stand outside that brotherhood of philoso-

phy, science, and letters, of which you have to-day given us in Edinburgh so magnificent an illustration."

Professor VIRCHOW said—"It is not merely an accident that the foundation of the Edinburgh Medical School was also a work of the Reformers. Scientific medicine, as we know it to-day, is very young. At the same time and upon the same field when the great war between clericalism and religious liberty broke out, a legitimate rebellion arose against that dogmatic medicine which had been recognised by the Church and received into her system. It was in the sixteenth century that the first great victories over Galenism were won by Vesalius and Paracelsus. Observation, experiment, criticism, triumphed over tradition, research over speculation. To be sure, we are proud to represent a branch of human knowledge of the highest antiquity. Medicine, like theology, derives its descent from priestly traditions, and we rejoice to be able to trace our genealogy to the time of the first establishment of Hellenism upon the islands and the coast of Asia Minor. But it is not the medicine of Hippocrates that we teach our students to-day. The old humoral pathology has lost its roots since Harvey showed that the blood is a circulating fluid, not a parenchymatous juice. The University of Edinburgh was closing its first century before the new doctrine was generally accepted, and only about that time medicine began to be converted from an art into a science. But then its progress was a rapid one. Five generations of men after the common calculations, perhaps ten generations of professors, sufficed to produce that great reform in medicine whose fruits we now enjoy, but which is not yet completed. During this whole period the members of the school of Edinburgh stood in the first line of the active champions; and I am happy to say that, through all these years, a hearty alliance existed between the Edinburgh school and German medicine. Since the time when William Cullen continued in clinical medicine the work commenced by George Ernst Stahl and Friedrich Hoffman, until this day, the spirit of reciprocal esteem and of mutual help has filled all hearts, and sustained the confidence in the final triumph of the common flag. The Monros and the Bells, the Simpsons and Listers, were also our masters. I myself, if I turn my eyes around me, I see immediately before me, and after our great Schwann, the much lamented Goodsir, and I find after me a long series of younger friends, whose scientific education I helped to guide in the same direction as I think that distinguished professor would have conducted them. A professor is not only a teacher. *Docendo discimus*. I know what I myself have received, and what science has received from scholars. The modern professor is not charged to construct new dogmas; his duty is to educate independent observers. For this purpose large and well-appointed institutions are put under his charge. Each of them should be a school of workers. We of the older generation had not such rich institutions for our instruction as the present students enjoy; we had not the same facilities of working as our assistants now possess. Therefore we expect that our assistants will excel us, and that our students will overtop our assistants. This University is now so rich in new and admirable institutes of the largest size, that we must perhaps express the wish that the size may not diminish the immediate influence of the teachers. May the spirit of true science never disappear from these buildings! May they serve to increase not only the welfare of the city, not only the glory of this land, but also the science of medicine throughout the world!"

Reply for
'Medicine'
by Professor
Virchow.

‘Literature,
Science,
and Art.’

The Earl of WEMYSS, in proposing ‘Literature, Science, and Art,’ said—“It was with feelings somewhat akin to dismay that I received the command of the Principal of this great University to propose the toast which stands in my name on the list; but I was comforted when, on interviewing him, as ‘our own correspondent’ would say, I was told that the last thing that was required on the part of the proposer of this toast was that he should have any knowledge whatever of literature, science, or art. You must therefore look upon me simply as that useful conductor of the lightning that will, I hope, call down those brilliant literary, scientific, and artistic flashes that, when I sit down, will, I doubt not, illumine this brilliant assembly. But perhaps, though thus ignorant, you will allow me five minutes to say a word in favour of this toast. Not that any words are necessary to recommend it to such an assembly as this. Of literature I will simply say that, from the experience of every one of the illiterate—and I suppose there are some illiterate, like myself, in this assembly—I would say this, that literature is the plague of our childhood, the delight of our manhood, and the solace of our declining years. I will say further of literature in the abstract, that what was once the privilege of the few is now, happily, the property of the million; and that through the enterprise of publishers—to whom not only the illiterate and the reading public, but literary men themselves, are so much indebted—the light of knowledge and of literature has been brought to illumine the humblest cottage.

“Now I will, with reference to this toast of literature, ask you to drink the health of a gentleman—a distinguished gentleman—of varied ability and great attainments, distinguished as a poet and a writer—a great linguist, and Professor in his own country of Spanish and of French in the University to which he does honour, and a great Italian scholar. But he has also another title which recommends him specially to an assembly where Britons are gathered together—namely, that he hails from the other side of the ocean, and represents our kindred race across that mountainous Atlantic, which not so many years ago science declared that steam could not traverse, but which has now been bridged, as it were, by steam, and which science has bound to us by the electric cord as well. But there are ties which unite Great Britain and America stronger than any of those that science can fabricate—ties which no dynamite, I believe, will be capable of destroying. And those are the ties of kindred and of blood which received some years ago such a happy illustration, when in China, England being in difficulties, the American Commodore came to our rescue without any authority but on his own responsibility, saying that ‘blood was thicker than water.’ I couple, then, with Literature the health of a gentleman as delightful as an author as I know him from personal acquaintance to be delightful as a companion and a man—his Excellency Mr Lowell, the American Ambassador.

“What I have said with reference to the coupling of America and England by the hand of science is perhaps sufficient with reference to what science does for the world. But when the Lord Provost talked of the comforts that the people of Edinburgh enjoyed, I could not help thinking how much of those comforts was due to science—science, which has added so much not only to our comforts but to our health, to the prolongation of our lives, and to our enjoyment in this planet. Now I should have liked, had time been given me, to say a few words more with reference

to this toast; but I will confine myself to saying that the men of science to whom we are so much indebted show something of the spirit of divination, because I happened once to sit by Professor Owen at a public dinner, and on my asking him the name of a gentleman who was sitting opposite us, he said to me—‘I do not know; but if you will give me the first joint of his little finger, I think I could tell you his name.’ Well, I do not think the power of inquiry, comparison, and research can well go further than that. So much for the present. But is science not able, also, to prophesy as regards the future? There are, I am sure, few in this literary and scientific assembly who have not read that paper which has appeared in one of our popular publications which describes the man of the future. And what is to be learned there? We learn that the man of the future, as predicted by science, is to be a being for which some of us are rapidly qualifying as regards his characteristics—without hair and without teeth. He is also to be web-footed. When you have, by what is called civilisation, got rid of the elements of the Red Indian in man—when you have got an over-school-boarded, and perhaps an over-professored being, a being who has been thoroughly humanised by Acts of Parliament—I say, when you have got a being of that kind, a being nursed on the knees of Secretaries of State, I think it is very likely that the man of the future will be as described in the prophecy I have mentioned. And then as to web-feet, infallible science again is not in the wrong; because who can doubt that the web-feet will be a divine provision, by which man will be able to take to the water when that universal and ubiquitous Government inspector referred to by Lord Rosebery has rendered life intolerable on land? And now let me couple with this toast the name of a gentleman who does not hail from the other side of the Atlantic, but from the other side of the German Ocean,—a gentleman who comes to us from a great and kindred nation—great in learning, great in literature, great in science, great in all the arts of peace, and great also in the art of war—I mean the great German people. There is no man better entitled or better fitted to return thanks for the toast of Science than Professor von Helmholtz, whose name is printed on this list. Commencing life as a military surgeon, then becoming Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and distinguished as a mathematician and musician, he has in all these walks of science and in other walks of knowledge shown that his knowledge is as profound and varied as it is extensive.

“I also propose the toast of Art, the gilding and sunshine of life. Time will not permit me to say more than this, that having had the honour in 1855 of acting as the Vice-President of the Fine Art Department in the great International Exhibition at Paris, and having had the opportunity of seeing collected together all the different schools of Europe and of the world, I felt how much was gained by that intercommunication of ideas which arise with the opportunities of one nation seeing the works of the schools of another; and I am certain that that International Exhibition was of the greatest benefit to art. And I think the distinguished artist whose name I am to couple with this toast will bear me out,—that the influence of that Exhibition has from that time—1855—down to the present day been felt, and has shown itself more or less in various departments of the English school, and has been everywhere beneficially felt. Now the name I am to couple with this toast is the name of a highly cultivated English gentleman, who fills, and worthily fills, the

chair which was once graced by Reynolds, and who has kept up the high artistic culture which has been so ably upheld by his predecessors—the presidents of the Royal Academy of England. In Sir Frederick Leighton you have not only a great artist, but a cultivated English gentleman, a great linguist, and an orator whose speeches are as highly finished as his paintings. He is not only an orator, as I have said, but he is a great linguist—he can address this company in German, French, and Italian with as perfect idiom as he can speak his own language. He is also a great sculptor; and that famous work of his—*Man's Struggle with the Python*—will endure as perennially as a work of art as will the bronze of which it is made. Further, let me point out that there is yet another field in which Sir Frederick Leighton has earned distinction. No men have come more readily and patriotically to the front in the great national Volunteer movement than the artists; and among the Volunteer commanding officers, none has been more popular and successful than the President of the Royal Academy of England. In conclusion, let me make this general remark. When I look around this great assemblage, gathered from ‘Chili to Peru’—I am afraid you have not attended to what fell from our Chancellor, as he told us that ‘the heathen Chinees’ not being present he must, as I have done, substitute for China Chili, whose representative is here,—when therefore one looks at this assemblage, gathered from Chili to Peru, I cannot but feel this, that gathered as they are in hearty, genuine, international sympathy with great and noble objects, I feel when I look on such an assemblage that it is not the touch of nature alone, but nature when touched by the hand of literature, science, and art, that makes the whole world akin.”

The hearty applause which greeted this toast was followed by the performance of Boccherini's graceful “Minuet in C.”

Reply for
‘Literature’
by Mr
Russell
Lowell.

Mr J. RUSSELL LOWELL, who was loudly cheered, said—“I confess that I get up with a very strong feeling that it would require an audience very much humanised by Acts of Parliament, as my friend Lord Wemyss expressed it, to induce you to listen with patience upon the most admirable sentiments at this hour of the night. When I was asked to say a few words here, I was told by the admirable Principal of this University that the speakers were to be restricted to five minutes, or, he added leniently, ‘ten.’ I accepted these terms, but I am beginning to think five minutes have a very different aspect according to the point of view—according as you look up at them from your position, or look down on them from mine. I am reminded of the first time, now nearly fifty years ago, that I ever opened my lips in public. I was then an undergraduate, and for my singular merits I had assigned to me what is called a dissertation, which I was to speak in public. The subject of this dissertation was a literary one—the comparative merits of Homer and Virgil as epic poets; and after that significant sentence these other words were added, much more significant—they were put in brackets—‘four minutes.’ Now I was perfectly competent to treat this subject with an entirely unbiassed mind. I was very much like the juror who is not rejected because he has not read the newspapers, and has not made up his mind as to the guilt or innocence of the criminal. I had never read either of these great authors through in the original tongue, but I succeeded, I think, in saying something about them, in keeping the balance so respectably even, and in filling up my four minutes so full, that I should have satisfied both of them. Now I have

just been showing you one of those expedients which practised speakers employ when they are only allowed five minutes, and fill up five minutes with their introduction.

“ I have many times heard the toast of Literature answered to, and I have many times answered to it myself, and I should say that in the majority of cases nothing more is said of literature than it would be polite to say of a halter in the house of a gentleman to whom a certain accident has happened. Sometimes it is almost impossible to think of anything to say of literature, and then, naturally enough, we say something else. But I confess I did think of something that I wished to say here to-night; and if you will allow me to say that very briefly, I shall say it now. It is something that has been suggested to me entirely by the occasion which we have come together to celebrate, which has made a very strong and profound impression upon me. It is this, that there is no country in the world that owes so much to literature as Scotland—no city in the world that owes so much to literature as Edinburgh. There are three great cities sacred to the memories and imaginations of men in different ways. They are Jerusalem, Athens, and Rome. They stand entirely apart; but it appears to me that no modern city so interests the imagination and the feelings of mankind as the city in which I am now speaking. Scott laid his hand upon her, she was touched by the *vates sacer*, and from that time forward oblivion and indifference worked against her in vain. Every street in Edinburgh is familiar to the feet of fancy; and I cannot help thinking that, so far, I may claim for literature that she had something to do in bringing hither this wondrous congress of men, whom it is no exaggeration to call illustrious, who have come up to this celebration during the last few days. I was struck with something which was said by the Chancellor in his discourse this morning—and I think the remarks of an outsider, his generalisations from things which have remained in his memory from reading and observation, have sometimes value of their own—with his saying that the system of education in Scotland came nearer to the life of the nation than perhaps any other system in any other place. I confess that very thought had occurred to me, that the roots of your system of education in Scotland go down nearer toward the sources of national life, and draw their sustenance more directly from them; and I cannot help thinking, as the son of a clergyman who more than eighty years ago, after taking his degree at Harvard, entered himself in the Divinity class at Edinburgh—I cannot help feeling that one great merit of Scottish Universities has been in educating the children of the poor,—in creating through thousands of manse centres of a higher ideal—of that plain living and high thinking to which the Lord Provost alluded, or, if not always high, at least dogged thinking, which has made poverty venerable, and led young Scotsmen, instead of clamouring for their rights, as too often is the case without any corresponding work to deserve these rights, to make the most of those advantages that are afforded them, as has been so strikingly illustrated in the history of Scotland.

“ But I must not detain you any longer in the main line of what Lord Wemyss has said. I prefer to-night to look upon myself rather as the professor and representative of three of our American Universities, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, and the great Smithsonian Institute of Washington, and I bring with me their felicitations, their hail and their God-speed to the older University here; but not so much older as you might suppose. The College at which I myself graduated is

only fifty-two years younger than the University of Edinburgh. That College was planted also by Calvinists. I myself have seen the stockade, within a third of a mile of the present University buildings, which was put up against the Indians in 1630: and there, under these circumstances, in the primitive forest these men thought first of culture, and founded a college dedicated *Christo et ecclesiae*. It was for the education of a learned clergy that they founded it; but I was going to say, when led off by my memory—I was going to say that I could not sit down without answering, as a representative of that great and kindred people to which Lord Wemyss so kindly alluded, and accepting the fact which I have felt all day—for in my own veins there runs Scottish blood—I do not know whether it was the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum* to which the Lord Bishop of Durham alluded, but something has been stirring in me, ‘fallings from me, vanishings, blank misgivings of a creature moving about in worlds not realised,’ as if I had been here in some previous, perhaps some ancestral, existence,—I cannot, I say, let the occasion pass without saying that we feel quite as strongly as you can ever feel here the great fact that blood is thicker than water. And there is another point of similarity, another motive of sympathy. Our people have shown, as the Scottish people have shown, that though blood be thicker than water, they will pour it out as if it were cheaper than water for any cause in which principle dear to them is involved, and on whichever side it may happen to be. I reciprocate in the warmest manner—and I am sure in doing so I only express the feelings of my countrymen—those expressions of friendship which Lord Wemyss was good enough to employ.”

Reply for
‘Science’
by Prof. v.
Helmholtz.

Professor VON HELMHOLTZ, in replying on behalf of Science, said—“I must say, after what the Earl of Wemyss has demanded of science, it is rather a difficult task to represent science on this occasion. This morning many of us were promoted to be Doctors of Laws. For my own part, I must say that of civil law, criminal law, and ecclesiastical law I am as innocent as a baby, and I fear that many of my fellow-doctors are quite in the same situation. But, indeed, we are studying law, but law of a peculiar kind—law not given by any Parliament, not given by any human ruler, not to be altered or invented by any human understanding, not treated before any courts of law, because it never can be violated. Although we cannot give these laws we can learn to know them, if we study humbly and patiently with the severest criticism, and avoid from intermingling the inventions of our own ambitious reason, which likes to build great houses upon insufficient grounds. It is not necessary for me to say more upon this subject, however, because my colleague, Professor Virchow, has already touched upon it. I may say here that we are working for the common good of humanity. If any one of us makes a scientific discovery, he makes it not for himself, he makes it for his nation—for the whole civilised world. Those who participate in the profits of it are not only the Europeans, are not only the Americans; but the Hindoos, the Chinese, and the Japanese, if they care to learn from us, can do so. As the Lord Chancellor said this morning, the gates of our Universities are widely opened, and scholars of every nation and every creed can come and learn. In this way we really work out from our side the great ideal which has been presented to us by our religion.

“If I may be allowed to speak of science as a goddess, I may say she is not always a meek

goddess. She invites those who wish to learn of her teaching, and she accepts them and is beneficent to them; but she is rather harsh and severe upon those who shut their ears upon her. Science thus leads all mankind to one common end—the great ideal of the intellectual community of all humanity, the ideal of the unity of all mankind, teaching them that they have a common task and common interests. I may say that literature and art work in the same direction. Perhaps the union produced by literature and art is even more intimate. They communicate, as I may say, the tunes of one soul directly to the other, but they are not as mighty as science. When we look out among the nations of Europe, I believe that no other nation has performed the missionary work of science so much as the Scottish. They go into every corner of the world, and they teach practically the strength and force of science, and the University of Edinburgh is one of the main sources from which this radiation of science goes out. We are therefore greatly indebted to science, and we have to thank our Universities, which are the chief gates of science, and amongst them the University of Edinburgh stands in the front rank.”

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, who replied to the toast of Art, said—“Although the command to respond in the name of art is not laid on me now for the first time, never has it been laid on me under circumstances approaching in interest and significance those under which this spacious hall is thronged with guests to-night. Sir Alexander Grant, acting in the name of a most distinguished body, has beckoned to the four quarters of the globe; and from the four quarters of the globe, from the far ends of this empire, and from every land in which intellect is held in reverence, men to whom that reverence is common have been gathered into your northern city to do homage to the famous seat of learning of which he is the head, to bear witness to its high service in the past and in the present over every field of thought, to hail with augury of undimmed renown its entry upon this fourth century of its career—some of them to receive a distinction which will not be least among the sources of their pride. To be intrusted on such an occasion with the response to a toast is an honour which I prize very highly; nevertheless my gratification is far from unmixed, for I have been bidden to rise immediately after two men of world-wide fame; and though I am indeed proud that, mainly, no doubt, through the accident of my official connection with the Royal Academy, I am permitted for the nonce to be *in solchem Bunde der dritte*, I am disturbed by a sense of unworthiness to be so honoured, a sense which is not wholly effaced by the characteristically graceful, eloquent, and indulgent words in which my friend Lord Wemyss has brought my name before you. I have nevertheless one sense of comfort—there is one grace with which to deck my words, and I propose to use it largely, and that is the grace of brevity.

Reply for
'Art' by Sir
F. Leighton.

“Custom has long sanctioned the union in one toast of science and literature with art, and, as it seems to me, rightly; for whilst these beneficent forces work by methods widely different, and have each its separate and clearly marked domain, yet they do not work in enmity, but rather with mutual aid and interchange of service in the building up and illuminating of our spiritual life, each singly bringing to us its special ray of light from the great central flame of truth—all three together purging our minds of the error, if such error exists in them, that any one of those rays is the whole truth, and keeping alive in us the sense that these rays are many and

manifold, waves from the far-hidden central source of light towards which men strain their eyes for ever and in vain. Between science, the seeker after the causes of what is, and those graphic arts whose vehicle of expression is the outward semblance of things, the gulf might seem to be almost impassable; but do we not see standing between them a noble link, an art which binds and blends in harmonious consent the achievements of science, the flights of the imagination, and every fascination of form and colour?—I speak of architecture. Between literature and art, on the other hand, the links are so obvious, that in any race which is not characteristically artistic, the danger is great lest the outlines of their several provinces may become blurred, to the detriment of both, but especially of art. Both have, indeed, man and nature for their theme—both strive to clothe in forms of beauty, poetic emotions and noble thoughts; but to the one, time is assigned as its field, and to the other space. The one leads us along through chances and contrasts of successive feelings and events; the other attracts us by the contrasts and harmonies, and by the emotions arising out of them, of forms which are embraced at one glance and at one moment, and these limitations cannot be ignored with impunity. The arts to which the toast alludes are no doubt those which are conventionally called the fine arts. There is, however, another art not included in it, but which it is impossible to shut out from our minds when we are considering the relations of intellectual and imaginative forces—namely, the art of music, in which more than in any other they are closely welded together. Music flings across a warp of purest science, a fiery woof of passion. Like literature, music unfolds her riches in a lengthened chain; like art, she deals with abstract qualities of form, and she has in melodious sound the very counterpart of colour. I am the more bound not to omit her here, that, according to my creed, art is at her noblest when she and her sister music are most closely kin.

“I am presuming on your patience; but I would ask, before sitting down, to be allowed to express my very warmest wishes for the thriving in this land of the arts for which you have commanded me to speak, and I do so with fraternal sympathy, not only as one who boasts himself a member of the Royal Scottish Academy, but as one mindful of the honour which Scottish artists have reflected and are reflecting upon that great institution which it is my pride and privilege to represent here to-day. One of the most striking characteristics, if I may be allowed to say so, of Scottish art, is its tenacious nationality. We live in days in which national individuality in art is readily blurred, and the tendency to absorption, as far as this kingdom is concerned, in the voracious Babylon by the Thames, cannot but add dangers to the levelling spirit of the age. You must recollect with the more pride that the physiognomy of Scottish art retains in the South its sharply defined features. Many elements have conspired to make that art what it is—the strenuous and original temper of the race, the various elements of which that race is composed, the influence, perhaps, of contact in days when art was young with an eminently artistic foreign people; but, above all, the rare charms of the scenery in the midst of which it has grown. True it is, if I may whisper it at this table, that the heavens weep as often as they smile—I dare not say more often—on these enchanted scenes, and that shadow follows sunbeam more swiftly than sorrow treads upon the heels of joy. But these vicissitudes in the shifting tempers of the sky

only deepen, as I think, the enjoyment of those intervals of limpid splendour that transfigure all your land. Speaking as one who has seen many lauds, under many skies, and who has sojourned on three continents, I say, and I say it without hesitation, that in none is colour so royally supreme as in your own, when the sun's gold is shed on the purple hills, and when the corn stands yellow along the steel-blue lochs. These are the glories in which genius has dipped her many-tinted wings. May she soar on those wings to further and yet more brilliant flights!"

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, in proposing the toast of 'International Commerce,' said—"I express the general feelings of the mercantile community when I say that they will see with pride to-morrow morning that even in this great assembly, when so much attention has been paid to art, literature, and science, that you have recognised, not only the practical utility, but even the dignity of commerce. That was not always so, for Aristotle said that commerce was incompatible with the dignity of life or soul. We now recognise to the full the great material advantages of international commerce, and the high claim which it has to our respect for the invaluable, though indirect, aid which it has afforded to the cause of peace, progress, and civilisation. I have the honour to couple this toast with the names of M. de Lesseps and Sir Robert Morier. The achievements of the former we all know. He has broken down the barriers which separate the East from the West; but Sir Robert Morier has had perhaps an even more difficult task, for the barriers which he has had to contend with were those not created by nature, but by man himself; and if there is any truth in the Chinese proverb, that the evils which Heaven sends may be avoided, but those which man brings upon himself cannot, I think you will agree that he had the more difficult task of the two. I know you will give them a hearty welcome, and I will merely confine myself to proposing the toast."

'International
Commerce.'

Comte DE LESSEPS, after some introductory observations, replied as follows: "L'Université d'Edimbourg, qui a invité en Europe et en Amérique des représentants de la science et des lettres pour les associer à la fête du trois-centième anniversaire de la fondation, a eu raison de comprendre dans son programme le toast, auquel je suis appelé à répondre, *Sur le commerce international*—c'est-à-dire, universel. Le principe fécond de l'universalité a été la base de mes deux entreprises de Suez et de Panama, c'est le principe qui m'a fait réussir malgré des oppositions individuelles et des rivalités internationales. Les intérêts commerciaux, les faciles communications qui les favorisent par les découvertes de la science, nous permettent d'entrer dans une ère nouvelle, et font entrevoir aux peuples civilisés, parmi lesquels la guerre deviendra impossible, l'avènement de cette ère de paix promise depuis dix-huit siècles aux *hommes de bonne volonté*. Je bois au principe d'universalité qui a fait la gloire et la renommée de la vieille Université d'Edimbourg."

Reply for
'International
Commerce'
by Comte de
Lesseps.

Sir ROBERT B. D. MORIER said—"It is idle at this time of night to enter on such a large question as international commerce, especially after the short and pregnant words of M. de Lesseps. I will therefore limit myself to a few observations on that much maligned term 'international,' in its connection with this great Tercentenary Meeting, and with the special subject of the toast committed to my charge. I think when we take stock of the impres-

Reply for
'International
Commerce'
by Sir R. B.
D. Morier.

sions of the week, that that which will most strike us will be the international 'note' of the proceedings in which we have taken part. He who saw it is not likely to forget the inaugural procession from the Parliament House to St Giles's. Carrying back his thoughts to the past, so vividly presented to his imagination by the gorgeous array of academical costumes, each the bearer of its own traditions, which passed in review before him, such a one will have called to mind that internationalism was the special characteristic of the medieval university, and that at no period of the world's history were such dissimilar national elements so smelted into one common society, as when the whole face of Europe was studded with high schools using a common language, obeying a common ecclesiastical discipline, drinking at common fountains of learning, and striving neither for a local nor a national, but for a universal culture common to mankind,—the *literæ humaniores*, the 'humanities.' Then he will have reflected on the exceptional character of this University of Edinburgh, and noted how it typifies and embodies the great break up of this medieval unity, and the *itio in partes*, into opposite camps, of Protestants and Catholics. Medieval internationalism, in the sense I have attributed to it, lay dead, but nationalism in the modern sense had not yet seen the light. For a while the conflict was between the two religious systems: then began the struggle for political existence amongst the great Powers, and the various attempts to determine which should be the master bull of the European herd. Then the period of the French Revolution, with its endeavour to found a new kind of internationalism based on the rights of man; and lastly, in our own day, the entirely new phenomenon of the awakening of national, or, more correctly speaking, ethnic self-consciousness, and the vindication of ethnic individuality in opposition to religious or political unity. To those 'whose business in the State,' as in my case, 'makes them lookers-on' in the various states and cities of Europe, these national centrifugal forces, successfully combating and overcoming the centripetal international forces, daily added to the wealth of mankind in the increasing means of material intercommunion between every portion of the globe, begetting as they expand such barbarous and uncouth terms as '*Chauvinism*,' 'Jingoism,' and the like, are a never-ceasing subject of study and contemplation; and we naturally look about to see what countervailing forces are available to prevent this planet, at a moment when, for purposes of international intercourse, it is being reduced to a tenth of its former size, becoming a cockpit for the rival self-assertions of national susceptibilities and jealousies. Now I need scarcely say that to those whose thoughts are running in this direction, this Tercentenary Meeting, reviving as it has done, in so remarkable a manner, those medieval university traditions of a common human culture, of common human aspirations, of common co-operation to further all the highest ends of human life,—and it should not be forgotten that to the 'humanities' of the medieval university are now added those ever-widening fields of science, for the cultivation of which international co-operation is an indispensable condition,—has been a joyful and gladdening event, and I am sure you will with me have appreciated the eloquent manner in which this international solidarity in the field of science has just been done justice to in the eloquent speech pronounced by Professor Virchow. Such a meeting as

that assembled this day stands alone in this century. There have been International Congresses for various specific purposes, but the universality of this University Congress has no parallel; and such a coming together from the north and the south, the east and the west, of the master-minds, the *ἀνακτες ἀνδρῶν*, in all departments of human thought, has, I fancy, been never witnessed before.

“But,—and here I come to the point specially connected with the subject of the toast I have the honour to propose,—when this international solidarity between the highest aims of human life is admitted, does it follow that, as regards the lower and merely material aims of life, there is this same freedom from international antagonism, this same solidarity, this same need of co-operation and mutual assistance? Is it possible that the national egotism, just now so rampant, should not have a solid and national basis; and may it, after all, not be the expression of a vital national necessity? It is true that man cannot live by bread alone, but it is equally true that he cannot live without bread; and in this working-day world the bread question comes first, the spiritual question follows after. It is in replying to these questions that we are led to the consideration of the most extraordinary fallacy recorded in the annals of human aberrations, and one which, next to religious differences, has caused more wars, the shedding of more blood, and the infliction of more misery on mankind, than any other I know of. I mean the so-called mercantile system, and the dogma that wealth and the precious metals are synonymous terms. I call it a dogma because it burnt with all the fierceness of a theological tenet, and we may well say of it, in the words of Lucretius—

‘sæpe illa
Religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta.’

For as long as the gods of the political Olympus promulgated this doctrine, and their high priests and inquisitors enforced it, the international relations of mankind were necessarily and *ex principio* based on mutual antagonism, on envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. The wellbeing of the one implied the ill-being of the other, the wealth of the one the poverty of the other. According to this theory, mankind, under the *vis major* of the bread question, was reduced to the level of the preying carnivora, and the nations of the earth were condemned to wage an internecine war, in order to secure, each for itself, what was in its nature limited in quantity, and could therefore only come into the possession of the one by being first taken from the other. It was then, when this mercantile religion ‘grinned horribly at mankind from the regions of the sky,’ that there arose a man who, looking at the ‘nature of things’ with the simple eyes of genius, rent asunder the hideous fallacy, and, with the overpowering force of logic, and all the other instruments furnished to his hand by the higher University culture, slew the tyrant and established the legitimate and only true doctrine—that wealth, instead of consisting in the precious metals, consists in all products capable of exchanging.

‘Primum *Scotus* homo mortales tollere contra
Est oculos ausus primusque obsistere contra.’

“I do not believe that in all history there is an instance of so complete a revolution produced

in the practical affairs of mankind, and in the conditions of human existence, by educated intellectual effort, as that which resulted from the work of that great Balliol man Adam Smith, in his 'Wealth of Nations.' For he substituted, as the elementary condition of the bread question, which itself dominates all others, peace for war, co-operation for antagonism, international exchange for national hoarding; and established once for all that, internationally no less than within the limits of the State, the wellbeing of each is conditioned by the wellbeing of all, and the wellbeing of all by the wellbeing of each. As the man, therefore, who gave to international commerce its scientific *raison d'être*, by proving it to be the most potent engine for the unification of mankind, and the harmonising of interests considered, till his advent, to be hostile and incompatible, I associate in thought with the toast to which I am now responding the name of Adam Smith, Scotland's great Professor, who, in dowering mankind with his immortal work, taught it at the same time the debt it owed to Scottish University culture."

'The
Chancellor.'

SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN now proposed the health of the Chancellor: "The twenty-five speakers whom I follow, who have been addressing you now for upwards of four hours, have very nearly exhausted the whole sphere of human interest. There is little left for me to say, although the little that I have to say will, I am sure, enlist your warmest sympathies. We have heard much about Universities in general, and the University of Edinburgh in particular. We have been carried through a course of theology, law, medicine, literature, science, art, and international commerce. And from those heights of abstraction I am to rise or to fall—which ever you call it—I call it to rise—to pay in a word or two a tribute, not to a theory or to an abstraction, but to a man,—and to a man to whom, although I never had the pleasure to be in his company before, I cannot in any way feel myself a stranger. I am sure I shall remember to the end of my life the proud distinction of having received at the hands of the head of the law in Scotland, and of the Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, the high honour of being enabled to call myself a member of that famous institution.

"The title of the Lord Justice-General of Scotland takes one back to a time of most remote antiquity, and expresses in itself the highest dignity to which it is possible for a subject of her Majesty to rise. Speaking of the great office which he holds, and the great title which belongs to it, it was thought too great for any subject to be permitted to hold in England, and accordingly, it was cut up into several smaller ones, and instead of the great Justiciary, who was known down to the time of Henry III. as Viceroy when the King was out of his realm—instead of that, we obtained two Chief Justices and one Chief Baron, who have now been rolled together again and made into something which is not so great as Justiciary, although he is a most eminent man, and one who very worthily fills, as he very worthily deserves, the high office which he holds. I don't know very much of the law of Scotland, but I know enough to tell me some of the characteristics of the office which the Chancellor of this University holds, and if I were asked to say whether I look upon him most in the capacity of Lord Justice-General of Scotland or in the capacity of Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, I might feel some difficulty in determining the question. It is not very necessary, however, that I should do so. I can leave it to those whom

it interests. And if it be true that the love for certain exact definitions, and for somewhat minute inquiries, is characteristic of the University of which I have become a member, I think the other members of it might employ their time upon a less useful inquiry than the one which I point out to their curiosity. However that may be, you will be of one mind on one subject, and that is, that it would be impossible to put a better crown upon a career which has already reached the summit of ambition—it would be impossible to put a better crown upon it than that which attaches to being the second founder of this noble University. Although many eminent persons have cast lustre upon this University in many capacities, a high, a very high place must be allotted to the man who carried through its emancipation—who carried through Parliament the second Magna Charta of its existence. I shall sit down by asking you to drink the health of the Chairman of this great meeting—the Chancellor of this University—the Lord Justice-General of Scotland.” (Loud cheers, accompanied with the chorus, “He’s a jolly good fellow.”)

The CHANCELLOR, who, in rising to respond, was received with ringing cheers, again and again renewed, said—“It may seem mere commonplace to say that I never was in a position of such honour and distinction as I have occupied this evening. And yet I must say it, for it is nothing but the truth. I know that my selection to be your chairman did not arise from any merit of my own, or from any peculiar fitness to discharge the duties of the office, but from the accident of my occupying the place of Chancellor of this University. After the kind manner in which you have all received my efforts to discharge the duty of the Chair, I should make you a very bad return indeed if I occupied you even for the allotted time of five minutes in answering the toast. Therefore I shall merely say that if anything could add to the delight which I have had this evening in presiding over an international assembly of unprecedented brilliancy and importance, it would be that my health should be proposed by so eminent a jurist as Sir James Fitzjames Stephen. To him and you I give my warmest thanks.”

Reply
by the
Chancellor.

Loud and prolonged applause greeted the Chancellor’s closing speech, whereupon the orchestra struck up the national air of “Auld Lang Syne,” in which the audience joined. About half an hour after midnight the company dispersed. The ladies, who had begun to arrive between seven and eight o’clock, and who were served with refreshments at intervals, were most attentive listeners to the speeches, until many of them regarded the introduction of the fragrant weed¹ about ten o’clock as a signal for their departure; but a considerable number remained till the close of the entertainment.

The audience listened to the numerous speeches with unwearied attention and unflagging interest, and the whole proceedings were characterised by the utmost harmony and enthusiasm. To all who contributed to this result, the University owes her warmest gratitude, and specially to those illustrious guests by whose kindness and indulgence the somewhat perilous experiment of a monster banquet was, in the opinion of impartial observers, converted into a magnificent success.

¹ Purveyed in neat “Tercenary” boxes by Messrs Dymock & Guthrie.

FRIDAY, 18TH APRIL 1884.

BREAKFAST GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF
THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.¹

Friday,
18th April,
10 A.M.



THE first event announced by the official programme for Friday was a Breakfast given by the Royal College of Surgeons, in the Surgeons' Hall, at ten o'clock. The guests, upwards of eighty in number, and consisting chiefly of distinguished visitors connected with medical science, were received in the museum by the President (Dr John Smith) and Council of the College, after which breakfast was served in the library, a handsome room embellished with portraits of members of the College. The chair was occupied by the President; and Dr Joseph Bell, Mr William Walker, Dr Littlejohn, Mr F. B. Imlach, Dr Gillespie, and Dr Argyle Robertson, acted as croupiers.

After breakfast—grace before and after which was said by the Rev. Dr Hart of Heversham—the Chairman said:—

Welcome
to Guests.
Toast
of 'The
University.'

"I rise with much pleasure, in the name and on behalf of the Royal College of Surgeons, to extend to you all a welcome to its hall and hospitality—the hospitality of a Medical Corporation which is certainly the oldest in Great Britain. I do so with peculiar pleasure upon this occasion—the occasion of your meeting here in attendance upon the Tercentenary of Edinburgh University. The University of Edinburgh, more especially in its medical aspects, is one in which the Royal College of Surgeons has from the very beginning, and I might almost say before the very beginning, taken a warm, a deep, and an active interest. Its rise, its progress, and its success have always been sources of pleasure to this College; and although toasts, or any semblance of them, are perhaps not so congenial to breakfast as to dinner meetings, I am sure you will extend your indulgence to me when I propose that we should give our sincerest congratulations to the University on the present occasion. Our wish is that it may go on and prosper, that its great name and its great fame may be maintained in the days that are to come, as they have been in the days that are gone by. I have very much pleasure in welcoming you all here, and asking you to agree with me in the sentiments I have uttered with regard to the University. The expressions I

¹ Revised by Dr Littlejohn, Fellow of the College, &c.

have offered you, as representing the feelings of this College, I beg to couple with the name of the Right Honourable Sir Lyon Playfair."

Sir LYON PLAYFAIR, in reply, said—"I am sure that our foreign visitors must have been very much struck with the great harmony which prevails in Edinburgh among all the members of the profession whom they have met. So far from there being any jealousy, there is hearty co-operation, and especially in medical education, in which we are chiefly interested. Here the University and the extra-mural medical school have both laboured in their respective spheres, and have largely added to the professional dignity of those whom they have sent into practice. It would, I think, be a great misfortune—I am not talking politics, but a little medical policy—it would be a great misfortune if any reform bill which is now before the country were in any way to damage the interests of those corporations which give dignity and unity to the profession, or the *esprit de corps* which is so essential for professional life and professional strength; and I trust and believe that although some bad advice may occasionally have reached high quarters in this respect, those politicians who thoroughly understand the question will take care that if—which I very much doubt—any bill proceeds through Parliament on this subject, not only should the University be taken care of, but that the great licensing corporations of the country, which have done so much for the unity and strength of the profession, should be maintained in their integrity.

Reply for
'The Uni-
versity' by
Sir Lyon
Playfair.

"I would only say to my foreign friends who are here, that they may perhaps have been struck with another circumstance. They have come to a country, small in area, with a rigorous climate and a barren soil—a country in which they have found, except in one small corner, no mineral riches or anything of that kind to promote prosperity and wealth. And yet this country for generations has been contented and has been great. And what has been the cause of this greatness, of this contentment, of this peace? It is only this one thing—that we have been able to educate our people. Our Universities and our public schools have enabled the poorest Scotsman, if he had the brains, to get on in the world. I may tell our foreign visitors one thing which led very much to this prosperity. The Church made it a high and pious duty to find out people in the parishes—poor, but possessed of brains—with the view of enabling them to attend the University, and the Church collected money in the olden time for this purpose; so that in this way there used to be a sort of inquisition. They found out whether a boy had what was then called 'pregnant pairs'; and for the boy, poor in means but mentally pregnant, collections were made in the churches in order to send him to the University. And so the people have been able to be educated, and have thus been able to rise. The intellectual fund of a country can never be—is never—too great; but by this means Scotland, through her educational system and the brains of the people, got into the state of prosperity and happiness which, I hope, have been manifest to our foreign visitors."

Dr P. HERON WATSON said—"As implicit obedience to your commands is one of the first duties of a Fellow of this College, I rise to execute those commands with the greatest possible satisfaction. The toast intrusted to me is what I was told to call 'The Strangers,' but I cannot find around these tables a single name to which I for one can attach the epithet of stranger. We may not before have had the good fortune in the course of our lives of seeing many of the gentlemen who

'The
Strangers.'

are here to-day, but none of them are strangers—their names are familiar to us as household words; and we rejoice to have this happy occasion, as one by which we are enabled to have around our board not mere names, but the identity of those whom we desire to honour and to receive with the greatest gratification as old friends. I am sure we are very much indebted to them for coming to Edinburgh, especially considering what they have passed through during the last few days, and for coming here also to a meal which is a trying one to most persons when they have to leave their own houses and go elsewhere for it. In speaking on this topic it is necessary, although it is difficult, to single out one of our foreign guests that I may couple his name with the toast. I am certain, however, there will be a feeling of universal satisfaction when I mention the name of one who is held in affectionate admiration by us all; one who has acquired an exalted position; one who has done more than almost any other for our profession; one whose magic touch has been able to draw order out of confusion, and to have created a new cosmos out of the chaos of pathology. Need I say that the person to whom I allude is that distinguished and admirable man, Professor Virchow?"

Reply
for 'The
Strangers',
by Prof.
Virchow.

Professor VIRCHOW, in reply, said—"I hope you will excuse me should I make a few slips in your language in the course of what I may say on this occasion. I am entirely surprised at the flattering reception which you have given me in response to the admirable speech of the gentleman who has just sat down. Perhaps I may be allowed to express my heartfelt thanks for that reception, and for the manner in which I have been treated in this country. I should also like to remark here upon the way in which surgery has asserted itself in modern medical progress. I heard from the President to-day that this is the oldest of the English colleges, and certainly it is a good symptom of the spirit of the country to find that a commencement was made with surgery. In French history also, it was first old Ambrose Paré who carried science to many parts of the world. But it was in English surgery that our science first found its development, and in studying the history of that development we must begin with our old surgeons. The names at once occur of John Hunter and other great surgeons, whose efforts led to that direct observation which is the spirit of modern science, and which prevails in this young school of Edinburgh, now living in those large buildings, erected by the splendid liberality of your countrymen, who know well the value of our science. In thanking you again for this reception which you have given me, I can only say that when I return to my home I will send my countrymen to see this ninth miracle of the world."

'Presidents
of English
and Irish
Medical
Colleges.'

Dr DUNSMURE then said—"From the great enthusiasm with which you have received the toast just given, I rise with confidence that you will receive the one which I am now to lay before you with equal acceptance. The toast which Dr Watson gave was more intended for the foreign guests who have honoured us with their presence; but the one which I propose for your acceptance is the toast of the medical gentlemen from England and Ireland and various parts of Scotland who have done us the honour to come here. I do not intend to make any speech, because I think that perhaps there has been a surfeit of speeches during the last two or three days; but I would simply hope that those who have been brought together by the Tercentenary celebration have

enjoyed their visit to the city, and that when they return to their respective homes they will carry away with them kindly reminiscences of Edinburgh and of the Medical School of the city. I have to associate with this toast the names of the heads of different colleges—Dr Marshall, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Dr Moore, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Dublin; Dr Wheeler, President of the College of Surgeons, Dublin; and Dr Fergus, President of the Medical Faculty of Glasgow. I have to ask you to receive this toast in the heartiest manner.”

Professor MARSHALL, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, said—“In returning thanks for this toast, I confess, with the proposer, that you must have had a surfeit of speeches, and I shall therefore reply in very few words. We have met together on this great occasion to receive the hospitality of a famous academic city. I have read somewhere that while Plato looked for the ideal of a Utopian city, Aristotle drew a realistic picture of a city which, in his estimation, would be perfect—in which three-fourths of the population should be slaves, doing the work of the whole, while the other fourth should be thinking, philosophic men. I believe that in this city of Edinburgh, so far as I gather from the speeches which we have heard, there is as much practical philosophy among the citizens in general as in the University itself. A disciple of Aristotle, desirous of improving upon the picture by his master, thought of an ideal city as one in which even half-a-dozen gentlemen could meet together to talk science, philosophy, and learning. He did not care about the arrangements of the rest of the world, if those half-dozen gentlemen could enjoy themselves in thought, and indulge in their philosophic and abstract reflections. That would be perfect happiness in this world. In fact, he believed that thinking was the ideal and the perfection of human happiness. But here we have a city in which not half-dozens but thousands of people assemble to think, and to talk on all the higher themes which I have indicated. If it is only to have had the gratification of coming here and receiving the hospitality of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and receiving the compliments that have been paid to us, and likewise these high honours from the University, I must say that, if this great world-congress were to end now, after having given us this one opportunity of meeting together, it would be a source of pleasure and gratification to us. I should fail in my duty if I did not thank you, Mr President, and you, gentlemen, his colleagues, in the name of the guests, for the compliment you have paid to us on this occasion. We are here as brothers. If the Universities speak of each other as sisters, Corporations can speak of each other in fraternal language; and we feel that when any advance is made in science or in practice by any one Corporation, when any brilliant triumph is attained by any one of these national institutions, it is accepted as an advance by, and a triumph for, ourselves as a whole.”

Dr MOORE, President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, who also replied to the toast, said—“I rise to thank you for the very kind reception you have given us. I never was so overwhelmed with hospitality in all my life as I have been during the last three days. I am not going to inflict upon you the pedigree of the body I represent, but I may say that it was incorporated in 1627, and was re-incorporated in 1688. It is a very curious fact connected with the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin, that the man who did most for it was born

Reply for
'Presidents
of Colleges'
by Prof.
Marshall.

Reply for
'Presidents
of Colleges'
by Dr Moore.

north of the Tweed. That gentleman flourished about the year 1640, and in those days he was State physician to the then Earl of Essex. He attained the highest distinction that we could give him, and I may tell you he came from Aberdeen, and his name was Dunn. This Sir Patrick Dunn was one of the leading physicians in Dublin in his day. He was President of the College from 1680 to 1688, and immediately after the incorporation of the College he was appointed President again. When his will was opened, it was found that he had left his estate to found a Professorship of Physic in the College of Physic in Ireland. I allude to these facts to show how closely we are allied to you in Scotland."

Time being limited, Dr Wheeler and Dr Fergus did not speak.

'The
Chairman.'

Lord Provost HARRISON, in proposing the health of the Chairman, said—"I have very great pleasure indeed, in the name of the guests, in thanking the President and Fellows of this very ancient and vigorous Corporation for their kindly hospitality, which we have enjoyed very much. I am sure we have also enjoyed the charming little speeches which have been made. Dr Smith has discharged his duties with great acceptance, and I am sure he deserves our warmest thanks."

Reply
by the
Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said—"I am very glad to have had the opportunity of meeting you here. I am sure it is an occasion that I shall never forget, and I hope the occasion is one—I think it is—that you will never forget. I trust you will never forget the charms of 'Caledonia, stern and wild,' and that the foreign guests, when they return to brighter scenes and more genial climes, will sometimes realise the feelings of one of our bards when he answers his own question by saying—

'Why do those cliffs of shadowy tint appear
More sweet than all the landscape smiling near?
'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.'

I trust that you will look back with pleasure upon this visit to Scotland; and when you remember 'Auld Scotland,' I trust you will not forget the Royal College of Surgeons."

Notwithstanding the severe ordeal of the previous evening, all the guests appeared to be in excellent spirits, and thoroughly to enjoy the hospitality of the College and its genial President. They dispersed about half-past eleven o'clock.

RECEPTION OF DELEGATES BY THE LORD RECTOR AND STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.¹

Friday,
18th April,
11.30 A.M.

THE next item in the Tercentenary programme, and one to which great interest attached, was the Reception of Guests by the Lord Rector and the Students in the United Presbyterian Hall, on Friday morning at half-past eleven o'clock. As

¹ Revised by Mr Fitzroy Bell, one of the Presidents of the Students' Representative Council.

many of the students had unavoidably been debarred from taking part in the principal ceremonials, it was resolved by the Executive Committee of their Representative Council to invite a number of the most celebrated guests of the University to address a meeting of students under the presidency of the Lord Rector. Tickets were also issued to the other University guests, to the *Senatus Academicus*, and to members of the public, including several hundred ladies. The Hall was filled to overflowing, and it is estimated that nearly one half of the audience of 2500 persons consisted of students.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Lord Rector entered the Hall, preceded by the mace-bearer, and accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor, the Lord Provost, his Excellency Mr J. Russell Lowell, the Rev. Professor Beets, the Comte Ferdinand de Lesseps, Monsieur Pasteur, Professor Virchow, Professor v. Helmholtz, Count Saffi, Professor de Laveleye, the Earl of Wemyss, the Earl of Galloway, Lord Reay (Honorary President of the Associated Societies of the University), Mr Browning, Sir Lyon Playfair, a number of other guests, and many members of the *Senatus Academicus*. These illustrious guests were welcomed with enthusiastic cheering.

The LORD RECTOR, who was greeted with loud cheers, said—"Gentlemen, we are drawing to the close of a most interesting week, and I believe that those who have been good enough to pay this city a visit and to take part in the rejoicings of the University, and I may add of the city also, on this interesting occasion, have been greatly pleased with all they have hitherto seen, both in the University and in the city and neighbourhood. But there was one sight which it was especially desirable that they should have an opportunity of seeing in a proper manner, and that was the great body of the students. I know that it will be a satisfaction to the distinguished men who have visited us on this occasion, to have an opportunity of coming face to face with you and making your acquaintance. And I am also sure that to the whole body of you it will also be a matter of the greatest and of the most lasting satisfaction that you have the opportunity of coming into personal communication with those distinguished men, of whom several will, I hope, address you in the course of this morning's proceedings. It is an opportunity such as I will not merely say you may never have again in your lives, but such as I venture to think will be given to very few men indeed to witness again—I mean, the collection of so many men distinguished in various branches of literature, of science, and of art, as those who are brought together on the present occasion.

Introductory
Speech by
the Lord
Rector.

"I should be unpardonable if I were to take up your time now, because I may have other occasions from time to time of visiting you. I therefore will not stand between you and those whom you may have no other opportunity of seeing or hearing. But I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you, on my own part, and on the part, I may say, of the other University authorities, for the excellent conduct which has been displayed—for the zeal with which the students have thrown themselves into this festival, and for the part which they have taken in providing entertainments, and in every way making themselves responsible for assisting to entertain and to render agreeable the visit of our friends. I feel sure that I am speaking that which is in the minds of all of you

when I say, that you will all look back for many a year to come upon this celebration with feelings of pride and gratification, and with a determination that nothing shall ever allow the University of Edinburgh to fall short of the position to which it has now by the favour of its friends attained. Gentlemen, I am going to call upon several of our friends who were here yesterday, and who received honours and degrees, to say a few words to you; and the first whom I will call upon is a gentleman thoroughly well known to all students of every class, and known not only in this country, and not only in his own United States, but known all over the world as one of the great ornaments of the literary world—I mean the Minister of the United States, Mr J. Russell Lowell.”

Speech of
Mr Russell
Lowell.

His Excellency Mr J. RUSSELL LOWELL, who was received with cheers, said—“My Lord Rector, Mr Vice-Chancellor, Gentlemen, and Fellow-Students,—I confess I am very deeply touched by the kindness of your reception. I had feared that my engagements were such that I could not be here this morning. But I could not bear to give up the chance of seeing you face to face—the chance of having perhaps one of the greatest pleasures that falls to a teacher, and I for twenty years was a teacher—I do not know whether a very good one—the pleasure of looking into young eyes. It is a bath of youth, a bath of hope. It is restorative, invigorating. I shall only say a very few words to you this morning—for I did not intend to speak at all—and the fewer, perhaps, the better. You will pardon me, but I am exceedingly tired. I do not like to speak, and what one does against his will—though the moralists tell us that it is good for us—takes a great deal of the life out of one. Perhaps that is what life is given us for. But I was going to say a few words to you which were suggested by the very pretty sight I saw the other evening, and which I watched from the window of my hotel as it went by—I mean your torchlight procession. It seemed to me emblematical. It suggested to me two reflections—one of them pathetic and the other hopeful. One of the things, perhaps, that is saddest to a teacher is, that he remains and sees passing before him this endless procession of young men, comparable to that bird of the Anglo-Saxon king, which flies in at one end of the lighted hall from the darkness and out at the other into the darkness. That is something of a sad reflection. But, on the other hand, as I looked at your torches, I thought how high, how sacred, how anxious, how full of incalculable consequences, the office of teacher is, or may be. When I looked at your torches, I thought of the familiar passage of the Latin poet about ‘lamps of life that pass from hand to hand.’ Sometimes we teachers have the good fortune—it is not often—but sometimes we have the good fortune to light them; and as I saw you march away I felt that it was your destiny—the destiny of the students—to carry them down to the future, and to hand them on to your successors. I will not detain you longer, further than to express my great satisfaction, the great pleasure and interest that all your guests must have felt, in this ceremonial which has been going on for the last two or three days, and which has been successful beyond all possible expectation. Nothing could be more interesting, and it seems to me that you are singularly fortunate in being able to carry with you such a tradition into life, and the memory of having stood face to face with so many eminent and remarkable persons.”

The LORD RECTOR here read a letter from Professor Donders, Utrecht, who said he had been obliged to give up his visit to Edinburgh, but thanked them for the opportunity offered of delivering

a short address to the students, and conveyed the expression of his great sympathy and his best wishes for their glorious University.

The Rev. Professor BEETS, being next called upon to address the audience, said—"Standing on my feet on this great occasion, and standing before you in Scotland, in Edinburgh, in the presence of your *Alma Mater*, I venture to say a few words. What must they be but a strong expression, what can they be but a very feeble expression, of the warmest sentiments for Scotland, for Edinburgh, for the Universities, and for the noble young generation which I now see before me? Scotland, religious Scotland, commencing all its great and small proceedings with prayer, and doing itself the honour and the benefit of revering the Lord more openly than many a country in our present day; historical Scotland, with its Bruce and Wallace, its Black and White Douglasses, its Mary Queen of Scots—the Queen of beauty, of frivolity, and of misfortune; Scotland, to which Columba brought the Gospel, to which John Knox brought the Reformation, and where the stern Covenanters stood for their convictions, and bled and died for their sincere faith; romantic Scotland, with its hills and lochs, its dales and gleus, and luns and braes—

Speech
of Rev.
Professor
Beets.

‘ O Caledonia, stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child ;’

Scotland, where it has been justly said that beauty is laid in the lap of terror; poetic Scotland, whose Burns has written ‘Scots wha hae wi’ Wallace bled’ and ‘John Anderson, my jo’; Scotland, where the illustrious Walter Scott, himself a later minstrel, sang his ‘Lay of the Last Minstrel’—

‘ Whose withered cheek and tresses grey
Seemed to have known a better day,’

—where he told those wondrous tales of ‘Waverley,’ of ‘Old Mortality,’ and best of all, perhaps, ‘The Heart of Mid-Lothian,’ never to be forgotten, always to be read, and read all over the whole globe;—can I cease to love this land as a Christian, as a Presbyterian Dutchman, and as something of a poet? I admire Edinburgh, ‘Auld Reekie,’ and in every sense Modern Athens. I saw her for the first time thirty years ago from the top of Arthur’s Seat—which I descended rather on the wrong side, and was fearfully afraid of getting down—and I have seen her often since then, always extending, always embellishing herself. I have seen many a change, but there is always permanent beauty and unchangeable hospitality. I myself, and all the guests present, have experienced its hospitality on a large scale, and I shall not cease to cherish her even more than I admire her. The University of Rutherford, the defender of Presbyterianism; of Chalmers, the rich-minded apologist of Christianity; the University of so many great men, whose names I need not mention, because they are in all the heads and hearts of the present company,—that University endowed me yesterday with the greatest honour which she could bestow, and for which I feel as grateful as a man of my age can be.

“Now I come to you young men. I come to you with the feelings, not of a professor, but of one who remembers that he has been a student himself—with the feelings of an old man with a young heart, for I can say that the sacred fire is still burning within me, and that I am as great an

enthusiast for beauty and youth as ever. I remember my younger days. When I think of those happy years when I was a student, I sometimes think that I owe as much to my co-students as to my professors—even more perhaps. Yesterday, on this platform, I had the honour of presenting to the Chancellor the address of the University of Utrecht. Upon the cover in which it was wrapped you might have seen the arms of the University of Utrecht, being the arms of the city of Utrecht, with a radiating sun over it, and these few words—*Sol Justitiæ illustra nos!* I had a great mind to speak a word at that time, but it was not the rule, though some of the guests could not restrain their feelings. If I had been allowed, I had a great mind to say—*Illustrat et vos, viri amplissimi, honoratissimi, clarissimi; illustret et magnam professorum coronam, alumnorum frequentiam, doctam senectutem, juventutem generosam spem patriæ!* But now I come to the arms of your own University. What do we see at the bottom? I see a castle—a castle made by human hands, but standing upon a rock of God's making. Is it the Castle of Edinburgh, or is it an emblem of your University, a stronghold for truth, defending it against ignorance, error, prejudice, bigotry, and all the other evils, not by means of the monstrous and unmanageable Mons Meg, but with solid proofs and sound arguments? Then I see on the top a thistle—the emblem of Scotland. You don't have many roses in Scotland, although I think I see many roses here. The emblem of warlike Scotland—*Nemo me impune lacessit*,—*Perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*—no, they cannot be the arms of your University. They must be the *carduus benedictus* of your Medical School. And then, last of all, in the centre what do I see? An open book. What is it? The emblem of all precious knowledge, open to all, and offered by the University to all. I now come back to Walter Scott. When that great and illustrious man, that embodiment of all the good qualities and virtues of Scotland, the personation of all that is noble in his race—when this good man was on his couch of pain, which was to become a bed of death, he asked for something to be read to him; and when asked, 'Of what book are you speaking?' he replied, 'How do you ask? There is but one Book.' The bravest student and the most learned scholar may come to a point when, after having read so many books, he may also say, 'There is but one Book'—not because that one to which I allude, and the name of which you pronounce within your hearts—not because that book is a book of science or for promoting science, but because it is a book of wisdom, and of heavenly wisdom, preventing a man and a scholar from becoming a desperate thinker or a learned fool. Now, all hail and prosperity to Scotland, to the city of Edinburgh, to the University of Edinburgh, to the young generation I see before me, to all the students in all times, from generation to generation, from centennial to centennial! *Dixi.*"

The LORD RECTOR then said—"The speaker upon whom I have now to call is a gentleman of world-wide fame, and one concerning whose great vigour in removing any obstacles that stand in his way, even in the greatest difficulties, has been a wonder to us all; but the wonder has been partly solved by my being informed this morning by M. de Lesseps that he is of Scottish extraction."

Speech by
Comte de
Lesseps.

COMTE DE LESSEPS, who was received with loud cheers by the audience upstanding, spoke in French to the following effect :¹ "I am happy to speak before an audience composed of studious and enthusiastic youth. I regret not to be able to speak English, and it is an example for you that young

¹ This translation has been revised by Comte de Lesseps.

men must learn foreign languages. Nothing is done without personal work, and the work of those who have gone before us, with the circumstances in which they were placed. Every man has in his own heart the means of succeeding, according to his origin and family. I remember that my friend Sir Stafford Northcote has re-established friendship between the three kingdoms—England, Ireland, and Scotland—and France. My family is of Scottish descent, and I am alone in France in bearing the name of Lesseps. The Lesseps, Lessels, and Lascelles are Scottish names. One of my ancestors was in the Scottish Guard in France, and he settled in Bayonne, and became a captain of gendarmerie. His name was Bertrand de Lesseps. He was intrusted with the duty of arresting King Henri Quatre of France. Instead of arresting him, however, he disobeyed the order of Henri Trois, and allowed Henri Quatre to escape. It is since then that the family remained in the service of the kings of France. Again, when James II. died at St Germain, a Lesseps had been attached to the person of King Louis Quatorze. The works of these ancestors of mine have been very useful to me in connection with the cutting of the Suez Canal. My father was sent to Egypt by the French Directorate after the Peace of Amiens, and he was intrusted with the duty of finding a native chief sufficiently energetic and intelligent to overthrow the power of the Mamelukes, whose disastrous rule had ruined the country, and been the cause of the French expedition to Egypt. My father went to Constantinople, and he found an intelligent vigorous man, Mehemet Ali, who was born in Macedonia, the mother-country of Alexander the Great. That man had only one hundred men under his orders, and he could neither read nor write, and he was very proud to have been chosen by the representatives of France to govern Egypt. Later on, in 1832, when I went myself as Consul-General in Egypt, I was well received by Mehemet Ali, who remembered that he owed his situation to my father. While the diplomatic body was congratulating him on the victories of his son in Syria against Turkey, he dwelt especially on this point, that he did not intend making war with his suzerain, but intended to help him. He told the foreign representatives, ‘You see that young man’ (pointing to me)—‘I was very kindly treated by his father, and at that time I was so ignorant, and had such a bad reputation, that once after a dinner in which silver plate had been stolen, I did not dare to return to M. de Lesseps’ house, as I was the only man who could be suspected of having committed the theft.’ It was very bold and courageous on the part of a man who was in the height of his power to make such a statement. This succession of circumstances helped materially to the success of the Suez Canal, as such a work could never have been done all at once. I have been frequently attacked—not in Scotland, but in England—and these attacks have been favourable to my undertaking. I cannot forget that twenty-eight years ago, when I made a tour of twenty-two public meetings in the principal towns of England and Scotland, I came to Edinburgh, where I received the most cordial hospitality under the auspices of the University. In a public meeting in this town a resolution was carried, setting forth that the work of the Canal would be useful to humanity. This resolution was afterwards carried in many towns, and it allowed me to find the necessary capital to form our Company. I must remind you that it is to Sir Stafford Northcote that I am indebted for the removal of political difficulties, and acknowledgment of the privileges of the Canal.

“In 1849 I was sent as Plenipotentiary Minister to Rome by a Legislative Assembly of 900 members, to negotiate with the Triumvirate—of which Count Saffi here present was a member—and to put a stop to the progress of a French general who had exceeded his orders. I wished to work for the future independence of Italy. I have always been a Liberal, and I resigned my position rather than change my politics. It was then that I studied the scientific works made by the French expedition in Egypt, from which have resulted all the practical antecedents of the Canal scheme. At the beginning all the engineers wanted that the Canal should be a fresh-water one. I was not at all an engineer, but, notwithstanding what has been often said, a diplomatist. I was of opinion that the Canal should be a maritime one. I must recognise, however, that it is only with the help of engineers that great enterprises are successfully carried out. There is no difference of level, as is often thought, even at the present time, between the two seas. That idea was expressed by Lepère, who, owing to difficulties of survey, was not able to ascertain that the seas were on the same level. He thought there was a difference of nine metres; and people generally had the idea that the Mediterranean, if the Canal was opened, would empty itself by the Canal into the ocean and would submerge Egypt. I was soon convinced that it would be an easy task to cut through the desert, which I had so often traversed on a camel, without thinking that one day I should pierce it through. I must publicly recognise that it is the people of Egypt who have rendered the realisation of the Canal a possible task. I was charged in England with wanting to re-establish forced labour. But that is not true. Said Pasha wanted freedom of work for his people, and I helped him by taking 20,000 men out of a useless army of 30,000. Naturally, these 20,000 men were very happy to be paid for the work—a thing they had never experienced before. These fellaheen alone excavated a sandy hill at El-Guisr, extending 20 metres above and 10 metres below the level of the Canal. These men had only spades and picks; machinery was not used at that time. The material excavated on this length of 20 metres was carried away in bags, called in Egypt *couffins*; and the engineers have calculated that all these bags laid out in a line would have represented a distance thrice the circumference of the earth. It was the English opposition which helped the carrying out of the Canal—especially by men having had to be replaced by machinery. I engaged one very clever man, who had been a student in the École Polytechnique, and who afterwards had worked in England. He invented those powerful dredgers, 20 metres in height, which in their operation deposited the material at a distance of 75 metres beyond the bank by means of an inclined passage. It is with this same kind of plant that the Panama Canal will be cut. At the present time they are building in America dredgers which will extract 5000 cubic metres in ten hours. We have 80 million cubic metres to extract. The work is going on with the co-operation of English and American engineers, under the superintendence of a French one; and amongst the workmen there are 15,000 negroes from Jamaica. They came very freely for the wages offered. Very soon this great work will be finished, and will afford to the whole world a great boon, due to wealth and science. I will conclude by thanking your Lordship and all connected with the University for the cordial greeting which has been extended to us on this occasion, and it will be one of the best souvenirs of our visit.”

Professor VIRCHOW, Berlin, being next invited to speak, also met with an enthusiastic reception. "I should have wished," he said, "to speak to you in your own language, but as I only received the invitation to this meeting on arriving in London, it was impossible for me to prepare a good address; therefore I beg to be excused if I make a modest German speech."

Speech of
Professor
Virchow.

The learned Professor then spoke in German as follows:—

"Als ich überlegte, was ich einer so grossen Zahl von Studierenden Interessantes vortragen könnte, musste ich mir vergegenwärtigen, dass ich in dieser Halle nicht nur junge Männer von Schottland, sondern auch solche von England, Irland, den Colonieen, ja der ganzen, englisch-sprechenden Welt vor mir haben würde. Was sollte ich Ihnen sagen? So zahlreich auch die Probleme sind, welche auf dieser Universität discutirt werden, so kann ich doch sagen, dass in fast allen Richtungen meine eigene Meinung mit der Ihrer Lehrer in naher Uebereinstimmung sich befindet. Nur an einem Punkte könnte es scheinen, als entferne sich meine Auffassung ziemlich weit von der zahlreicher englischer Kreise; ich meine die Auffassung des Darwinismus und darum erlauben Sie, dass ich darüber einige Worte zu Ihnen spreche.

"Meine Äusserungen über den Darwinismus sind in England vielfach missverstanden worden. Ich war niemals feindlich gegen Darwin gesinnt, noch habe ich je gesagt, der Darwinismus sei wissenschaftlich unzulässig. Damals, als ich auf der deutschen Naturforscherversammlung zu München meine bekannte Rede über die Freiheit der Wissenschaft hielt, war ich überzeugt und ich bin es noch, dass die Entwicklung, welche der Darwinismus in Deutschland genommen hatte, weit über die Thatsachen hinausgehe. Gestatten Sie mir, Ihnen meine Gründe kurz auseinanderzusetzen.

"Erstens fasste man in Deutschland den Darwinismus als ein fertiges System auf, welches nicht bloss die Fortpflanzung des Lebens, sondern auch die Entstehung desselben erklären sollte. In der That ist es leicht verständlich, dass wer die Entwicklungsgeschichte der lebenden Wesen im Zusammenhang erörtern will, endlich auch auf die Frage von der Schöpfung des Lebens kommt. Dies ist ja nicht einmal eine neue Frage. Sie ist seit alter Zeit von Gelehrten und Ungelehrten durch die Annahme der *Generatio aequivoca* oder durch der Epigenesis beantwortet worden. Kann durch eine besondre Anordnung unorganischer Atome unter bestimmten Bedingungen Leben neu entstehen? Gewiss kann man sich vorstellen, dass Sauerstoff, Wasserstoff, Kohlenstoff und Stickstoff sich in solcher Weise vereinigen, dass daraus Eiweiss entsteht und weiterhin, dass aus diesem Eiweiss eine lebende Zelle sich aufbaut. Möglich ist das, aber auch diese Möglichkeit ist bis jetzt nur eine spekulative und als solche genügt sie nicht als Grundlage einer biologischen Doctrin. Denn nicht die Hypothesen sind es, welche in der Wissenschaft den Abschluss einer Lehre bilden, sondern die Thatsachen; die Wahrheit wird mir durch die Forschung und schliesslich durch das Experiment bewiesen. Gerade diese Forderung ist zuerst mit voller Bestimmtheit in England aufgestellt worden; auch ist sie in keinem andern Lande seit Bacon so allgemein anerkannt worden.

"Man kann zugestehen, dass die *Generatio aequivoca* eine logische Möglichkeit est. Aber gerade der Student sollte immer in seinem Geiste den grossen Unterschied festhalten, der zwischen der

Aufstellung logischer Möglichkeiten und ihrer Anwendung im practischen Leben besteht. Wenn Sie, meine Herren, Ihre Handlungen einfach nach logischen Möglichkeiten einrichten wollen, so werden Sie nur zu oft in einen unlösbaren Conflict mit den brutalen Thatsachen kommen. Lassen Sie mich Ihnen ein Beispiel dafür geben. In der letzten Zeit ist die Thatsache immer mehr anerkannt worden, dass kleinste Organismen die Ursache wichtiger Prozesse sind, welche nicht bloss den Arzt, sondern auch den Landwirt, den Viehzüchter, den Industriellen beschäftigen. Es ist von äusserster Wichtigkeit zu wissen, ob diese Organismen bei der Zersetzung von organischen Stoffen *de novo* entstehen, oder ob sie von anderen, präexistierenden Organismen ähnlicher Art erzeugt und in andere Organismen oder organische Stoffe von aussen eingeführt werden. Vor einem Menschenalter erschien nichts einfacher, als die spontane Erzeugung von Mikrobien. Aber hier sitzt M. Pasteur, der Mann, der durch das Experiment gezeigt hat, dass trotz aller logischen Möglichkeiten alle bekannten Mikrobien, die in zerfallender Substanz vorkommen, von Vorfahren ähnlicher Art abstammen. Seit dieser Zeit ist Niemand berechtigt, seine Handlungen im practischen Leben auf Grund der Möglichkeit einer *Generatio aequivoca* von Mikrobien einzurichten. Der Arzt, der eine contagiöse Krankheit zu bekämpfen hat, der Landwirt oder Weinbauer, dessen Ernten durch Pilze bedroht sind, der Fabrikant, welcher durch Gährung Alkohol oder Zucker erzeugen will, sie alle müssen davon ausgehen, dass die mikroskopischen Organismen, welche die Ursachen der Veränderungen sind, welche sie vor sich sehen, von aussen zugeführt sind, und die erste Aufgabe ihrer Forschung muss die Frage sein, wovon dieselben abstammen. Nie darf ein Arzt in einer Epidemie auch nur die Möglichkeit zulassen, dass die Krankheitskeime in irgend einem Kranken spontan entstanden sein. So gross ist der Unterschied zwischen der logischen Möglichkeit und dem practischen Handeln. Und darum hat jeder Lehrer die Pflicht, seine Studenten daran zu gewöhnen, sich vorzustellen, dass jedes lebende Wesen einen Vater und eine Mutter oder wenigstens eines von beiden hat, und jede wissenschaftliche Schlussfolgerung in biologischen Dingen muss von der Voraussetzung ausgehen, dass jede neue Generation in legitimer Erbfolge von einer früheren abstammt. Das war der eine Gesichtspunkt, welcher mich veranlasste, meine Landsleute ernstlich zu warnen vor einem biologischen System, welches bloss auf logischer Möglichkeit beruhte. Eifrig beschäftigt, sich von den Fesseln des alten Dogmas freizumachen, merkte man nicht, dass man im Begriff war, ein neues Dogma aufzustellen.

“Der zweite Differenzpunkt in dem Darwinismus betrifft die Abstammung des Menschen, namentlich die Frage, ob er vom Affen oder einem andern Wirbeltiere herkomme. Hat es irgendwo einmal einen Vormenschen, Proanthropos, gegeben? Auch in Bezug auf diese Frage leugne ich nicht, dass die Annahme eines solchen Vorfahren des Menschen logisch möglich, vielleicht sogar wahrscheinlich ist. Nur finde ich, dass diese Frage eine rein speculative, durch kein einziges, thatsächliches Vorkommen veranlasste ist. Nirgends ist bisjetzt ein Proanthropos gefunden worden, nicht einmal ein Stück von ihm. Seit Jahren beschäftige ich mich mit prähistorischen und ethnologischen Forschungen in der besondern Absicht, den primitiven Zuständen des Menschen näher zu kommen. Als ich diese Studien begann, vor etwa zwanzig Jahren, war man allgemein sehr geneigt, anzunehmen, dass der Urmensch nächstens entdeckt werden würde.

Wer nur in einer Höhle einen Schädel oder in einem Felsspalt einen Knochen fand, der gab sich sofort der Hoffnung hin, ein Stück vom Urmenschen in Händen zu haben. Nun möchte ich besonders darauf aufmerksam machen, dass je kleiner das Stück eines Schädels ist, das man findet, um so leichter daraus in Gedanken der Schädel des Proanthropos construiert werden kann. Niemals ist ein ganzer Schädel als der des Urmenschen bezeichnet worden. Wo aber nur das Schädeldach ohne Basis und Gesicht, wie bei dem Neanderthalschädel, existiert, da kann man leicht durch Veränderung der Horizontalstellung, je nachdem man den vorderen oder den hinteren Teil mehr erhebt, den Eindruck hervorbringen, er habe einer höheren oder er habe einer niederen Rasse angehört. Sie können mit jedem Schädeldach, ja mit einer blossen Zeichnung desselben den Versuch machen. Zeichnet man von einer Reihe von Schädeln Durchschnitte und legt sie übereinander, so kann man sie ähnlich oder unähnlich machen, je nachdem man diese oder jene Stelle der Peripherie als fixen Punkt wählt. Darum möchte ich Sie dringend bitten, warnen, jede solche angebliche Entdeckung mit äusserster Vorsicht und Zurückhaltung aufzunehmen. Meiner Meinung nach, ist noch kein Schädel aufgefunden worden, welcher als der eines Vorfahren des Menschen angesehen werden dürfte. Während der letzten fünfzehn Jahre haben wir überdies in Europa Gelegenheit gehabt, in immer reicherer Zahl die Schädel aller Menschenrassen, selbst die der wildesten Stämme, zu untersuchen, und es ist auch nicht die kleinste Gruppe darunter nachgewiesen worden, deren Schädel in wesentlichen Zügen von dem allgemein menschlichen Typus abwich. Ein Lehrer der Anthropologie hat daher eigentlich gar keine Veranlassung von dem Proanthropos zu sprechen, es müsste denn sein, dass er sich auf reine Spekulation einliesse. Aber Speculation in Naturwissenschaften ist sehr gefährlich. Mit Recht sagte Goethe—

‘Ein Kerl, der speculiert
Ist wie ein Tier auf öder Haide,
Vom bösen Geist umhergeführt.’

Am Tage, bevor ich meine Rede in München hielt, hatte Hr. Häckel in einem Vortrage die Forderung aufgestellt, der Religionsunterricht in den Volksschulen solle auf die Descendenzlehre begründet werden. Da schien es mir eine Notwendigkeit, die ungeheure Gefahr, ja die Vermessenhaftigkeit zu zeigen, welche daran liegt, den allgemeinen Schulunterricht auf die Grundlage eines arbiträren Systems zu stellen, welches sich als Wissenschaft ausgiebt, während es auf blossen Möglichkeiten erbaut ist.

“Ich möchte jedoch diese Mitteilung nicht schliessen, ohne noch einen Augenblick bei der zoologischen Seite des Darwinismus zu verweilen. Gerade diese Seite ist diejenige, von welcher Darwin selbst ausging und welche ihm seine grössten Triumphe eingebracht hat. Unverkennbar hat das ganze Aussehen der Zoologie sich vollständig verändert, seitdem man in der Verfolgung Darwinscher Ideen die allmähliche Entwicklung der einzelnen Organe durch die verschiedenen Tierklassen im Zusammenhang verfolgt. Auch der menschliche Körper kann einer solchen Betrachtung nicht entzogen werden. In der That hat man ihn auch derselben nie entzogen, denn welche religiöse, psychologische oder metaphysische Anschauung auch die herrschende gewesen sein mag, ist es immer als selbstverständlich betrachtet worden, dass die leibliche

Organisation des Menschen eine tierische ist und dass, körperlich betrachtet, der Mensch zum Tierreich gehöre. Somit wird auch der Anthropolog sich nicht enthalten können, mit dem Zoologen in eifriger Arbeit zu konkurrieren, wo es sich darum handelt, die Entwicklung des Menschen und seiner Organe auf allgemein gültige biologische Gesetze zurückzuführen. Vielleicht wird man eines Tages von der Entwicklung der Organe auch wieder auf die Entwicklung der Genera zurück kommen. Aber im Augenblick müssen wir uns bescheiden, diejenige Arbeit zu thun welche zuerst geleistet werden muss. Vielleicht macht es einen mehr nachhaltigen Eindruck auf Sie, wenn ich Ihnen zum Schlusse das Wort eines grossen Forschers in die Erinnerung zurückrufe, der heute vor zehn Jahren gestorben ist. Liebig sagte einst: 'Die Naturwissenschaft ist bescheiden.' Er meinte damit, dass die wahre Wissenschaft sich in den Grenzen der Beobachtung halte. In der That, wer diese Grenze überschreitet, der ergiebt sich transcender Speculation, und Transcendenz war zu allen Zeiten die grösste Gefahr für die Wissenschaft."

Speech of
Professor
von
Helmholtz.

Professor VON HELMHOLTZ, who was cordially greeted, when requested by the Lord Rector to speak, said—"I shall be very short, and because I have the intention to be very short I shall speak in English. I would not venture to make before you a long English speech, because my English is not quite of a refined type. Now I am an old man, and I have worked through all my life for science, and I have had a good deal of experience how science develops and how scientific people develop. Therefore I think the best which I can give you in the short time at my disposal is that I should indicate to you some of my experiences and information relating to this point. What I have to say is not new in principle. It is very old. It was Socrates who first said that the principal thing that a wise man had to do, was to know what he knew and what he did not know. This is true till this moment. When I was young I wished to study physical science; but at that time physical science did not give a livelihood as it does now. Our young physicists can find employment in our Universities. The study of natural philosophy in all its branches is everywhere kept up by numerous students, who can find employment in the telegraph offices, the electric establishments, and elsewhere. At that time these did not exist. My father was not a rich man. He told me that if I was to study physics, there were only two ways—either to become a teacher of mathematics in one of our higher schools, or to study medicine. I preferred medicine. It was not my inclination, but I went. Now at that time medicine was rather old. It was an old science, derived from Hippocrates; and much of that which had been established by Hippocrates in his writings—facts as well as theories—had gone on to that time, now about fifty years ago. Medicine at that time was full of what I might call false rationalism—that is to say, the people believed that if they could get any kind of theory which seemed to explain the facts, that kind of theoretical knowledge was something much better than a pure knowledge of facts, and they were mostly inclined to derive consequences from their theories even against the facts.

"Now I must say that it was not of my own will that I entered on the study of medicine, but it has greatly helped me in my future proceedings. I saw what was needed. There is, indeed, a difference between practical men and theoretical scientists; because, you see, a theoretical scientist,

when he cannot solve a problem, he lets it alone. Very soon he is completely quiescent about it. 'This is a point,' he says, 'which cannot be answered at present.' But an engineer or a medical man is in another position. Now I was a medical man, and it came to be hard upon me to stay at the deathbed of one of my patients and ask myself if all was right—if everybody had done what was his due. And I could not always answer that all was right. Of course, no single medical man can be held answerable for what the whole assemblage of medical men have not yet found out. A single individual has neither the force nor the time to do it all by himself; but a single individual ought to do his part in this way. And I found that I could not answer myself these questions in the manner I would have liked to have answered them; and therefore I thought that the first duty was to go and study the theory of life, and the processes going on in the living body. I became a physiologist. At that time there were many young medical men in the same position, and we began to doubt and to speak out our doubts, and to see how we could attain to better knowledge; and in this we were not alone in Germany. The same thing occurred through all Europe, and medicine has developed in the most remarkable way. During I may say the last fifty years, it has made more real progress than perhaps during the two thousand years before that. And the cause has been that medical men began to look to the facts, actually and humbly acquiescing in the facts; and learning to criticise all theories in the severest way, to study nothing but the facts, and to seek truth only on this foundation of facts. I am one who has lived through this great development. I was rather impartial, because I ceased to be a medical practitioner. I saw it like a spectator, as I myself was not a party. Therefore it was more striking to myself. I had still as much of medical and physiological knowledge as I required to have for judging of the facts; but I fear that the young medical men who now enter the study of medicine have no idea of the state in which it was at that time, and that this great lesson of scientific history could be lost for them. But it is not medicine alone in which this kind of false rationalism has done much harm. I see the same thing in many of our political theories and in other sciences, and what I wish to say to you is to warn you against this kind of false rationalism, and be true to the facts."

Monsieur PASTEUR, who on rising to speak was welcomed very heartily, addressed the audience in French: "Messieurs,—Nous avons en France un proverbe dont je ne vous garantis pas l'exactitude, mais comme je vais m'en servir, vous me permettez d'en faire une vérité. Ce proverbe dit, 'Il n'y a que la variété qui plaise.' Vous avez entendu d'éloquentes paroles en anglais et en allemand. Je vous parlerai en français. Ma préférence, il est vrai, obéit à une raison majeure, et ceci me rappelle une anecdote. Henri IV., après une conquête, parcourait la contrée soumise. Un prévôt lui dit: 'Sire, nous n'avons pas tiré le canon à votre approche pour cent raisons, toutes plus fortes les unes que les autres. La première, c'est que nous n'avions pas de canon.' 'Je vous dispense,' répondit Henri IV., 'des quatre-vingt-dix-neuf autres.' Vous me dispenserez également, Messieurs, de toutes les bonnes raisons que je pourrais invoquer si je vous dis simplement que je ne sais pas l'anglais. Vous m'avez demandé de venir au milieu de vous, et de vous adresser quelques paroles. Votre invitation m'a rendu très-fier. J'ai traduit l'expression de votre désir en pensant que j'avais pu contribuer au progrès de la science. Vous m'avez en outre comblé de joie, parce que j'ai tou-

Speech of
M. Pasteur.

jours aimé la jeunesse. Du plus, loin qu'il me souvienne dans ma vie d'homme, je ne crois pas avoir jamais abordé un étudiant sans lui dire, Travaille et persévère. Le travail amuse, et seul il profite à l'homme, au citoyen, à la patrie. A plus forte raison vous tiendrais ce langage. L'âme commune, si je puis ainsi parler, d'une assemblée de jeunes gens est formée tout entière des sentiments les plus généreux, parce qu'elle est voisine encore de l'étincelle divine qui anime tout homme à son entrée dans le monde. La preuve de cette affirmation vous venez de me la donner. En vous voyant applaudir comme vous venez de le faire les hommes qui s'appellent de Lesseps, Helmholtz, Virchow, je me suis senti ému jusqu'au fond de l'âme. Votre langue a emprunté à la notre le beau mot d'enthousiasme—les grecs nous l'avaient légué *ἐν θεός*, un dieu intérieur,—c'est sous l'impression d'un sentiment presque divin que tout à l'heure vous avez acclamé ces hommes supérieurs. Un de nos écrivains qui a le mieux fait connaître en France et en Europe la philosophie de Reid et de Dugald Stewart disait en s'adressant à la jeunesse dans l'avant-propos du meilleur de ses ouvrages, 'Quelle que soit la carrière que vous embrassiez, proposez-vous un but élevé? Ayez le culte des grands hommes et des grandes choses.' Les grandes choses! Vous en avez un exemple sous les yeux. Ce centenaire ne restera-t-il pas comme un des plus glorieux souvenirs de l'Ecosse? Les grands hommes! Dans quel pays, en vérité, leur mémoire est-elle plus honorée que dans votre patrie? Mais si le travail doit être le fonds de votre vie, si le culte des grands hommes et des grandes choses doit s'associer à toutes vos pensées, cela ne suffit pas encore. Efforcez-vous d'apporter dans tout ce que vous entreprendrez l'esprit de méthode scientifique fondée sur les œuvres immortelles des Galilée, des Descartes, et des Newton. Vous surtout, étudiants en médecine de la célèbre Université d'Edimbourg, qui, formés par des maîtres éminents, avez des droits aux plus hautes ambitions scientifiques, inspirez-vous de la méthode expérimentale! C'est à ces principes que l'Ecosse doit les Brewster, les Thomson, et les Lister."

Speech of
Count Saffi.

Count SAFFI, rising amid loud cheers, next addressed the meeting as follows: "Feeling unprepared to speak, so as to express in a suitable manner my warm and cordial sympathy towards you, and labouring, moreover, under the difficulty of very defective acquaintance with the oratorical forms of your noble language, I will not repeat the error I committed yesterday of detaining you with a long speech. But I must say that, being the representative of the oldest University in Europe, and getting old myself, I acknowledge with the most hearty, and, I may say, paternal feeling, your kind welcome, your kind reception. And allow me to add, that the grand, the noble, the inspiring feature which struck me chiefly in this celebration of your Tercentenary, was the harmony, the union—the intimate union—between religion, patriotism, and science, which has presided over all the proceedings connected with this festivity. I deeply feel that such faith and moral power are the foundation of all earnest display of the faculties of man and of the greatness of nations: that moral strength which supported your forefathers in their struggles for religious and political freedom, and whose deficiency, but too evidently, alas! constitutes the great want of Catholic countries, and is the one chief source of our weakness, owing to the decay of the old belief and the still undefined aspiration to a new one, which will reawaken the conscience of man to a true genuine feeling of the dignity and higher calls of his nature. Now I am happy to be able to take home to my countrymen your

noble example, and to try and convince them of the necessity of the union to which I have alluded—the union of the moral element with the scientific and the merely intellectual in the work of life. My faith in the Eternal Ideal is comforted, is confirmed, by seeing before me this noble gathering of young men, who represent the hope, the promise, and the force of a noble future for the present generation, and for many generations to come.

Professor de LAVELEYE of Liège was next requested by the Lord Rector to speak. “As I am unable,” he said, “to speak fluently enough in English, and as my own language is Flemish, which is not very well known, I ask permission to address to you a very few words indeed in French.” He then proceeded as follows: “Quiconque s’occupe de science s’imagine volontiers que la branche à laquelle il a voué sa vie est la plus importante de toutes. Vous me pardonnerez donc de dire qu’à mon avis l’économie politique, ou plutôt, la science sociale, la sociologie, est, après la philosophie, ou la religion, l’étude qui mérite le plus de fixer actuellement l’attention des jeunes gens. En tout pays la question sociale arrive à occuper le premier rang. Voyez, plutôt, chez vous: vous avez la question agraire, en Irlande surtout, mais même en Angleterre. Vous avez aussi le terrible problème de la misère récemment posé devant vous, en termes éloquents, par le ‘Bitter Cry of Outcast London.’ En Allemagne, vous voyez les progrès du Socialisme démocratique d’un côté, et de l’autre, le Socialisme d’Etat franchement adopté par le Prince de Bismarck. En France le problème social a déjà, plus d’une fois, provoqué la guerre civile, et ensanglanté les rues; et en ce moment même une importante commission siège à Paris pour étudier la crise économique. Vous parlerais-je du Nihilisme en Russie, de la *Mano Nigra* en Espagne, de l’état de siège contre le socialisme proclamé récemment à Vienne comme à Berlin? Il est hors de doute qu’un profond travail de décomposition et de récomposition agite la Société jusque dans ses fondements.

Speech of
Professor de
Laveleye.

“Qui que vous soyez, et quelle que soit votre spécialité, jeunes étudiants, vous ne pouvez rester indifférents à ce mouvement, car il vous enveloppe de toutes parts. En voyant cette lave en ébullition, on peut rappeler ces mots inscrits sur une pierre au pied du Vesuve, *Res vestra agitur*. Autrefois la solution du problème social était très-simple. D’une part, il y avait le conseil de la charité ascétique: Faites l’aumône. D’autre part, l’Economie politique orthodoxe disait: Le monde marche conformément aux lois naturelles. Quand chacun est libre de poursuivre son intérêt, le bien-être général est réalisé, car chacun fait ce qui lui convient. D’ailleurs dans le ‘struggle for life,’ au sein de la société comme dans la forêt primitive, les mieux adaptés aux circonstances, les plus forts, l’emportent, les faibles sont éliminés, et ainsi se fait le progrès.

“Mais nous ne pouvons plus accepter l’aumône comme une solution; et en même temps la conscience humaine proteste contre l’égoïsme déifié, et contre le principe: Il est bon que le plus fort triomphe, car la force est le droit. Il nous faut donc reprendre la question à nouveau. C’est pour tous un devoir, car tous nous nous devons en quelque mesure à nos semblables. C’est par l’amour des autres, par la charité, non par l’égoïsme, que se sont accomplies toutes les grandes choses. Considérez tous ces nobles édifices dans lesquels nous avons été successivement réunis. Qui les a élevés? Est-ce l’égoïsme? Non! c’est la Religion, c’est la Science, le dévouement à une grande

idée. Oui, comme vous l'ont dit mes illustres collègues de France et d'Allemagne, il faut étudier les faits. Mais dans les sciences sociales qui ont pour objet l'homme, être moral et libre, cela ne suffit pas : il faut poursuivre un idéal. Sachez bien *ce qui est*, mais cherchez aussi ce qui doit être. Mais comment aborder le problème ? Permettez-moi de vous dire en deux mots, très-humblement, ce que j'en pense. Ouvrez d'un côté—à gauche—les Economistes, Adam Smith et Stuart Mill ; mais de l'autre côté—à droite—ouvrez l'Evangile. Et si jamais il y a désaccord, suivez avant tout l'Evangile, car entre le Bien, le Juste, et l'Utile il ne peut y avoir véritablement contradiction. Rappelez-vous cette admirable et profonde parole de Jésus, qui mettrait fin à nos maux et à nos discordes si elle était écoutée—*Cherchez d'abord la justice, et le reste vous sera donné par surcroît.*"

Speech of
Lord Reay.

Lord REAY, who was next called upon, said—"It cannot be difficult for a Scotsman to speak in the name of young Scotsmen and in their presence on this occasion, because the simple message which I have to convey in your name is that we thank those illustrious gentlemen, the representatives of foreign countries, for their visit to Edinburgh, and for the words of wisdom they have spoken. But what is to be the result of your welcome ? This cannot and ought not to be a barren ceremony—a battle of words. It should be for this great University the beginning of a new life. It should teach us the lesson that what we want is—what learned institutions constantly want—reform ; and we will go to our Government and tell them that after this Tercentenary it is their duty to come to our assistance, and to make it possible for the University of Edinburgh to arise out of this commemoration rejuvenated. We can with confidence ask for new wings with which to take a fresh flight, and we know that they cannot be refused to us, so that we may present on another festive occasion to these gentlemen, not only a fully equipped Medical Faculty, but a fully equipped Faculty of Law, a fully equipped Faculty of Theology, and a fully equipped Faculty of Science, which will raise up men as eminent as those we have heard to-day. Let me say in your name that we feel deeply indebted to the representative of the great Republic on the other side of the Atlantic. We ask him to give to his countrymen the expression of our feelings of gratitude, not only that they feed us—because we are painfully aware that without them we should perish—but that they send us what is more precious than food, intellectual food and literary products, such as those of their minister, who represents them in England with so much ability. I go from the New to the Old World, and I ask Count Saffi to tell his countrymen that we watch with pride and pleasure the development of a united Italy, that we admire the means by which the finances of Italy have been brought to a state of prosperity which certainly was not dreamed of in the days of Cavour. We ask him to tell his countrymen that we are aware of their progress in every branch of knowledge, and that we are also quite conscious of the strength of their navy in the Mediterranean, which we hope will always act in alliance with ourselves. Allow me to tell the representatives of the Republic of France, that we in Scotland have the same sympathy for their great country which our ancestors had. And as M. Pasteur has admitted that he does not understand English, perhaps you will allow me to show him that we have not forgotten the language which Mary Stuart used, and to address him and M. de Lesseps for a few minutes in French." Turning to M. de Lesseps and M. Pasteur, Lord Reay continued—

“Monsieur de Lesseps! Nous vous remercions pour les paroles sympathiques, que vous nous avez adressées; nous reconnaissons en vous l'ancien diplomate, l'ingénieur né, mais avant tout l'ami du commerce international. Comme écossais nous admirons votre indomptable énergie, qui ne recule devant aucun obstacle, et comme un écossais ne lâche jamais prise, nous ne vous lâchons ni vous, ni votre Canal, depuis que vous nous avez appris que vous étiez écossais, et que par conséquent votre œuvre est écossaise.—Monsieur Pasteur! Vous avez arraché à la Nature des secrets qu'elle ne cachait que trop soigneusement, si non avec malice; nous vous saluons comme un des bienfaiteurs de l'humanité d'autant plus que nous savons que vous admettez l'existence de secrets dans l'ordre spirituel, qui nous ont été révélés par ce que vous venez de nommer l'œuvre de Dieu en nous. Représentants de la France! nous vous prions de dire à votre grande patrie que nous suivons avec admiration les grandes réformes que vous introduisez dans toutes les branches de votre enseignement,—réformes qui sont pour nous les gages d'une rivalité bienfaisante et de relations de plus en plus cordiales, car les méentendus sont le résultat de l'ignorance, ténèbres que le travail des savants dissipe.”

Continuing in English, Lord Reay said—“And what shall I say to the representatives of Germany, of the country which in its army has probably the most perfect scientific instrument that exists. The message which we will ask these great men, Virchow and Helmholtz, to take to their country is, in the first place, a message to our beloved Princess Royal. We will ask them to tell the Princess Royal, who has never lost her great interest in the affairs of this country, that there is a youthful generation of Scotsmen growing up who are desirous of proving that they appreciate what her Imperial and Royal Highness does in the domain of literature, science, and art, by imitating and following her illustrious Father. We can tell them, especially Professor Virchow, who, besides being a prince of science, is also a Parliamentary leader, that we watch with great interest what he and his friends are doing to create juvenile Parliamentary institutions, and perhaps juvenile Parliamentary institutions may have a lesson to teach us at a time when our Parliamentary institutions are getting—what shall I say?—a little into their senility. We will also ask these German representatives to tell their countrymen that we utter our best wishes for the prolonged life of their great and venerable Emperor, and for that statesman who did not allow party spirit to interfere with the creation of a great and united Empire—Prince Bismarck. May they long continue to be great in peace, as they have been great in war.

“Now I have only to address two other countries, whose intellectual vitality is great, and I will take them together, because at one time they were united, though now they are severed; but I believe that after their separation they have learned to esteem and appreciate each other more than when they were united—I refer to Holland and Belgium. We will ask M. de Laveleye to say to his King how pleased we were to see that on a late occasion his Majesty went to Holland to assure the Dutch of the friendly spirit prevailing in his country towards them. We will ask the venerable Professor Beets to tell his countrymen that, as their country became great by faith in the same principles by which our country achieved greatness, the bond of union between the countries is natural, and therefore likely to endure. We have heard of the pro-

anthropos, and if he does exist, he is undoubtedly a Scotsman. And the reason why he does not emerge out of his mysterious retreat is, that he is afraid that if he comes out he will be examined. Now I am sure I am speaking in your name when I say to these illustrious representatives of science here present, that we hope that if they come on another occasion they will be able to tell us something of the latest discovery of science—namely, a stimulant which, when the victim is under examination, not only reproduces in his brain, at immediate notice, the requisite answer, but even produces what the brain did not and could not contain. I cannot sit down without alluding to the great question which confronts us, and which confronts the gentlemen who have spoken to-day, and to which my friend, M. de Laveleye, alluded in very eloquent words. It is this—Democracy. If democracy inspires terror, it is on account of its ignorance; a wise democracy allied with the aristocracy of intellect need not cause any alarm. An ignorant democracy is likely to be impatient; because it is impatient it is likely to be rash; because it is rash it is likely to be disastrous. But what do you see here before you? The youthful democracy of Scotland, which intends to be wise, and therefore to be patient in the solution of every problem which is proposed to it, and therefore to be prudent, and, with God's blessing, to be successful. I have nothing more to add than to say this, that you young Scotsmen, representatives of the future of Scotland, accepting the traditions of your ancestors, will, like those runners of old, transmit the torch of science and its imperishable flame to another generation, so that it may be said of you, '*Lampada tradunt*'; and also that your motto will be the connecting link with other Universities and with international science everywhere—Excelsior!"

MR ROBERT BROWNING, in response to loud calls for a speech, rose amid enthusiastic cheering. "Gentlemen," he said, "the utter surprise with which this demonstration fills me, and the embarrassment consequent upon it, must be my excuse for not attempting to do more adequately what, I am afraid, would in any case be done by me most imperfectly. I am usually accused of my writings being unintelligible. Let me, for once, attempt to be intelligible indeed, by saying that I feel thoroughly grateful to you for the kindness which, not only on this occasion, but during the last two or three days, I have experienced. I shall consider this, to the end of my life, one of the proudest days I have spent. The recognition you have given me, and all your kindness, I shall never forget."

THE LORD RECTOR—"Mr Browning has been good enough to say that his writings are generally misunderstood, but that must be due to his audiences. I am very sure that so intelligent an audience as that which I now see before me would have done ample justice to Mr Browning's address. But we are very much obliged to him for his presence here, and for the kind recognition which he has joined in giving you. There are several other distinguished guests who would have been glad of the opportunity of addressing you; but time is inexorable. We have all other engagements, and we must bring the proceedings to a close. It is impossible that we can do more than has been done. I thank Lord Reay in your name, I am sure, for the handsome and appropriate manner in which he has returned your thanks to the several speakers. In what he said, I am sure he has conveyed the sentiments of all of you. I am convinced that this day is a day

In the opinion of all who were present at it, this meeting formed one of the most memorable and impressive events of the Festival. The wise and noble sentiments of the illustrious speakers were listened to by the students with reverential attention and interest, and frequently greeted with enthusiastic applause. A little before two o'clock the benediction was pronounced by the Dean of the Faculty of Divinity, and the great assembly dispersed.

THE next entertainment announced in the Tercentenary Programme was a Concert, Friday, 18th April, 2.30 to 5 P.M. to be given by the University Musical Society, under the direction of its President, the Professor of Music, in the Music Hall (George Street), at 2.30 P.M.¹

PART I.

- PART II.

- “God save the Queen.”

[Nos. 1, 5, 7, 12, and 14 (*b*), Harmonised for Male Chorus, and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, and 14 (*b*) Scored, by H. S. O.]

The Hall, which was suitably decorated, was well filled, a considerable number of the University guests being present. The choir consisted of about 150 members of the Society, supported by an orchestra, chiefly professional, of 58 performers, led by Mr Daly of Edinburgh. One of the numbers in the programme which appeared to attract much interest was Professor MacLagan's "Alma Mater," set to music by Professor Sir Herbert S. Oakeley. The following are the Latin and English versions respectively :—

(*Re-set in 1884.*)

Alma Mater, te canamus !
 Hac in hora otiosa,
 Pro hac vice relinquamus
 Studia nimis operosa.
 Satis erimus periti,
 Cras si valde studeamus ;
 Nos examenum obliti
 Paulo Musam nunc colamus.

Ecce ordo formosarum
 Audientium coram nobis ;
 Plausu, O sodales, harum
 Nihil pretiosius nobis.
 Nostri cantûs sit iudicium
 Vestrum, O formosæ, mite ;
 Almæ Matri nos officium
 Pium reddimus. Audite.

Tibi volunt, Alma Mater !
 Nati tui omnia bona :
 Tibi cordum gratia datur,
 Aurea ferenti dona.
 Sæcla floreas in futura ;
 Nihil doceas nisi verum ;
 Parcant tibi Fata dura,
 Parcat Tempus edax rerum.
 PROFESSOR MACLAGAN.

Brother Students ! let us sing,
 While a leisure hour possessing ;
 From our memories let us fling
 Heavy studies brain oppressing.
 We shall have enough of lore,
 If we study hard to-morrow ;
 Examinations we'll ignore,
 And for the muse an evening borrow.

Fair ones, lo ! in bright array,—
 Brothers ! listen to our chant ;
 If they but applaud our lay,
 Naught more precious we can want.
 Than your judgment, ladies fair,
 Let your leniency be greater ;
 While we sing with pious care
 Our filial love to Alma Mater.

Alma Mater ! sons true-hearted
 Choicest blessings crave for thee ;
 For thy precious gifts imparted
 Grateful love thy meed shall be.
 Still for ages be thou great,
 Teach thy children still the truth ;
 Spare thee every adverse fate ;
 Spare thee time's corroding tooth !
 PROFESSOR MACLAGAN.

The frequent applause and the "encores" which were accorded to the vocal items of the programme, testified to the satisfaction of the audience with the performance. The orchestra played the splendid overtures to the "Zauberflöte" and "Euryanthe" with spirit and expression ; and a bright march from Sir Frederick G. Ouseley's oratorio of "St Polycarp" gained hearty applause for the composer, who acknowledged it in person. The pianist was also very favourably received. The concert terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

RECEPTION BY THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.¹

FOR the next contribution to the Tercentenary Programme the University was indebted to the President² and Council of the Royal Scottish Academy, who held a Reception in the Royal Academy and the adjoining National Gallery, on Friday afternoon, from 4.30 to 6 o'clock. As all the University guests, the University office-bearers, and many members of the public, were hospitably invited, the Galleries were filled with a numerous and distinguished company. The guests were received by the President, who wore the academic robes of a Doctor of Laws, a degree which had been conferred upon him by the University on the previous day; and he was supported by the members of the Council, including Messrs George Hay (Secretary to the Academy), Arthur Perigal (Treasurer), R. Gibb, J. B. McDonald, W. McTaggart, W. D. McKay, and J. Dick Peddie, M.P. The entrance was sheltered with an awning and flanked with a number of palms; the vestibule was embellished with foliage and flowers; and the Galleries, which were similarly adorned, were enlivened with several pretty perfumed fountains. The guests were received in the Royal Academy, or eastern gallery (then containing the Annual Exhibition of Modern Pictures), whence they afterwards proceeded to the western side of the buildings, which is devoted to the National Gallery, a fine collection of works chiefly by older masters. In the eastern galleries the guests were greeted with martial strains from the regimental band and pipers of the Gordon Highlanders, and in the western galleries with another programme contributed by the band of the Royal Scots Greys. In the opinion of all the guests who were present, and many of whom remained till seven o'clock, this reception formed one of the most pleasing and successful of the Tercentenary entertainments.

Friday,
18th April,
4.30 to 6 P.M.

ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS.³

AS the Tercentenary Celebration had been worthily inaugurated with a welcoming of guests by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, so these public-spirited authorities, the lineal descendants of the early founders and nurturers of the University, resolved to "speed the parting guest" with a partial illumination of their

Friday,
18th April,
9 to 11 P.M.

¹ Description kindly revised by the Secretary.

² Sir William Fettes Douglas.

³ Organised by a Committee convened by Bailie Hall, and ably assisted by Mr Morham, the City Superintendent, and Mr Wilkins, the Firemaster.

picturesque city and a display of fireworks on the Castle Esplanade. The street selected as the chief scene of the illumination was Princes Street, the principal thoroughfare and promenade of the New Town, facing the Castle on its majestic rocky hill, and separated from the Castle and the Old Town by extensive public gardens. The authorities had previously taken the wise precaution of suspending the traffic of vehicles of all kinds in the more important thoroughfares, of barricading the entrances to shops lying below the level of Princes Street, and of staying the railings of the adjoining Gardens with strong beams to enable them to resist the pressure of a crowd.

Long before nine o'clock, the hour announced in the programme for the beginning of the illumination, the streets were densely crowded with spectators, many of whom, profiting by the favourable weather, had come in from the country for the occasion. While Princes Street itself was partially illuminated by private enterprise with candles, gas, and ingenious transparencies, one of the chief attractions consisted in the lighting up of the lofty and picturesque buildings of the Old Town, extending from the North Bridge to the Castle, and more particularly in the tracery of flickering padella lights with which the outlines of the noble Castle itself and the slopes below it were revealed. Many buildings in other streets also were gaily illuminated at the cost of private citizens; and several public edifices, including the Scott Monument and St Giles's Church, were flooded at intervals with brilliant lights of various colours. One of the most effective displays was at the entrance to the City Chambers in the High Street, over which was reared a tree constructed of metal, brilliantly illuminated with gas and oil, and festooned with evergreens. Princes Street itself was the favourite rendezvous of the spectators; but the finest general survey was obtained from the Calton Hill, the view from which was exceedingly grand and impressive.

A no less successful spectacle was afforded by the display of fireworks on the Castle Esplanade, which began about nine o'clock. Every vantage-ground affording a view of the Castle Hill was densely crowded with admiring spectators, and the weather was happily favourable for the occasion. The pyrotechnic programme—which included an aerial maroon, a prismatic illumination of the Castle Rock, the discharge of rockets of every variety, and showers of golden rain and fiery snakes—terminated about half-past ten, amid hearty cheers of approbation, with the ascent of an aerial bouquet, composed of no less than 750 rockets, bursting into myriads of brilliant stars of every hue.

STUDENTS' SYMPOSIUM.

THE last item in the Tercentenary Programme was contributed by the students, Friday, 18th April, 10 P.M. partly with a view to obtain the honour of a parting visit from some of the illustrious University guests, and partly for the purpose of providing a social and unconventional entertainment for themselves and their friends after the arduous labours of the week. This "symposium," a gigantic "drinking and smoking concert," was held in the Drill Hall, Forrest Road, where the decorations of the day before were partly available for this gathering. A programme of vocal and instrumental music was provided for the entertainment of the guests, but the principal attractions consisted of several short speeches and anecdotes contributed by the Lord Rector and others. The hosts and their guests, numbering about 2000 in all, having been detained by the illuminations, the proceedings of the evening did not begin till nearly eleven o'clock. About that hour a number of the most distinguished University guests and of the professors began to arrive, and among those on the platform were Count Saffi, Professor Stokvis, Professor Stengel, Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir Joseph Lister, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Cameron Lees, and Sheriff Nicolson, all of whom were cordially received. Shortly before midnight the chair was taken by the LORD RECTOR, who addressed the meeting as follows:—

"I know by the experience of to-day how well and how kindly students of this University can keep silence to listen to speeches that are addressed to them, and I hope that in the very few words that I must offer you this evening that you will allow me to speak to you as friends and as constituents. Now I tell you first of all what is the uppermost sentiment in my mind at this moment. It is pride in the good conduct of those whom I represent. A more intelligent or a more worthy audience to be addressed than that which assembled in the hall this morning, it has never been my good fortune to witness; and I know that the impression produced upon many of our distinguished foreign visitors by the manner and bearing and intelligence of the audience whom they had before them this morning, was of a very remarkable and favourable character. You know that by the great advance of this University, and by the attention which has been drawn to it by the proceedings of this week, you have now assumed in the eyes of the country a much higher position than you occupied some years ago. But I am convinced that that position is one from which you will advance and never retreat. But we must not talk of business to-night. I only wish to have this opportunity of expressing my great gratification at the manners and bearing of the students, and my conviction that, by the institution of your Representative Council, you have taken a thoroughly wise step; that you have organised that great element in the University—the student element—which is really the most important of the whole.

“Well, gentlemen, we may have a little relaxation after what has been a pretty hard week’s work for some of us, and I see that you thoroughly realise the maxim of Horace, *Dulce est desipere in loco*. I shall carry away a good many recollections of this week’s meetings, but there is not one of them that I shall look back to with greater pleasure than to the very Bacchanalian invitation with which you have supplied us to-night. Very well chosen are the mottoes that you have put upon the card. There is one that I thought might have been added,—I mean the motto which your own Christopher North put as the heading of his ‘Noctes Ambrosianæ.’ I daresay a good many of you have not even read ‘Noctes Ambrosianæ.’ (‘Oh, oh,’ and laughter.) Well, I am delighted to find that you have all done so. If a Scotsman does not know Scottish literature, he is indeed to be pitied. Well, now that you have all read ‘Noctes Ambrosianæ,’ you will all remember the Greek lines in the heading, so I won’t repeat them in case there may be any ladies present to-night. But I remember the English translation of them, or comment upon them, of which, perhaps, you will allow me to remind some of you:—

‘This is a distich by wise old Phocylides,
An ancient who wrote crabbed Greek in no silly days;
Meaning, “’Tis right for good wine-bibbing people
Not to let the jug pace round the board like a cripple,
But gaily to chat while discussing their tippie.”
An excellent rule of the hearty old cock ’tis—
And a very fit motto to put to our Noctes.’

Nobody can fail to see that there is great force in the advice of Phocylides and Christopher North. That is to say, in moments of relaxation and enjoyment you are not to sit silent and gloomy, but to indulge in a little lively and profitable conversation.

“Gentlemen, the proceedings of this week will, I think, furnish profitable subjects of recollection, not only for the remainder of this year, but for a very considerable portion of your lives. All of us have moments to which we look back in our early lives and early training, and of which we are proud to say that we well remember this event or that event connected with our education. This is really a great event in the history of the University of Edinburgh, and you have had the privilege of being eyewitnesses of those wonderful gatherings with which we have been favoured. You will, I am convinced, not forget the pride which has naturally swollen the hearts of all who have been connected with the University during this time. I am pleased, indeed, to think that it has been my privilege to be among you on this occasion. There have been some clouds which have even darkened the proceedings of this week, and we can hardly separate without casting a thought upon them. The last thing I was asked to do in preparation for these proceedings was to address a request to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, to request him to attend and take part in the proceedings. I was also asked at the same time to prefer a request to your late gracious neighbour the Duke of Buccleuch to entertain his Royal Highness. It is indeed sad to think that scarcely a month—not above three weeks—have passed since it was a question whether these requests could or could not be complied with. We feel what a loss England has sustained in both these cases; and I am sure there is no part of the British Isles—no part of Great Britain un-

doubtedly—in which that loss has been more felt than in the city and University of Edinburgh. But although our proceedings have been saddened by the loss which came home to us more intimately, perhaps, and more remarkably, than to many other parts of the kingdom, although we have had these saddening reflections, still we have had much to be thankful for in every respect in connection with the arrangements of the meetings. We have had great success to look upon. The visitors who have come to us have been men of the greatest celebrity. They have given you an opportunity of seeing with your own eyes those whom you have known by reputation, and whose books, works, and teachings you have studied, and will continue to study. I think I will venture to say that the sight of these men has quickened and will quicken your appreciation of their fame and of their labours. It is something to have seen with your own eyes men like MM. Pasteur, Virchow, and Helmholtz; and I think you will better understand the work of the great Frenchman, M. de Lesseps, when you have seen the man, and heard him tell his own story; seen how he was entirely himself in his story, and that he accounted for his success by the fact that he was of Scottish extraction. I do not mean to interfere any longer with your enjoyment, and I can assure you I appreciate and share as much as any the pleasure of a little relaxation, and, encouraged as I am by the precepts on your card, and by your excellent arrangements, I shall do my best to spend as pleasant an evening as possible.”

Sir LYON PLAYFAIR, being next called upon to address the meeting, was received with enthusiastic cheering. He declined to make a speech, but said he would tell them a story :—

“Lord Reay has said that if there could be a proanthropos, it would be found that he was a Scotchman; but I can tell you that the first two academic men in Europe were Scotchmen. In the time of the great Emperor Charlemagne, according to an old chronicler, two Scotchmen went over to the capital which the Emperor had established at Aix-la-Chapelle. One was named Melrose and the other Clement. Scotchmen were always rich, and never travelled empty-handed. These men, arriving at the time of a fair, hired an empty booth; and they stood there from morning till night crying out, ‘Who will buy learning? Who will buy learning?’ People thought they were mad. But the great Emperor sent for them at night, and asked them whether they had learning to sell. They had. ‘What are your conditions?’ The reply was—‘Raiment to wear, food to eat, and pupils to teach.’ Charlemagne next day went to the Italian wars, and took Melrose with him; and Melrose founded the school of Pavia, which became a great University. Clement founded a school at Aix-la-Chapelle. When the Emperor returned to Aix, he had the students examined before him. Those who did well were put to his right; those who did ill were put to his left. It turned out that all those whom he had placed on his left were nobles of the land, and all those whom he had placed on his right were the sons of burghers; and, as the old chronicler said, his visage clouded as he noted the disgrace on the one hand, and as he turned to the poor men on the other, and promised them, as their reward, all the great abbeys. That was

the first element of State graduation. That was eleven hundred years ago. But the story is worth remembering; for it may remind some of the distinguished foreigners now among us that Scotland was more intimate with them and with ancient learning than they supposed."

In reply to loud and repeated calls, the VICE-CHANCELLOR, Sir Alexander Grant, next rose.

"I had no expectation," he said, "of being called upon to make a speech—I had come to have a little relaxation. But, now that I am up, I rejoice to have this opportunity to thank the students most cordially for the important part they have played in the festivities of the week, and for the great contributions they have made to the entertainment of their many eminent guests. This week has brought out for the first time in the history of the University the student element. Formerly they existed like isolated atoms, without any cohesion. Now they are a corporate body, and this fact is greatly owing to the wisdom and the exertions of the Representative Council and that triumvirate which has guided its career—my friends, Dr Orme Masson, Mr Fitzroy Bell, and Mr J. F. Sturrock. Henceforth I hope that the students will acquire a corporate life in all the Scottish Universities. I wish you great prosperity in what I conceive to be the new constitution which you have now acquired in your Representative Council."

The DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ADVOCATES being next called upon, told a couple of excellent stories, which were followed by songs from Sheriff NICOLSON and Professor RUTHERFORD, all of which elicited hearty applause.

Professor STOKVIS of Amsterdam, who was very warmly received, now addressed the assembly as follows :—

"If you would allow me a few words, I would begin to apologise for my absence at the Reception given this morning by the students of Edinburgh. Yet you will easily excuse me if I say that, having been never before in Edinburgh, and being struck with its incomparable beauty, I could not help spending my morning in strolling about the city, with all its interesting buildings, with all its wonders of history, nature, and art. And what am I now coming to say to you? One thing above all, that I can hardly express the pleasure I experienced in being present at the Tercentenary Celebration of a University which was so great in the branches of natural science and medicine. When I see all that was done by your *viri illustres*, and the long list of their names itself, I must confess that the emblema which I found on the little book which bears that title is a most true one. The emblema is,—a hand catching and grasping a torchlight, with the inscription, '*Capio lumen.*' Well, if any university can boast of having spread the light of science all around her, yours can do so. And if of any university can be said, that her scholars and professors were the founders of the science of light, it is yours. The other day I recalled the names of BELL, LISTER, SIMPSON. Let me recall to you now the illustrious names of THOMAS YOUNG, DAVID

BREWSTER, and MAXWELL, the great masters of the science of light. But let me not forget that I am at a Students' Symposium, the most interesting and the greatest one I ever had the honour to assist at, and that it is not now the right time for making speeches or addresses. So let me only say this, that when I see now around you and me the group of great men who now preside over your University, I cannot help recognising that your University is, was, and will be, a glorious institution. And when I ask myself, What is there in your English and Scotch universities that keeps them in these favourable conditions of rising and flourishing? I find one thing, and that is the harmonious development which the students of these universities are sustaining and encouraging of the body and the spirit, the development and cultivation of manly exercise with that of their mental powers. So it is not by a Symposium, but by a series of different matches to be held to-morrow by the students, that this magnificent Tercentenary Celebration will be finished, and I drink with great enthusiasm to the happy success of this worthy end of this Celebration."

After Professor Stokvis had resumed his seat, the Lord Rector intimated that Professor STENGEL of Marburg was charged with a special message from the German students to the students of this University. Amid the applause which this statement elicited, Professor Stengel rose and said that at the ceremonial on the previous day he ought to have told them that one of the first students of Marburg was Patrick Hamilton. He would now tell them that he had been charged by the Marburg students to convey to those attending Edinburgh University their hearty sympathy and cordial sentiments on the occasion of their interesting celebration. (Applause, followed by the audience singing "For he's a jolly good fellow.")

The Lord Rector next proceeded to tell two short anecdotes, after which he wished the assembly good-night, adding that he hoped they might often meet under such circumstances, and suggesting that they should now sing "Auld lang syne." His request having been heartily complied with, a few words were afterwards addressed to the students by Sir Joseph Lister. The assembly then sang "God save the Queen," and dispersed soon after one o'clock in the morning.

SATURDAY, 19TH APRIL 1884.

Saturday,
19th April:
Departure
of Guests.



THE Tercentenary Festival being now concluded, many of the University guests left Edinburgh on the morning of Saturday, 19th April; but not a few resolved to prolong their stay for a short time, in order to make acquaintance with some of the attractions of the town and its environs. Fortunately the weather continued fine, although somewhat cold and ungenial. A number of the visitors ascended Arthur's Seat or took excursions in the environs, while others accepted an invitation to witness a football match at Tynecastle, one of the western suburbs of Edinburgh. The popular weekly concert given in the Waverley Market derived additional attraction on this evening from its association with the Tercentenary Festival, and was attended by about 9000 persons, including a number of the University guests. The music was contributed by the military bands of the Gordon Highlanders and the Scots Greys, who played both separately and in combination, and the spacious market was attractively illuminated for the occasion.

Memorials of
the Festival,
&c.

Before leaving Edinburgh a number of the University guests inscribed their names in the Tercentenary Visitors' Book, and a few sent their photographs to the Secretary of the Senatus, as they had been requested to do, while others complied with the request shortly after their departure.

Among the mementoes of the Festival may here be mentioned a learned work on the 'Origin and Development of Pessimism in India,' written in Polish by Dr Maurice Straszewski, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Cracow, and dedicated by him to the University of Edinburgh in honour of its Tercentenary; and also an interesting 'Sketch of Scottish Families in Finland and Sweden,' by Dr Otto Donner, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Helsingfors, similarly dedicated.

Lastly, the very numerous descriptions of the Festival which appeared shortly afterwards in foreign as well as in British and Colonial newspapers and periodicals must be briefly noticed. Many of these possess permanent historical value, having been written by distinguished persons, who were eyewitnesses of the scenes they describe, while all of them manifested a kindly and indulgent spirit.

SUNDAY, 20TH APRIL 1884.



ON Sunday morning a number of the lingering Tercentenary guests attended divine service in the ancient church of St Giles, where the following sermon, preached by the Rev. Dr Cameron Lees, formed a most appropriate termination to the celebrations of the preceding week.

Sunday,
20th April:
Sermon in
St Giles's by
Dr Cameron
Lees.

The text chosen for the occasion was from Job xxviii. 12: "Where is the place of understanding?"

Many as have been the strange scenes which this venerable church has witnessed, and which have taken place beneath these arches, it may well be doubted whether it ever witnessed a spectacle so imposing in itself, or so suggestive,—I may say so solemnising,—as that of the week just ended. It was not merely the vast multitude that thronged every part of the building—we have seen that before, and may see it again. It was not merely the scenic display, the brilliancy of colours, the quaintness of academic costume, the sweetness of the music, the vast volume of sound, that impressed one; it was the thought that here, in the temple of God, the wisest men that our time has seen, from our own and from many lands—representatives of every form of intellectual culture—knelt side by side, joined their voices in the same hymn of praise, united in uttering, as with one voice, the one great common prayer of Christendom. It was the tribute of culture to faith—it was the homage of science to religion—it was the wise and reverent acknowledgment of God as the source of knowledge, the light of all our seeing, the fountain of all our wisdom. None of us can ever forget—none of us are ever likely to forget—the sight we witnessed, and which we shall never see again; which has vanished from us like a beautiful but inspiring vision. It may not be out of place, now at the close of the Festival, while its memory is fresh with us, to dwell for a few moments on the relation of that culture, whose devoted servants have been among us, to religion; on the connection between science, whose high priests we have seen and heard, and faith—between the University, the home of human learning, and the Christian Church, the home of worship, reverence, belief; and to put and answer the question—"Where," in the thought of Christian men, "is the place of understanding?"

It was a saying of one of the Fathers of the Christian Church, Clement of Alexandria,—the great school where the learning of the Eastern and Western worlds met and coalesced,—"Neither knowledge without faith, nor faith without knowledge." They are noble words—worthy to be writ-

ten in letters of gold on the portals of every school and university in the land. Their sentiment has not been forgotten by our own. Human knowledge and faith are related as parts of a common whole—they cannot be dissevered—they are vitally bound up with one another; both would perish if they were torn asunder. Strike a blow at either, and you wound both. We see this strong union from every point of view we look at it. They seem to be united in the very nature of things. Try to imagine science perfected without religion—all the phenomena of the universe explored and classified—referred to their laws, and these laws to their causes,—and you would still have to go back in thought to a first cause of these causes, and a great final cause of these laws, such as you can only find in Him who is the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end—God over all, blessed for ever: or, on the other hand, try to imagine religion perfected without science, try to imagine God revealed in all the plenitude of His perfections, and you would still need as a counterpart of this revelation such an illustration of His perfection as the sciences can alone afford,—astronomy to unfold His immensity, physics to display His wisdom and goodness—the moral sciences to approve His holiness, justice, and truth. If pure intellect without religion would land you in the absurdity of a creation without a Creator, pure religion without science would land you in the abstraction of a Creator without a creation.

Or if you view the subject historically, we see how true is the saying we have quoted. Look at some of the aspects of our modern culture historically. That culture, that great educational force, that scientific research, which is the glory of our time, whence has it come? It has been the offspring of religion, though religion has, like an infatuated and maddened mother, tried often to strangle her child. Whence have we the idea of general education? The root idea of education is religious—it is grounded in the perception of the worth of the individual, the possibilities of every human soul,—an idea which religion, and especially Christianity, which deals with each man apart, emphasises. Take physical science. The root idea of science is religious—it is grounded on the universality of law. The two ideas by which the founders of modern science were guided, were the harmony of the world and the simplicity of its laws—two ideas which could never come from polytheism, where a special god presided over every department of nature, but which flow naturally from the Christian conception of one sovereign God, whose works, being the product of one mind, must be in harmony. Or, pass from Science and take our Art. Whence have come its special and distinctive features? Its purity of aim, its freedom from sensual taint, its insight into the spirit of nature—above all, its glorification of common life,—these are the features impressed on it by Christianity, which taught men to look from the letter to the spirit—to see in nature “something far more deeply interfused, whose dwelling is the light of setting suns;” to call nothing common or unclean; to see a beauty in self-sacrifice, and suffering, and duty; to see in the humblest forms of human life something worthy of admiration. Or, once more, take Music: it is an art which Christianity has almost created. It was the long-continued vision of heaven—the struggle to produce by voice and instrument the deep feelings of the soul—that gave birth to the lofty music of our time. There could have been no music had not depth of feeling come to man. There was a love stronger than life before hymns like those of Wesley could break from the heart. “The

doctrine of repentance must live in the world before we can have a *Miserere*; there must be the exultant Christian hope before you can have a *Gloria* or *Alleluia*." The culture in its various aspects, then, of our time, is really the daughter of faith. Can there be, ought there to be, a separation between the mother and the child?

If we look at the subject from one other point of view, the social, the union between science and faith, between culture and religion, is even closer. What would society be were religion cultivated to the absolute neglect of science? Put from you all thought of the progress in culture of all kinds that this wonderful era of ours has seen, and try to imagine what we should be without it. You are brought back, not to good old times, but to a region of superstition and fetichism, of tyranny and barbarism, like that which covered Europe during the dark ages. Or, on the other hand, think what society would be were science cultivated to the neglect of religion. History has answered that question. Read the wondrous story of the 'French Revolution' by Carlyle, and in its marvellous pages you have the comment of history on the text of Scripture—"Where there is no vision the people perish;" and you can understand the saying of one of the actors in that fearful episode—as he saw society going to pieces, clattering on like a machine without a balance-wheel—"Man needs a God; and if we cannot find one, it behoves us to make one." It is for us to remember, then, the indissoluble union between science and faith, between religion and culture,—to remember it when, on the one hand, we see religion, as we sometimes do, allying itself with ignorance and intolerance,—in the past history of the world setting itself against the discoveries of science, as when Ramus was banished, and Bruno was burnt at the stake, and Columbus anathematised, and Galileo forced on his knees to recant, and the heroic Kepler persecuted alike by Protestant and Catholic; or, as now too often, looking with doubt on the researches of criticism—stigmatising intellectual insight as rationalism—protesting and denouncing—setting up an infallible Church to save them from using the faculties God has given them, and to do all their thinking for them. When you see these things—and you may see them in Protestant Scotland as in Papal Rome—hold fast by the first part of the old Father's saying, "No faith without knowledge." He whose faith is untouched by knowledge, only believes that he believes. And on the other hand, when you see the dogmatism of certain specialists, coiling themselves up in their own little shell and sneering at the world, despising the religious feeling which lifts the soul upward to an invisible Lord of the conscience—which makes duty the paramount rule of the life—which chastens and subdues the higher region of thought and emotion with an all-constraining ideal of perfect righteousness,—then cling tenaciously to the other side of the question—to the other part of the aphorism of Clement. It is for you, then, to remember that intellect is too apt to become its own end, and culture to degenerate into a personal luxury, disregarding the wail of the world's sorrow, looking at it from the loopholes of classic retreat, and hiding out of sight the sore of its moral evil. It is for you to remember that if religion has been found ready to unite itself with ignorance and intolerance, culture has been found quite as capable of allying itself, not merely with frivolity—not merely with a lack of all feeling and of all earnestness of purpose—but even, in certain times and at certain places, with the foulest corruption. What was the moral state of Greece when its

culture was highest? And the Italy of Leo X., and the France of Louis XIV.? Art, philosophy, æsthetics flourished, and yet the brutish nature of man asserted its power in the very presence of that culture which lacked the power to overcome it. "No knowledge without faith."

The words of the old Father express the spirit of the late gathering. They were almost repeated by one of the most illustrious men who visited us. "The grand, the noble, the inspiring feature which struck me," he said, "in this celebration, was the harmony, the union—the intimate union—between religion, patriotism, and science, which has presided over all the proceedings connected with this festivity." It was perhaps the noblest tribute out of many paid. It was not wonderful that it should be so—that religion, patriotism, science should thus combine. Our youngest Scottish University was the offspring of patriotic feeling allied to religious earnestness. She received her being from the quickened national life of Protestant Scotland. There was a fitness that here, in the church of the nation—in the church of Knox—in the church where Henderson, and Rollock, and Carstares ministered—she should pay her homage and render her thanksgiving. Nobly, by the blessing of God, has our great University repaid all that she has received from Scotland,—all the anxiety of her founders—all the care of those who, in troublous times, guided her destinies—all the generosity of her benefactors. Let us hope and pray that this celebration may be for her a new starting-point in a career of usefulness, and that the future may be even more brilliant than the past has been; and let us, the citizens of Edinburgh,—let the strangers who have rejoiced with us, and who have become, in the heartiness of their joy, no more strangers, but friends,—let us, one and all, go back to our ordinary life impressed for good by what we have seen and heard. Let us hold more and more in reverence that intellectual life of man whose triumphs have been brought before us in a way they have never been brought before, here or elsewhere, by the presence of the greatest men in physical science, in literature, and art, that our marvellous time has seen. Let us reverence profoundly the understanding of men. Let us, in our own small sphere, "buy the truth, and sell it not;" let us keep our minds open to the light, from whatever quarter it may come, and pick up every beautiful pebble and shell by the ocean of truth that we can find, though, like Newton, we feel the great undiscovered ocean is ever before us.

And let us not believe it possible that science and religion can ever contradict one another. As it is only in unhealthy conditions that mind and body are not in harmony, so it is only in unhealthy conditions that mind and spirit are not in harmony—that there is undue friction between the intellectual and the religious life. Truth in the one sphere cannot contradict truth in the other. All truth is one, not to be dissevered by us. Let the philosopher and the theologian each pursue his own way, keeping peace with one another, and cultivating that charity which is equally essential to both. And lastly, let us beware, even now, while the after-glow of this great Festival is on us,—let us beware of regarding the intellectual life as everything—as supreme. There is a class of faculties that beautify man's life besides what have been called the "knowing faculties"—Reverence, Rectitude, Adoration, Benevolence. The whole of the religious faculties are as truly constituent elements and forces of human nature as reason is. There are sentiments that have coloured and characterised human history, of which have been born the richest literature, the

noblest art, the grandest heroism, the sweetest patience, the noblest characters the world has seen. Worship is as real as stones, or stars, or nerves, or germs. When a man asks himself what is right, when he is scrupulously just or widely generous, when he performs acts of homage or worship, when he opens his soul to the Infinite and prays for the inflowing of the eternal Spirit, he is quite as true to himself, to his inmost promptings, to his constitutional necessities, as when he seeks to know the nature of things. We have thought of the discoveries of science; but there is a region into which the high priests of science, as such, cannot enter, but into which the little child can come. We know the facts science has laboriously collected; but there is another class of facts of which she has nothing to say. There are hours in life when we must turn from the mere teaching of science to the teaching of faith—when all that science can tell us of law, and force, and genesis, seems to us only as the prattle of a child. The soul thirsts for God—for the living God—and finds its rest in Him; and penitence kneels at the foot of the Cross.

These are some thoughts which we may well carry back with us from the high and imposing celebration of the past week.



III.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES

A.—ADDRESSES FROM UNIVERSITIES.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

SENATUS UNIVERSITATIS ABERDONENSIS SENATUI UNIVERSITATIS EDINENSIS

S. P. D.

Q. B. F. F. F. S.



CADEMIAM Jacobi VI. Edinensem, ludos saeculares nunc tertium agentem, salutat soror, saeculo ferme senior, Academia Jacobi IV. Aberdonensis.

Aemulatio quidem, qualem decet esse sororum, quanquam viget prout vigere debet, utra sit formosior, utra eruditior, in hoc uno tamen communiter elaborandum est, ut et respublica in melius provehatur et altera alterius felicitate laetetur. Eadem fruimur patria; multorum quoque et illustrium nominum intercessit haereditas quasi commune vinculum. De Professoribus adhuc vivis nihil dici opus est, qui multi pollentesque ex altera in alteram commigrarunt, sed valde juvat utriusque memores Fastos perecurrere, et tot splendida ingenia in lucem hodiernam proferre, Gregorios, Joannem Ker, Colinum M'Laurin, aliosque, quorum nomina temporis decursu haud evanuerunt.

Quam bene quoque Academia Edinensis de patria vel potius de orbe terrarum merita est! ex qua, ut de ceteris sileatur, tot tantaque in re medica tropaea proveniunt, atque in philosophia in litteris in scientia mathematica in historia naturali exstiterint lumina multa et praeclara inter procures scientiae numeranda. Ne ipsae quidem Athenae magis Atticae fuisse videntur quam Athenae nostrae septentrionales.

Quapropter Academiae Edinensi iterum atque iterum gratulatur fausta que omnia precatur Academia Aberdonensis.

UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM.

UNIVERSITAS STUDIORUM AMSTELODAMENSIS

S. D.

UNIVERSITATI STUDIORUM EDINBURGENSI.

ILLUSTRISSIMAE Universitati Edinburgensi LX. lustrorum feliciter splendideque peractorum memoriam celebrantis. Universitatis Amstelodamensis Professores cum per collegam suum virum doctissimum GERARDUM ANTONIUM VAN HAMEL honorifica legatione rite fungentem tum per hoc solemne suae voluntatis testimonium qua par est pietate et observantia congratulantur.

Considerantes quae vestra Academia per trium saeculorum decursum rebus divinis humanisque indagandis et verae cognitionis via munienda praestiterit quaeque etiam nunc in humanitatis ac naturae studiis colendis proficiat reputantes cum omnibus bonarum artium fautoribus justa admiratione implemur.

Quam gloriam ante partam ut vestra Universitas per futura quoque tempora eadem saluberrima felicitate tueatur atque promoveat indubitanter fore confidimus candideque precamur.

Die xii. mensis Aprilis Anno Domini MDCCCLXXXIV.

ALLARD PIERSON,
Univ. h. t. Rector.

D. J. KORTEWEG,
ab actis.

UNIVERSITY OF BASLE.

RECTOR ET SENATUS UNIVERSITATIS BASILIENSIS

COLLEGIS ACADEMICIS EDINBURGENSIBUS

SAECULARIA XVI-XVIII. APRIL. MDCCCLXXXIV. TERTIUM CELEBRATURIS

S. P. D.

SAECULORUM ternionem feliciter peractum si homini cuidam per naturam omnium rerum moderatricem liceat gratulari, num quem alium mente informare possemus nisi defectum corporis et ingenii viribus, vetustatis squalore et situ obduetum, vix aene vix quidem humanae sibi dignitatis conseium? Longe alia rerum quarundam institutorumque est eonditio, quae tantum abest ut a vetustate robiginem dueant, paulatim ut elarius exsplendescant et dierum immo saeculorum accessione iuvenescant laetius. Scilicet quam legem divinum Darwinii ingenium felicissimo acumine perspexit per universam animantium naturam valere, ut per saeculorum seriem continuo usque luctamine sive generatim sive speciatim ad altiorem perfectionis gradum enitatur, hanc videmus eandem pertinere ad inanima non pauca et ea quidem, quae originem dueunt a mortalium ingeniiis. Quo in numero eum alia artium litterarumque eolendarum instituta iure haberi tum Vestrum Seminarium omni doctrinae sollertiaeque laude cumulatissimum ad unum omnes consentiunt, penes quos harum rerum est iudicium. Praeclara autem nomina, decora illius et ornamenta, quibus factum est ut ad immortalitatis memoriam commendetur, ut enumerem neque officii mei est neque omnino opus, si quidem in omnium ore versantur nee facile in omni litterarum genere desiderabitur a Vobis oriundus Vestraeve adscriptus communioni, quem faciem eoaetaneis praetulisse iure dicam. Praeterea autem si quae lumina affulserint terrarum orbi ex Caledonia sive philosophiae decore sive poetico splendore conspicua in eensum voeaverim, eodem fere iure his extinetis obscuratum iri omnem litterarum elaritudinem affirmaverim quo olim dixit ille Athenarum urbe exeisa fore ut vernum tempus ex rerum natura tolleretur. Sed ad Universitatem Vestram ut redeam, beatam eius possessionem tanto vos magis decet vobismet ipsis gratulari, sodales, partamque mordi-

cus tenere, quanto in dies magis apparet doctrinarum orbem ad eam sensim sensimque suecrevisse infinitatem, cui emetiendae vel beatissimum solitarii hominis ingenium non amplius sufficiat. Verum igitur litterarum patrociniū et quod non tantum ad barbariae assultus repellendos valeat, sed viam quoque ad progrediendum muniat, paratum equidem nullum esse video nisi ab eorum virorum societate qui unitis viribus consummatam quandam omnibusque numeris absolutam formam studiorum atque doctrinarum repraesentent. Est enim, ut civium, ita virorum doctorum quaedam quasi respublica quae dispersos ac vagos communione quadam studiorum officiorumque contineat. Atque eives illi ut ad recte vivendum partes quisque suas a magistratu habent assignatas, quas strenue in seena tam publica quam privata agant, ita ab aere quasi bonarum artium, universitatem dico, lene quoddam regimen ac moderamen studiis adhiberi nemo facile indignatur quicumque sui iudicii non est pervicacior. Quae quum ita sint, Academicorum Basiliensium vota pro salute Vestra hodie suscepta nolite iniquis aurbus accipere, quippe quae pro certo habetote et nunc proficisci ex imo pectore et olim, quascunque vices temporum ratio tulerit, Vobis non esse defutura. Valete.

Datum Basiliae Cal. April. MDCCCLXXXIV. Subscripsit rector universitatis,

A. TEICHMANN, J.U.D.,
Prof. publ. ord.

UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN.

VNIVERSITATIS ILLVSTRIS LITTERARVM EDINBVRGENSIS

SCOTIAE in oris studiorum humaniorum sedis celeberrimae ante ter centum annos constitutae magistratui et civibus almae matris natalicia celebraturis tria secula feliciter et cum decore peracta congratulantur fausta in futurum tempus preeantes omnia votorumque sincerorum testem hanc tabulam esse voluerunt Vniversitatis litterarum Fridericae-Guilelmae Berolinensis Rector et Senatus.

Datum Berolini m. Martio a. MDCCCLXXXIV.

UNIVERSITY OF BERN.

QUOD BONUM FELIX FAUSTUM FORTUNATUMQUE FUAT!

LECTISSIMO ATQUE ORNATISSIMO ALMAE MATRIS EDINBURGENSIS
SENATUI

LITTERARUM UNIVERSITATIS BERNENSIS RECTOR ET SENATUS

S.

LITTERARUM universitatis Vestrae a. MDLXXXIII. p. Chr. n. conditae tertia Vobis hodie celebrantibus saecularia en adsumus gratulabundi rei publicae Bernensis litterarum universitatis sodales pia, ut addeet, pro Vestra Vestrorumque salute vota fundentes. Jam hoc ipsum, quod laetum illum diem Vestrae originis nos quoque Vobiscum celebrare iussistis, dici haud potest, quanto nos adfecerit gaudio. Misimus igitur ad Vos, qui nomine nostro benevolentiae Vestrae summas ageret gratias, AUGUSTUM ONCKENIUM, virum eruditione spectatissimum atque eundem nobis probatissimum, nationalis, quam dicunt, oeconomiae apud nos professorem publ. ord. Atque sancta nos hoc ipso anno quinquagenarios Vestrae gloriae miratio tenet tribus his annorum saeculis ad litteras undique rite promovendas probissime defunctorum. Qua invitatione aequitati Vestrae haud minus, quam nostrae parvitati honorifica satis aperte significastis, unam Vobis esse videri omnium, quotquot in amplo terrarum orbe conditae habentur, litterarum universitatum familiam atque unum, quo cunetae niterentur, veritatis indagandae, scientiae promovendae, beatitudinis per homines propagandae finem. Nam cum in eum modum ceterarum sit rerum status apud homines compositus, ut e diversis orbis terrarum gentibus sibi unaquaeque quam maxime consulat neque alteram curet nisi sibi adfinem vel usibus suis necessariam, litterarum res publica nullis aut marium aequoribus dissociatur aut montium cacuminibus cohibetur vel dissimilibus populorum moribus variat, sed idem cunctorum est ius atque idem iustitium neque fere quisquam in ea pollet, nisi qui indefesso in ipsam veritatem inquirere labore rite perrexerit. Atque artissima hae litterarum communione efficitur, ut laete efflorescant ubique hominum studia vitamque humanam veris solidisque

impleant gaudiis. Jam illud quidem verissimum, quae est collegii nostri Bernensis vigendi brevitās, haud posse Vobiscum conponi, quae usque ad hanc diem aut confecimus aut confecisse sane nobis videmur: neque tamen frustra haec qualiacumque facta esse confidimus. Quodsi deinceps alacriore semper studio in bonas litteras incubuerimus, laetissimo nos magnifici Vestri exempli splendore incitari et sciatis et boni consulatis. Quocirca, quam rite instituistis viam, ut faustis ominibus peragatis, Deum Optimum Maximum oramus rogamusque.

Datum Bernae mense Martio a. MDCCCLXXXIV.

Litterarum Universitatis Bernensis Rector

PROF. DR FORSTER.

Senatus Universitatis Bernensis Secretarius

PROF. DR STUDER.

*UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.*CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF BOMBAY

TO THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

ON THE OCCASION OF ITS TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL, APRIL 1884.

AS the delegate appointed by the University of Bombay to represent it on the present occasion, I desire to add its congratulations to the others called forth by this auspicious festival. In its growth and expansion during three centuries, the University of Edinburgh has constantly set an example of the conservative development which, keeping a firm hold on the past, yet welcomes all new advances in learning and in method, appropriates them as its own, and makes each gain in any field of science a means of furtherance in all. In this process it has called to its aid many of the men most eminent in literature, in philosophy, and the knowledge of nature; their teachings have trained up a series of noble and gifted disciples whose fame, spread in every civilised community, reflects undying lustre on the institution in which they received their training. Working in this spirit and with these results, the University of Edinburgh has rooted itself in the affections of the Scottish people, whose love and confidence have in recent times been evinced in an almost unparalleled munificence. Long may this gracious and splendid reciprocity continue. From such an example of ordered progress, of adaptation to the needs of each successive generation, of benefits conferred and gratefully requited, an infant institution like the University of Bombay gathers patience, and energy, and confidence in the future. It is taught in its small beginnings to reach forth to great ends; and to hope and resolve that in due time it may prove not quite unworthy of the admission with which it has been honoured to this festival, and of the illustrious society in which it has been allowed a place to-day.

RAYMOND WEST.

17th April 1884.

UNIVERSITY OF BONN.

INCLUTAE UNIVERSITATI EDINBURGENSI TRECENTARIA SACRA CELEBRANTI

S. P. D.

UNIVERSITAS RHENANA BONNENSIS.

SOROREM in sororis suae rebus laetis et prosperis ipsam quoque summa laetitia perfundi consentaneum est. Itaque ubi litteras Vestras accepimus, quibus de sollemnibus Vestris trecentariis rite celebrandis ad nos perscripsistis, quibusque nos quoque, ut huic celebritati legatione missa interessemus, amicissime invitavistis, omnium nostrum se animi ad gaudium sincerum et pia vota converterunt. Etenim in rebus humanis magnum aliquid sonant tria saecula feliciter peracta. Cum enim in hac terra nihil sit sempiternum praeter amorem divinum, ita fere sentimus: si quod unquam institutum humanum per tantum spatium in continuo flore constitit, miros profecto in eo et apertissimos inesse gratiae et amoris divini igniculos.

Atque quantam sane Vos nunc trium saeculorum messem recordamini! Tanquam in uno monili longa smaragdorum et margaritarum series, ita in Vestris annalibus virorum egregie meritorum nomina comparent, talium, quales fuerunt Gregorius Monrosius Cullenius Playfairius Leslieus alii, qui non sibi, sed generi humano vixerunt, "quique sui memores alios fecere merendo." Eorum imagines animo perlustrantibus iusta Vobis triumphandi caussa est, nam illae non splendido frigore animos percutiunt, sed mitissima luce fulgentes hominum pectora permulcent et ad imitandum excitant.

Nobis vero Germanis etiam peculiaris quaedam, cur Vobiscum laetemur caussa est. Magna est et indelebilis communis sanguinis et communium originum vis et auctoritas. Ea vero communio Vobis nobiscum intercedit. Atavi enim illi vestri, qui quondam Britanniae littora lintres adpulerunt ibique in auspiciatissimis sedibus penates collocaverunt, Germaniae filii erant. Accedit quod laetissimum est. Vos quoque eius cognationis memoriam haud inviti recolitis: multa enim accipimus in Vestris institutis nostrorum similia esse, quae Vos tuemini et quae lubenter et Vestra et nostra esse praedicatis.

Sunt igitur plurima, quae mutua caritate nos coniungant, quibus hoc egregie efficitur, ut sollemnium Vestrorum laeti concentus et harmoniae in nostro pectore

pleno consensu resonent. Atque lubenter nunc aliquem e coetu nostro legatum mitteremus, ad vota nostra ad Vos perferenda; sed quoniam hoc difficilius impeditiusque visum est, en hanc epistolam tanquam aliquod mentium nostrarum pignus mittendam constituimus, quae gratulationum et votorum plenissimum thesaurum Vobis ferret, Vobisque indicaret, quemadmodum locis diiuncti, mentibus copulati dies festos Vobiscum arturi simus.

Utinam Deus optimus maximus, aeternus caelorum rector, incepta Vestra secundet fortunetque, et Suo provisu navem Vestram ex hoc tertiorum saecularium portu in quartorum rursus portum per rerum humanarum procellas et scopulos salvam deducat! Valete!

Dabamus Bonnae die i. mensis Aprilis MDCCCLXXXIII.

LANGEN.	RITTER.
BROCKHOFF.	E. NASSE.
REUSCH.	MANGOLD.
D. BECHMANN.	HAELSCHNER.
PFLÜGER.	C. BINZ.

UNIVERSITY OF Breslau.

Q. F. F. F. Q. S.

ILLUSTRISSIMAE ATQUE INCLITISSIMAE LITTERARUM UNIVERSITATI
EDINBURGENSI

CUM omnium bonarum artium tum artis medicae et disciplinarum ad rerum naturam indagandam spectantium studii per tria haec saecula continua praesidio firmo tuto forti non minus splendidissimo egregiorum magistrorum coetu quam amplissimo strenuorum alumnorum numero insigni saecularia tertia inter totius orbis eruditi ac litterati plausum laetissimum per dies xvi.-xviii. m. Aprilis huius anni celebranti salutem incolumitatem gloriam perpetuam precans gratulatur Universitas Vratislaviensis interprete Richardo Roepell Universitatis Vratislaviensis h. t. Rectore et Senatu Academico.

P.P. Vratislaviae d. vii. m. Apr. a. MDCCCLXXXIV.

UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS.

INCLUTAE UNIVERSITATI EDINODUNENSI NATALEM TRECENTESIMUM

CONGRATULANTUR UNIVERSITATIS LIBERAE BRUXELLENSIS

CURATORES PROFESSORES ALUMNI.

SACRA saecularia tertia rite celebratura quartum saeculum optimis auspiciis inauguratura celeberrima Universitas Edinodunensis cum ceterarum omnium sororum meminit tum nostrae quoque Universitatis Bruxellensis, quae soror inter natu minimas hoc ipso anno diem natalem aget quinquagesimum.

Nos vero quod gaudii vestri participes esse voluistis, fatemur, Viri Nobilissimi Amplissimi! vix quidquam nobis gratius honorificentiusve potuisse accidere. Quis enim est homo in Scotica historia non plane hospes et *παλαιᾷ ἐλευθερίᾳ ἐντεθραμμένος*—quod et vobis et Belgis popularibus nostris contigit—quin urbem vestram libertatis amantissimam, Palladis sedem unam omnium pulcherrimam, quid multa? urbem veterum Athenarum in dissimili genere persimilem, ex animi sententia amet atque diligat?

Scotia vestra per longam saeculorum seriem de tota Europa optime merita est; cujus singulares eximiasque virtutes justis laudibus praedicare ingens est oratio. Pauca tantum summatim liceat attingere. Ut omittamus poëtas divino spiritu afflatos, oratores pura et illustri brevitate insignes, rerum fabularumque scriptores in paucis conspicuos, qui incunabula sua, urbes, rura, montes lacusque patrios, vividissimis coloribus admirabilem in modum depinxerunt: egregia sane laus est quod semper severiores disciplinas cum literarum amoenitate tam feliciter conjunxistis. Namque a mediæ aevi temporibus ut primum scientiae lumen barbariae tenebras paululum coepit remove, ad hunc usque diem summi in quocumque studiorum genere viri, philosophi, theologi, jurisconsulti, patriam vestram ingenti gloria illustraverunt. Quorum permultos impulit acris discendi sitis quam domesticis studiis explere non poterant, ut frequentes susciperent vel in remotissimas Europae partes peregrinationes. Constat, variorum populorum linguas et literas et juris scientiam explorandi causa,

haud exiguum olim Scotorum numerum adire solitum Universitates Gallicas, Italicas, Germanicas, Belgicas; quin etiam nonnulli eorum propter magnam ingenii doctrinaeque praestantiam illie in altissimo gradu dignitatis—i.e. in cathedris academicis collocati peregre docendo exteramque juventutem ad omnem exquisitiorem humanitatem informando patrium nomen augebant si qui alii.

Oeconomiam politicam, jus publicum, disciplinas juridicas, ut brevi dicamus, tantum non omnes majores vestri diligenter excoluerunt; nee ulla fere juris scientiae pars est in qua avitam laudem non vindicatis et tuemini. Quod autem jus Romanum semper pro communi jure habuistis, ea ipsa re factum est ut veterum literarum et jurisprudentiae Romanae studium ab aliis quibusdam nationibus turpiter neglectum apud vos numquam jacuerit.

Horum omnium, Viri Nobilissimi Amplissimi! per annos ccc magna pars fuit Universitas Edinodunensis, illustrium Scoticarum scholarum si non aetate at meritis faele princeps.

Mathematici vero, physiei, chymiei, zoologi miro ingenii acumine exquisitaque doctrina praediti nec non medici vestri, viri cum artis scientia tum ejus facitandae sollertia atque felicitate imprimis celebres, Universitatem Edinodunensem ad illud magnitudinis fastigium evexerunt ut alias multas Minervae sedes obrueret.

Ob tot tantaque merita, Viri Nobilissimi Amplissimi! solennia saecularia ad quae eruditissimum quemque undique ex Universitatibus peregrinis invitastis, non festi diei celebratio una e multis nobis videntur, sed universae humanae scientiae quasi justus ac verus triumphus. Accedit quod hisee praesertim temporibus tam frequens tot doctorum virorum conventus non solum perjuvendus est, sed etiam insignem habere potest utilitatem. Scilicet in laudatissima hujus saeculi praestantia, sapientia et humanitate sua satis superque gloriantis, obseurum quoddam hic illic sucerevit semidoctorum genus, pusilli et obtusi animi, nova atque inaudita superstitione contaminatum, falsa scientiae opinione inflatum, omni verae scientiae unde ad praeclara omnia erigimur et incendimur quam maxime infensum. Qui in doctrinarum studiis nil bonum nil utile dueunt, nisi quod aliqua ex parte eum quaestu conjunctum est quodque continuo confert ad communis vitae utilitatem; qui divina numina neque ipsi ulla colunt neque alios colere aequo animo patiuntur praeter unam deam Materiam cujus auctoritatem, gloriam, immortalitatem dummodo celebrent, non pareunt ampullis et sesquipedalibus verbis; qui cum soli sibi sapere videntur, fanaticorum hominum instar, diversa sentientes furiose insectantur idque ipsius libertatis et humanitatis specie nimirum! Dum haud ita paucos tam vehementer errare videmus, quantivis momenti est ut, quotquot sumus optimarum artium vindices aureaeque libertatis fautores, nos arete colligent fidei, concordiae, amicitiae vineula, quo melius, ingravescente periculo, elypeos jungere, arma consociare, omni ope atque opera eniti queamus ne unquam talis pestis humanitatem nostram opprimat.

Quae cum ita sese habeant, Viri Nobilissimi Amplissimi ! laeti in vestrae laetitiae communionem venimus et pro celeberrima vestra Universitate, cujus natalem trecentimum vobis ex animi sententia congratulamur, vota facimus pia ac sincera.

Vivat crescat floreat Universitas Edinodunensis !

Datum Bruxellae a. d. iii. Nonas Apriles MDCCCLXXXIV.

Universitatis liberae Bruxellensis

Pro Collegio Curatorum,

H. t. Rector,
E. YSEUX.

A Secretis,
LOUIS DENIS.

Praeses,
BULS.
Universitatis Administrator,
JH. VAN SCHOOR.

UNIVERSITY OF BUDA-PESTH.

CELEBRATAE LITTERARUM UNIVERSITATI EDINBURGENSI

S. D. P.

UNIVERSITAS BUDAPESTINENSIS.

CUM professores Universitatis litterarum Budapestinensis certiores facti atque etiam eomiter invitati essent, ut aliquem ex suo numero mitterent, qui in celebrandis inelutae litterarum Universitatis Edinburgensis saeris saecularibus tertiis suas vias obiret, Senatus nihil sibi prius faciendum esse putavit, quam ut JOSEPHUM SZABÒ, philosophiae Doctorem, hoc anno Reectoris Magnifici munere fungentem rogaret, ut epistolam hanc gratulatoriam Vobis traderet et interpres votorum nostrorum esset.

Ante oculos obversatur nobis medicorum ordo in Universitate Edinburgensi iam xviii. saeculo institutus, quem quidem ordinem iam inde ab initio summum prae se splendorem tulisse constat, ita ut non semel universae civitati litterariae lucem afferret.

Gratissimum illud monumentum litterarium, quod qui nunc est successor Roberti Rollock, Guilelmi Carstares, Guilelmi Robertson, Davidis Brewster aliorumque praestantissimorum virorum, quasi natalicium urbi et orbi praesentavit, illustri comprobatur documento, quibus gradibus provecta sit per tria saecula non solum Edinburgensis verum etiam omnes orbis terrarum Universitates, praesertim eum viros tam perfecta eruditione et in omni bonarum litterarum genere tam institutos ex ea prodierunt videamus ut cuivis Universitati ornamento ac decori fuissent.

Quae omnia si considerantur, quivis facile intelliget, nos hoc die qui festus celebratur et de pristina gloria et de famae celebritate, qua litterarum Universitas Edinburgensis nunc nobilitatur, omnia praeclara atque egregia sentire simulque, ut orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria impleat, maxime cupimus.

Non est denique silentio praetereunda expeditio illa Challengerana, cuius recordatio ei, qui eius parandae auctor fuerat, magno dolori, Britannis autem summae gloriae est. Hanc vero gloriam Britanni nonnisi per Universitatem Edinburgensem consecuti sunt.

Atque haec tria saecula iam fundamenta iecerunt quarti saeculi, quo ut litterae etiam laetius efflorescant et uberiores fructus in communem usum ferant, Universitatis Budapestinensis nomine ardentissime optamus.

Datum Budapestini pridie Kal. Apriles a. MDCCCLXXXIV.

Rector et Senatus Universitatis litterarum Budapestinensis,

Universitatis Rector Magnificus,

DR JOSEPHUS SZABÓ,

A. A. LL. ET PHILOSOPHIAE DOCTOR, REGI A CONSILII, ORD.
F. JOSEPHI ITEM S. MAURITII ET LAZARI ITAL. EQUES, MINERALOGIAE ET GEOLOGIAE PROFESSOR P. O. ACADEMIAE SCIENTIARUM HUNGARICAE PRO CLASSE SCIENTIARUM MATH. ET NATURALIUM SECRETARIUS, SOCIETATIS HUNGARICAE GEOLOGICAE PRAESES, SOCIETATIS GEOL. LONDINENSIS EXTR. SOCIUS, ACAD. SCIENTIARUM NATURALIUM PHILADELPHIENSIS MEMBRUM ET COMPL. ALIARUM ERUDITARUM SOCIETARUM TAM INQUAM EXTERNARUM COLLEGA, ETC. ETC.

ÜNNEPELT TUDOMÁNY-EGYETEM!

ERTESÍTVE, sőt meghívás által megtisztelve lévén a budapesti Egyetem, hogy magát az Edinburgi Egyetem háromszázados alapítási ünnepélyén egy küldöttje által képviseltesse, az Egyetem Tanácsa ezen missioval az idei Rector Magnificust Dr SZABÓ JÓZSEF urat bizta meg, ki egyszersmind Egyetemünk részéről üdvözlétünknek és legjobb kívánságainknak tolmácsa lesz.

Szemünk előtt lebeg, hogy az Edinburgi Egyetemen az orvosi kar már a 18—ik század teremtése, s kezdettől fogva nem szűnt annak dicsősege lenni, honnét nem egyszer az összes tudományos világra is fényt árasztott.

Azon szép emlék, melyet Robert Rollock, William Carstares, William Robertson, David Brewster és oly sok más jeles előd mai utódja mint egy születési ajándékot nyújtott *urbi et orbi*, felette tanulságosan tárja fel előttünk nem csak az Edinburgi, de az összes egyetemi élet fejlődési menetének háromszázados mozzanatait, egész hosszú sorban tüntetvén fel az egyes szakok oly jeleseit, hogy azok bár mely Egyetem büszkeségét képezték volna. Mindez a mai ünnepen a régi dicsőség és a maig tartó jelesség magasztos tiszteletének érzetét költi fel bennünk és örömmel adunk annak őszinte kifejezést.

Nem hallgathatjuk el végre a Challenger expeditiót sem, Szomoru emlékezés annak szellemi szerzőjére, de dicső Angliára, melyre e dicsőség az Edinburgi Egyetem közvetítése által hármlík.

Ily három század megvetette már alapját a következő jeles negyediknek, mi hogy szintén fényes eredményekkel folytatódják és végződnek, a budapesti testvér intézet részéről szívünkből ohajtjuk.

A budapesti Egyetem tanácsa,

DR SZABÓ JOZSEF, *Rector*.

BUDAPEST, 1884, *márczius* 31.

AZ EDINBURGI EGYETEMNEK.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EDINENSIIUM UNIVERSITATI

S. P. D.

CANCELLARIUS MAGISTRI SCHOLARES ACADEMIAE CANTABRIGIENSIS.

PERGRATUM Nobis fecistis, Viri doctissimi, quod memoriam Universitatis vestrae trecentos abhinc annos conditae propediem celebraturi, nos quoque vestro cum gaudio consociare voluistis. Ergo, ut diem tam faustum eo quo par est honore prosequamur, e Professoribus nostris unum virum de lucis legibus investigandis praeclare meritum, vestrae laetitiae testem atque adeo participem, libenter mittimus. Ille igitur urbem vestram pulcherrimam legatus noster, inviset; Athenas illas vestras hospes felix admirabitur; Professorum vestrorum ordini illustri paullisper saltem interesse gaudebit; totique denique universitati vestrae, cuius historiam a Preside vestro luculenter narratam nuper vidimus, nostro omnium nomine praesens gratulabitur.

Nos interim vobis omnibus sacra vestra saecularia celebrantibus, omnia fausta precati, etiam absentes optabimus ut Universitas illa vestra, tot annos per varios casus feliciter conservata, alumnorum suorum cum fructu maximo plurima etiam in posterum valeat.

‘Vivendo vitalia vincere saecula.’

Valete.

Datum Cantabrigiae Kalendis Aprilibus a. s. MDCCCLXXXIV.

UNIVERSITY OF CHARCOV.

UNIVERSITATI LITTERARUM ILLUSTRISSIMAE EDINBURGIENSI,
SOLLEMNIA PERACTORUM III. SAECULORUM DIE XVI. M. APRILIS
ANNI MDCCCLXXXIV. CELEBRATURAE,

CAESAREA UNIVERSITAS LITTERARUM CHARCOVIENSIS

S. P. D.

Q. B. F. F. F. S.

CLARIOR atque fulgentior sol oriatur Tibi, Alma Mater, hoc laetissimo die, qui tertium explet saeculum, ex quo divino splendore ingenii Tui lucere et mentes juventutis ad sapientiam, honestatem, justitiam, ad omnes denique virtutes fingere coepisti. Optime merita de artibus ingenuis plurimos eosque ingeniosissimos alumnos vindicias, quas Tu imagines non solum ad intuendum, verum etiam ad imitandum nobis reliquisti. Jampridem gloria Tua non intra patriae Tuae fines stetit, sed ad ultimos terrarum fines pervasit semperque vivet illustre nomen Tuum. Quo magis mihi, sorori Tuae longe minori natu, quae merita et eximiam laudem Tuam non assequor, permittas, ut hunc faustum felicemque diem ex animo Tibi gratuler. Laetius in dies ereas, omni virtutum genere floreas, et hae laude sis clarissima, ut nunquam Magnae Patriae Tuae decori esse desinas! Omnia incepta Tua Tibi fortunet Deus Omnipotens, summis honoribus Te prosequatur elementissima Regina Tua, eives Tui cumulent Te beneficiis, denique pro suis quisque viribus eertent egregia laude Tua amplificanda, quicumque ex assiduo labore Tuo magnos fructus perceperint.

Haec in votis habens, omnia fausta Tibi preeor et valere Te jubeo.

Chareoviae die xviii. m. Martii anni MDCCCLXXXIV.

G. M. CIECHANOWETSKY,

h. t. Rector.

W. K. NADLER,

Ordinis historicor. et philologor. h. t. decanus.

J. J. LEVAKOWSKY,

Ordinis physicorum et mathematicorum h. t. decanus.

A. N. STOIANOV,

Ordinis jurisprudent. h. t. decanus.

T. K. ZARUBIN,

Ordinis medicor. h. t. decanus.

Universitati Chareoviensi ab epistolis,

A. B. KOZEDUBOW.

UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANIA.

Q. B. F. F. Q. S.

VNIVERSITATI ACADEMICAЕ EDINBVRGENSI

ANTE hos trecentos annos amore patriae et munificentia regis Scotiae augustissimi scientiarum amantissimi Jacobi VI. fundatae dotataeque ad maximam famam, evectae tot virorum doctissimorum celeberrimorumque qui in litteris artibusque liberalibus cum maximis scientiae fructibus elaborarunt almae matri laetissimum solennium diem ex animi sententia gratulatur Universitas Regia Fredericana Christianiensis.

C. P. CASPARI, *Dec. Fac. Theol.*B. GETZ, *Dec. Fac. Jur.*E. SCHÖNBERG, *Dec. Fac. Med.*GUSTAV STORM, *Dec. Fac. Hist.-Philos.*H. MOHN, *Dec. Fac. Math.-Phys.*

C. E. COLLETT.

UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA.

CLARISSIMIS VIRIS CANCELLARIO ET RECTORI ATQUE PRINCIPALI
ALMAE UNIVERSITATIS EDIMBURGENSIS
RECTOR SENATUSQUE ACADEMICUS UNIVERSITATIS CONIMBRICAE
S. P. D.

LITTERAE vestrae humanissimae ad nos pervenerunt, quibus certiores primo facti sumus ter-seculare festum pro celebranda institutione vestrae Universitatis esse vobis in animo agere. Deinde ad solemnia invitare exterarum Universitatum nec non et Coetus virorum litteris scientiisque illustrium vobis placuisse cognovimus.

Pergratum, fatemur, nobis fuit, ut nostra quoque Universitas Academica ad mittendum legatum invitaretur, qui triduo solemnibus vestris intersit.

Grates meritas pro vestra erga nos benevolentia vobis persolvimus. Hoc fraternae amicitiae testimonium, quae Universitates inter se debent complecti, mentibus nostris posthac non exidet.

Legatum quidem lubenti animo mitteremus, nisi locorum distantia, magno spatio terrae marisque interjecto, foret impedimento. Praeterea, dum hae de re agebamus, quaedam insperata consilioque nostro adeo adversa subierunt, ut spem et operam inchoatam frustrarentur.

Quoniam autem ad triduum festivum constitutum nemo nostrorum Edimburgum adire potest, hinc saltem pro vobis vestraque Universitate vota facimus; quae sicut tria per saecula magno splendore vitam duxit, ita longam exinde annorum seriem dinumeret, viridique juvenia semper floreat.

Dabamus Conimbricae pridie calendas aprilis anno MDCCCLXXXIV.

DOCTOR ANTONIUS DOS SANCTOS VIEGAS, *Pro-Rector*.
ANTONIUS BERNARDINUS DE MENEZES, *Decanus*.
PETRUS AUGUSTUS MONTEIRO CASTELLO BRANCO, *Pro-Decanus*.
BERNARDUS ANTONIUS SERRA DE MIRABEAU, *Pro-Decanus*.
FRANCISCUS PEREIRA DE TORRES COELHO, *Pro-Decanus*.
ALBINUS AUGUSTUS GIRALDES, *Pro-Decanus*.
D. EDUARDUS D'ALARCÃO, *Ab-Actis*.

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN.

UNIVERSITATI EDINBURGENSI

RECTOR ET PROFESSORES UNIVERSITATIS HAVNIENSIS

S.

UNIVERSITATI Vestrae tertium iam saeculum ingredientem ex animo gratulamur. Quum enim ea sit doctorum omnium societas, ut quidquid unus aliquis in litteris aut artibus proficiat, is communis omnibus quaestus et communis gloria sit, eademque, omnes voluptate longam virorum doctorum seriem, qui in Vestra universitate floruerunt, memoria recolant, tum nos artiore quodam vinculo Vobiscum iuncti videmur reputantes, quot nostrates apud Vos vel medicinae vel chirurgiae studuerint largosque inde fructus reportaverint. Accedit antiqua cognatio hodieque et linguae et ingenii quadam similitudine apparens et tam regiis nuptiis quam frequentissimo populorum commercio per saecula servata.

Quaecunque igitur Vos Vobis hodierno die optatis, eadem nos quoque optare scitote. Utinam per multa saecula Universitas Vestra litterarum gloriae et humanitatis commodo consulens floreat !

Dabamus Havniae d. 26 m. Martii MDCCCLXXXIV.

C. M. REISZ.

W. SCHARLING.

J. L. USSING.

J. J. S. STEENSTRUP.

C. H. SCHARLING.

H. MATZEN.

E. HOLM.

C. V. HOLTEN.

P. MADSEN.

M. H. SAXTORPH.

A. M. F. VAN MEHREN.

A. STEEN.

A. H. F. C. GOOS.

P. L. PANUM.

K. GISLASON.

J. F. JOHNSTRUP.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE CHANCELLOR, RECTOR, PRINCIPAL, AND
CORPORATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Greeting :

THE Faculty of the Cornell University of the State of New York have the honour to receive an invitation to be represented by a delegate at the approaching Terecentenary of your ancient and honourable University.

In compliance with this invitation, they have requested his Exeelleney the Honourable JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, LL.D., D.C.L., at present Minister of the United States at the Court of St James, formerly a Professor in this University, to act as such delegate, and to present to the University of Edinburgh their sincere thanks, congratulations, and best wishes.

ANDREW D. WHITE, *President.*

W. D. WILSON, *Registrar.*

G. C. CALDWELL, *Secretary.*

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY, 14th March 1884.

UNIVERSITY OF CRACOW.

RECTOR MAGNIFICENTISSIME VIRI SUMME REVERENDI, AMPLISSIMI,
DOCTISSIMI.

UNIVERSITATI LITTERARUM EDINBURGENSI TRECENTORUM ANNORUM
SPATIUM PROSPERE PERACTUM GRATULANTUR

RECTOR ET SENATUS UNIVERSITATIS JAGELLONICAE CRACOVENSIS.

TEMPORE antiquissimis scholis Europae proxima Alma Mater Jagellonica, quippe quae a. MCCCLXIV. a Casimiro Magno rege Poloniae condita, a. MCCCC. a Vladislao Jagellone instaurata sit, florens nunc saluberrimis auspiciis Serenissimi Principis Francisci Josephi I., Austriae Imperatoris Universitati Edinburgensi tertia saecularia gratulatur, vota sua per legatum Dr MAURITIUM STRASZEWSKI, philosophiae professorem transmittit antiqui splendoris nova augmenta exoptans.

Mari interiecto et longo terrarum tractu discerptos communitas studiorum consociat et iungit. Nec sane desunt vestigia et indicia quae luculenter demonstrent sobolem Britanniae adisse olim lubenter remotam Poloniae scholam, tempore litterarum renascentium doctrina et ingeniis conspicuam. Ut saltem unum proferamus nomen liceat nobis grata commemoratione prosequi Leonardum Coxe, Anglicum, poetam laureatum, amicum et familiarem magni Erasmi Roterodami, virum de studiis antiquitatis propagandis optime meritum qui anno MDXVIII. in Album studiosorum nostrae Universitatis inscriptus, postea magisterii ornatus munere publice in Polonia docebat. Vestra vero celebris schola et olim et recentiore tempore nostrates iuvenes, litterarum studiosos arcessivit et arcessit remittitque nobis alumnos moribus probis, eleganti doctrina praeditos, libertatis legitimae amore flagrantibus. Merita hic prae ceteris prosequemur laude insignem virum Andream Śniadecki sagacissimum naturae scrutatorem, iuventutis nostrae quae olim Vilnae studiis pariter ac virtute excellebat praestantem magistrum, nec minus grato commemorabimus animo alium virum egregium Michaellem Wiszniowski, clarum gymnasii Cracoviensis praeceptorem qui apud Vos uberrima exornatus eruditione doctissime historiam litterarum nostrarum enarravit et illustravit. Tertius hic

accedat Adamus Comes Potocki qui et ipse Edinburgi institutus, quinimmo civitate urbis Vestrae donatus, postea in patria patriae inserviens vixit reliquitque proceribus nostris praestantis civis exemplar.

Accipiat igitur benigno animo hoc pietatis nostrae erga Vos documentum. Sina-
tisque gratulationi illi Votum adiungere ut necessitudo quae inter scholas nostras
exstiterat et intercedit aretetur, consensus et concordia nationum firmetur et foveatur,
ut inde optimi fructus ad iuventutem formandam, studia promovenda proveniant et
redundent.

Cracoviae die 1 mensis Aprilis 1884.

UDALRICUS HEYZMANN,

h. t. Rector.

DR LEO CYFROWICZ,

Secretarius Univ. Jagell.

UNIVERSITY OF CZERNOWITZ.

RECTORI ET SENATUI UNIVERSITATIS EDINENSIS
SALUTEM.

LITTERIS vestris humanissimis certiores facti sumus, iam iam subesse lactissimos dies, quibus trecentus natus illustrissimae vestrae Universitatis sollemniter celebraretur; simul optare vos, ut nos quoque huic sollemnitati ne deessemus. Sed cum hoc tempore nemo nostrum tam longum iter ingredi possit, hoc saltem scripto testari volumus animi nostri sententiam. Si Robertus Rollockius, vir optimus, quo praeside ante hos trecentos annos Universitas Edinensis surgere et pullulare coepit, hodie reviviseeret, profecto vix oculis suis crederet et vigilans mirum somnium somniare putaret; videret amplissima aedificia, copiosissimam bibliothecam, et baiarum suorum parvulum gregem quaerens inveniret plus quam tria milia et trecentos adulescentes, legionem splendidam a duodequadraginta professoribus doctrinae et ingenii laude florentissimis omnibus litterarum artiumque armis instructam. Longum est omnes viros enumerare, quorum memoria Universitatem Edinensem gloria afficit; sed Gregoryorum, Monronum, Josephi Blackii nomina quod saeculum oblivione obruet? Quid? si verum dicit vetus illud proverbium, quod arborem ex fructibus cognosci contendit, nonne Oliveri Goldsmithii, Gualteri Scotti, Thomae Carlyli, denique Caroli Darwini, viri incomparabilis, nomina clarissime ostendunt, pulchram esse matrem, quae tam pulchros liberos edueaverit? Quod non ignoravit Niebuhrius, historiae Romanae sospitator, qui per unum annum in Universitate Edinensi versare constituit. Nostra Universitas, quippe quae nondum duo lustra transegerit, non ut vestra rerum praeteritarum memoriam laeto animo refovere potest, sed tantummodo futurarum rerum spem incertam concepit. Quid nobis fugaces anni adlaturi sint,—*θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κέῃται*: vestra autem Musarum sedes in dies magis magisque vigeat, floreat, crescat neque crescere desinat, donec Britanniam circumfluum aequor cingat!

Datum Czernovicii mense Martio MDCCCLXXXIV.

Rector et Senatus Universitatis Francisco-Josephinae,

B. DE REPTA, *h. t. rector.*DR FRID. KLEINWAECHTER, *h. t. pro-rector.*DR FR. SCHULER LIBLOY, *Cons. Reg. h. t. decanus jur. fac.*DR C. HILLER, *h. t. prodecanus jur. fac.*DR AEMILIUS SCHRUTKA DE RECHTENSTAMM, *h. t. senator.*EUS. POPOWICZ, *h. t. decanus fac. theol.*ISIDORUS EQUES DE ONCIUL, *h. t. senator.*DR R. PRIBRAM, *h. t. decanus phil. fac.*DR FERD. DE ZIEGLAUER, *h. t. prodecanus phil. fac.*DR ALEXANDER SUPAN, *h. t. senator.*

UNIVERSITY OF DORPAT.

Q. B. F. F. F. Q. S.

UNIUERSITATI INCLUTAE EDINBURGENSI.

LITTERARUM artiumque liberalium sedi celeberrimae quae ex quo ante haec sexaginta lustra condita est ut in terra floret uirorum prudentium grauium doctorum antiquitus feracissima ita ueterem Scotiae gloriam per longum aeuum et confirmauit et amplificauit cum egregia iuuentutis academicae institutione tum constanti indefessaque fidei euangelicae defensione denique praeclaris beneficiis cum in cetera litterarum genera tum in historiam et in artem medicam praesertim chirurgiam collatis saecularia tertia celebranti omni qua par est obseruantia congratulamur fausta omnia precamur Uniuersitatis Litterarum Dorpatensis Rector et Professores.

Dorpati Liunorum Nonis Aprilibus a. MDCCCLXXXIV.

Subscripsi et obsignauit h. t. Rector,

DR EDUARDUS DE WAHL.

Secretarius Senatus,

GUSTAVUS TREFFNER.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

SENATUS ACADEMICUS DUBLINIENSIS

SENATUI ACADEMICO EDINENSI,

SALUTEM.

ANNORUM trecentorum spatium hoc ipso anno exactum est cum condita est Universitas Edinensis. Fugerunt tempora : manserunt manentque ingenium, pietas, doctrina ; atque adeo singulis annis augentur. In mutata rerum omnium specie et condicione semper in Edina elucebat fax ingenii, atque in dies clarius enitescit.

Hoc tam fausto die, gratulamur vobis summo amore, Praehonorabilis Cancellarie, Rector magnifice, Praesul amplissime, Professores, et Doctores, et Magistri aestimatissimi. Quod ad officium nos maiore gaudio efferimur, quia cognationem vobiscum sororiam illam, quae inter omnes Universitates intervenit, nos singulari quodam iure pro nostra vindicamus. Inter diem natalicium vestrae Academiae et nostrae non multo plus quam lustrum unum intercessit. Ut aetate paene aequales, ita studiorum similitudine conexae, per tot annorum continuitatem rei medicae pariter incubuimus ; pariter, disciplina empirica neglecta, ad medicinam promovendam Scientias quae vocantur Naturales, quasi ancillas, adscivimus.

Sorori iuniori liceat in hoc gloriari, quod sit ambabus facies, ut non una, ita

Nec diversa tamen, qualem decet esse sororum.

Nec rei tantum medicae, sed litterarum et scientiarum, cultu, et bonis artibus universis, inclaruit Edina. In Metaphysicis et Ethicis excolendis maxima laude flourerunt eius alumni ; ad quae studia, quasi insita naturae Scotorum voluptate, semper tracti sunt, et iam adhuc trahuntur ; quam rem nuper demonstravit insignis illa Praesulis commentatio Aristotelia.

Iterum atque iterum, Edina, salvere te iubemus, almam ingeniorum nutricem, magnam virorum matrem ; quorum series augusta ut in longam temporis diuturnitatem continuetur ex animo precamur ; et ita fore spe haud dubia confidimus.

JOHN THOS. BALL, *Vice-Cancellarius.*

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE CHANCELLOR,
THE GENERAL COUNCIL, AND STUDENTS OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

WE, the Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Durham, desire to express to you our sincere congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the celebration of your Tercentenary. We view with mingled feelings of admiration and respect your great achievements in the past, and your signal influence and power in the present. Founded in the days when intellectual freedom began to awake in Europe, and learning ceased to be the exclusive possession of the few, the University of Edinburgh has been the happy instrument of developing and satisfying the thirst for knowledge in every rank of society. We most heartily congratulate you, not only on the long list of illustrious names that adorn your annals, but more especially on the manner in which you have solved that most important problem of bringing within the reach of the poorest and humblest the opportunities both of obtaining instruction and of testing their intellectual acquirements. Our sincere and earnest wishes are with you, that your past glorious history may be continued with no abatement of success.

Given in our House of Convocation, this Tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Sigillatur,

R. J. PEARCE, *Sub-Warden.*

UNIVERSITY OF ERLANGEN.

AN DIE UNIVERSITÄT EDINBURGH.

ERLANGEN, *den 28 Januar 1884.*

HOCHGEEHRTE HERREN !

EMPfangen Sie vor Allem unseren besten Dank für die uns zugekommene freundliche Einladung zu den Festlichkeiten, mit welchen Sie demnächst das dreihundertjährige Bestehen Ihrer Universität zu feiern gedenken.

Je herzlicher aber die Wünsche sind, welche wir für das Gedeihen Ihrer Hochschule hegen, um so grösser ist unser Bedauern, dass wir in Anbetracht der Umstände, namentlich der weiten Entfernung, es uns versagen müssen, Ihnen unsere Glück- und Segenswünsche durch eine Deputation aus unserer Mitte persönlich zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Wir senden sie Ihnen daher schriftlich aus der Ferne, und versichern Sie unserer lebhaftesten, freudigen Theilnahme an Ihrem Feste, dem wir zugleich den schönsten Verlauf wünschen.

Möge Ihre *alma mater*, auf welche Sie mit vollem Rechte stolz sein können, sich im Laufe der Zeiten zu immer reicherer Blüthe entfalten und mit dazu beitragen, Wissenschaft und Bildung zu einer immer höheren Stufe zu erheben !

Der Senat der Königlich Bayerischen Friedrich-Alexanders-Universität Erlangen,

Dr W. LEUBE,

prof. p. o. h. t. prorector. universit. erlangens.

UNIVERSITY OF FREIBURG.

PRORECTOR ET SENATUS UNIVERSITATIS FRIBURGENSIS
ILLUSTRIS ACADEMIAE EDINBURGENSIS RECTORI SENATUI CIVIBUS

S. P. D.

SI verum est Platonis illud omnes artes quae ad humanitatem pertinent habere quoddam commune vinculum et quasi cognatione quadam inter se contineri, idem dicendum est de virorum doctorum collegiis quibus artium illarum et scientiarum studium tamquam proprium munus mandatum sit. Communis autem huius vinculi quo omnes inter se continentur academiae vel litterarum universitates nullo profecto tempore laetiores possumus recordari quam nunc ipsum ubi vos tertium universitatis vestrae saeculum condituri estis. Atque cum adpropinquent iam solemnes illi dies quibus vos in summa cuiusvis nationis gratulantium frequentia tria saecula feliciter peracta animo perlustratis, quo acgrius nos ferimus quod ne ipsi adsimus prohibemur instante iam novi anni academici initio, eo sinceriora esse debent vota ominaque nostra quibus prosequamur faustam vestrae universitatis solemnitatem gratulabundi. Gratulamur autem vobis ex animi sententia non in hoc solum quod incluta vestra academia per trecentos annos incolumis atque integra stetit aliisque haud paucis facem eruditionis practulit sed magis etiam quod eandem per tot acquiorum iniquiorumve temporum spatia quorum historiam arte egregia et admirabili diligentia pertextam etiam nobiscum nuper communicare benigne voluistis in dies laetiora incrementa cepisse manifestum est. Permaneat igitur vobis, enixe hoc optamus precamurque, etiam novo quod auspicaturi estis saeculo ea virorum doctorum et illustrium ubertas qua tribus saeculis peractis academia vestra semper eximie se floruisse hodie merito gloriatur, permaneat vobis quae cum magistrorum laudibus coniunctissima est adsiduitas discentium et frequentia, res vestras procurantium fides et sapientia. Nihil detrahatur umquam de privilegiis vestris iuribusque academicis, numquam deficere coeperit ea qua semper adfluebatis omnium rerum copia et beneficiorum abundantia. Quidquid denique vestram Academiam amplificare auctioremque reddere poterit, quidquid poterit studiis vestris consiliis contentionibusque felix fortunatum esse,—

Id Deus O.M. duit pronus propitius. Valet nobisque favete.

Dedimus Friburgi Brisigavorum mense Aprili a. MDCCCLXXXIV.

DR AUGUSTUS WEISMANN, *h. t. Prorector.*

UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA.

MAGNIFICO RECTORI ILLUSTRISSIMISQUE EDINBURGENSIS
UNIVERSITATIS PROFESSORIBUS
GENEVENSIS UNIVERSITATIS RECTOR ET SENATUS ACADEMICUS
SALUTEM PLURIMAM IMPERTIUNT.

PERGRATUM fuit nobis quod tam longe distantes per epistolam humanitatis plenam ad dies festos ob elapsam clarissimae Edinburgensis Universitatis sacculum tertium concelebrandos liberaliter nos invitavistis. Cui voluntati vestrae obsequi et frequentes ad vos ire aut certe legatum aliquem istuc mittere cupiebamus, ut coram significarem nos ex animo lactitiae vestrae participes fieri neque immemores esse necessitudinis quae olim inter Edinensem Genevensemque Scholam exstitit; sed cum propter alias causas, quas enumerare longum est, tum propter aestivas praelectiones Aprili mense ineundas, nemini nostrum continget ut praedictis sacris vestris interesse possit. Quare vobis nos excusatos esse velimus atque, si minus voce, at saltem litteris gratias agimus maximas. Illud quoque gratum nobis fecistis quod duo volumina in quibus praeclari vestrae inter ceteras eminentis Scholae annales conscripti sunt, dono dedistis. Nobis itaque visum est “Rectoris librum et Ordinem Collegii” ut mutuae signum benevolentiae vobis remittere, quod parvum munus ut acceptum habeatis optamus et omnia prospera Universitati vestrae atque hujus alumni precamur. Floreat in multa etiam saecula Edinburgensis Universitas, semperque, sicut praeterito tempore, viris de litteratorum doctorumque Republica bene merentibus inclarescat. Valete.

Data Genevae v. Idus April., anno MDCCCLXXXIV.

Nomine Senatus academici Genevensis,

Rector,
G. JULLIARD.

UNIVERSITY OF GHEËT.

L'UNIVERSITÉ de Gand est heureuse de s'associer aux fêtes par lesquelles l'Université d'Edimbourg célèbre le trois-centième anniversaire de sa fondation. Les traditions glorieuses de l'Université d'Edimbourg, qui rappellent tant d'éclatants services rendus aux lettres et aux sciences, unissent étroitement son histoire à celle de la culture intellectuelle de l'Europe depuis trois siècles. Elles lui assurent les sympathies de tous ceux qui, comme elle, aiment la Science et ont l'ambition de la servir. L'Université de Gand félicite l'Université d'Edimbourg, et lui souhaite un avenir de prospérité et de grandeur digne d'un passé aussi brillant. Elle a chargé M. le professeur G. BODDAERT, de la Faculté de Médecine, d'exprimer en son nom ces vœux et ces félicitations à Monsieur le Recteur et au Corps Académique de l'Université d'Edimbourg.

GAND, le 10 Avril 1884.

Le Recteur de l'Université,

ALBERT CALLIER.

Le Secrétaire de l'Université,

P. MANSION.

UNIVERSITY OF GIESSEN.

FESTGRUSS DER UNIVERSITÄT GIESSEN
AN DIE UNIVERSITÄT EDINBURGH
ZUR 300-JÄHRIGEN JUBELFEIER AM 16TEN, 17TEN
UND 18TEN APRIL 1884.

GIESSEN, *im März* 1884.

MIT aufrichtigem Dank hat die Ludewigs-Universität Giessen die Einladung der Universität Edinburgh zur Theilnahme an der Feier ihres 300-jährigen Bestehens entgegengenommen.

Wenn sie mit Rücksicht auf die weite Entfernung es sich auch versagen muss, ihre warm empfundenen Glückwünsche zu dem Jubelfest durch eine Deputation mündlich zum Ausdruck bringen zu lassen, so theilt sie doch die Gefühle der Freude und Genugthuung, mit welchen die Universität Edinburgh auf eine ruhmreiche, dem Dienste der Wissenschaft geweihte Vergangenheit zurückblicken darf.

Wie die schottische Hochschule bereits bei ihrer Gründung der freien Forschung auf theologischem Gebiet eine Heimstätte bereitete, so hat sie es durch drei Jahrhunderte sich angelegen sein lassen, auch in allen übrigen Disciplinen die Erkenntniss der Wahrheit zu fördern und in dem geistigen Wettkampf der Nationen eine hervorragende Stelle einzunehmen. Was Edinburgh besonders in der Pflege medicinischer und naturwissenschaftlicher Studien geleistet, zu einer Zeit, als an den meisten Universitäten die Bedeutung exacter Beobachtungen noch wenig gewürdigt wurde, dafür legt eine grosse Zahl ihr angehöriger, hervorragender Männer Zeugniss ab, deren Namen noch heute die Nachwelt in dankbarem Andenken hoch hält.

Darf man aus der Vergangenheit einer Hochschule einen Rückschluss auf deren zukünftige Entwicklung ziehen, so werden die Wünsche der Ludewigs-Universität für das weitere Blühen und Gedeihen der Universität Edinburgh sicherlich in Erfüllung gehen, denn derselbe wissenschaftliche Geist, welcher ihren Ruhm begründete, herrscht an ihr noch heute.

Reector, Kanzler und Senat der Ludewigs-Universität Giessen,

DR. V. HIPPEL.

UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN.

Q. B. F. F. Q. S.

VNIVERSITATI LITTERARVM EDINENSI,

QUAE ipsis restitutorum per igem fidem invictamque constantiam sacrorum temporibus nata mox civium generosa liberalitate provecta atque universam rerum divinarum humanarumque scientiam complexa vitam inventivis artibus honestis exemplis gravibus sancte et salvriter coerevit et crexit animos mentesque adulescentium magisterio tam comi quam severo acvit et roboravit honoris sui coronae longe. Plurima implexit nomina fulgentia cum in ceteris disciplinis tum in rerum natura cognoscenda caecisque naturae viribus per animi divino numine adflati aciem compescendis et in utilitatem ac salutem generis humani tradendis studium singulare posuit et laudem aeternam adquisivit clavum saecularem figenti quartum die xvi m. Aprilis Universitas Litterarum Georgia Augusta Gottingensis ex vero animi sensu gratulatur memoriam saeculi quod sub eodem miti ac sapienti regimine olim peregit animo libenti recolens gaudens gavdenti florens florenti atque ut mala omnia averruncet omnia bona prosperet lacta dunt incrementa a Deo optimo maximo precibus atque votis exposcit.

D. Gottingae d. xxiii. m. Martii a. MDCCCLXXXIV.

SCHULTZ.

UNIVERSITY OF GRANADA.

AL ILUSTRE SEÑOR RECTOR Y Á LOS EMINENTES SEÑORES PROFESORES DE LA ÍNCLITA UNIVERSIDAD DE EDIMBURGO.

CON singular satisfaccion recibimos vuestra atenta carta, invitándonos á las solemnidades con que tratais de celebrar, en el próximo mes de Abril, el centenario tercero de la fundacion de vuestra famosa Universidad.

El Claustro de la de Granada, os envia por vuestra apreciable invitacion, las gracias mas atentas, y siente por motivos independientes de su voluntad, no poder enviaros un legado especial que la represente en vuestra gloriosa festividad.

Pero cordial y sinceramente deseamos la prosperidad de la noble Universidad de Edimburgo, madre de tantos ilustres varones, y fraternalmente saludamos á su honorable Señor Rector y á los preclaros Maestros que tan sabiamente propagan en ella la pura luz de las Ciencias y de las Letras.

GRANADA, 2 de Febrero de 1884.

DR SANTIAGO LOPEZ ARGIETO,
Rector y Catedrático de número de la Universidad.

LDO. MANUEL DE LACALLE,
El Secretario.

VIRIS DOCTISSIMIS MAGNIFICO RECTORI EGREGIOQUE SENATUI
PERINCLYTAE UNIVERSITATIS EDIMBURGENSIS.

LITTERAE, quibus ad sacra solennia, quae proximo in mense Aprili ob constitutionem vestrae excelsae Universitatis memorandam, celebrabitis, hujus Academiae Senatum invitare dignamini, jucundissimae nobis fuerunt.

Gratias vestra invitatione vobis Professorum Collegium Granatense comiter agit,

valdeque dolet haud posse, invite, legatum qui, vicem ejus implentem, sollemnibus vestrae almae Universitatis interfuerit, mittere.

In votis attamen perpetuum habemus nobilis Universitatis Edimburgensis, tot virorum illustrium Matris clarissimae, prosperitatem, ac venerabili suo Rectori sapientissimisque Magistris qui in ea scientiarum et litterarum lumina perfundunt humanissime salutamus.

Datum Granatae postridie kal. februarias anni MDCCCLXXXIV.

DR JACOBUS LOPEZ ARGIIETO,

Rector,

Universitatis Professor ordinarius.

LCTUS. EMMANUEL DE LACALLE,

Ab epistolis.

UNIVERSITY OF GRATZ.

DER UNIVERSITÄT EDINBURGH.

WIR haben Eure Einladung zu der Feier erhalten, mit welcher Ihr den dreihundert-jährigen Bestand Eurer Universität festlich begeht und danken Euch dafür.

Bindet im Leben die Menschen nichts so enge aneinander als gemeinsam vollbrachte Arbeit des Geistes, wie sollte es anders sein bei grossen Anstalten, welche Jahrhunderte lang dem Streben fortschreitender Erkenntniss dienen? Sie empfinden alle sich als Kampfgenossen, Schulter an Schulter stehend. So theilen sie auch die Freude und stimmen ein in den Festjubiläum, der von einer altehrwürdigen Kulturstätte erschallt. Darum möget Ihr sicher sein, dass wir in der entlegenen östlichen Grenzmark germanischer Civilisation an dem Tage Eurer Ehren bewegten Antheil nehmen.

Ruhmvoll sind die Jahre Eurer Vergangenheit—der fernen wie der nahen—kommt doch in Bälde, nur Einen zu nennen, Sir William Hamiltons hundertstes Geburtsfest—ruhmvoll auch die der Gegenwart, wobei Euch nicht bloss die Wissenschaften blühen, durch deren Pflege Ihr längst und herkömmlich den Bildungsgang der Menschheit gefördert habt, sondern auch die modernsten und die in das Leben von heute am tiefsten eingreifen.

So wird es Euch in der Zukunft nicht fehlen, und dass diese eine frohe Wiederkehr noch vieler so glanzvoller Jubeltage Euch bringen möge, das wünschen wir und erhoffen wir mit treulichem Grusse.

GRAZ, im Monate April 1884.

Rector und Senat. Der K. K. Karl Franzens-Universität Graz.

DR ALEXANDER ROLLETT, *Professor der Physiologie, d. z. Rector.*

DR HERM. IGNAZ. BIDERMAN, *Professor des Staatsrechts u. der Statistik, d. z. Prorector.*

DR FRANZ FRAIDL, *Prof. des alttestam. Bibelstudiums, d. z. Decan. d. theolog. Facultät.*

DR LEOPOLD SCHUSTER, *Professor der Kirchengeschichte, d. z. Prodecan. der theolog. Facultät.*

DR FRANCISCUS KLINGER, *Professor der Pastoral-Theologie, d. z. Senator.*

DR AUGUST TEWES, *Professor juris romani, p. o., h. t. Decanus Facult. jurid.*

DR CARL GROSS, *Professor des canon. Rechts, d. z. Prodecan. der jur. Fac.*

DR EMIL STROHAL, *Professor der Civilrechts, d. z. Senator.*

DR ADOLF SCHAUENSTEIN, *Professor der Staatsarzneikunde, d. z. Decan. d. medicin. Facultät.*

DR KARL HOFMANN, *Professor d. medicin. Chemie, d. z. Prodecan. d. medic. Facultät.*

DR EDUARD LIPP, *Professor der Dermatologie, d. z. Senator.*

DR ALOIS GOLDBACHER, *Professor der class. Philologie, d. z. Decan. d. phil. Fac.*

DR JOHANNES FRISCHAUF, *Professor der Mathematik, d. z. Prodecan. d. ph. Fac.*

DR MAX RITTER VON KARAJAN, *Prof. der class. Philologie, d. z. Senator.*

UNIVERSITY OF GREIFSWALD.

QVOD BONVM FAVSTVM FELIX FORTVNATVMQVE SIT
INCLVTAE CLARISSIMAE LITTERARVM VNIVERSITATI EDINBVRGENSI

STVDIORVM liberalivm inter Scotos almae matri generosissimae artisqve medicae inter gentes scholae splendidissimae cvivs disciplina salvberrima vt olim Niebvhri nostratis roboravit ingenivm sic Carlyli severam alvit mvsam saecvlaria tertia celebranti gratulamvr vt certvs per alteros centvm annos orbis laeta horvm diervm sollemnia referat rite adprecamvr Vniversitatis litterarvm Grypiswaldensis Rector et Senatus.

UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN.

Q. B. F. F. F. S.

INCLUTAE LITTERARUM UNIVERSITATI EDINBURGENSI

CUM omnium artium liberalium propagatrici egregiae tum de disciplinarum medicae naturaliumque propectu auctuque unice atque immortaliter merita die XVI meusis Aprilis anni MDCCCLXXXIV tria saecula feliciter peracta concelebranti una cum piis in saeculum futurum votis ex animi sententia gratulantur Universitatis Batavae Groninganae

Rector et Senatus

H. J. VAN ANKUM,
Rector magnificus.

F. W. B. VAN BELL,
Senatus ab Actis.

UNIVERSITY OF HALLE.

INCLVTAE VNIVERSITATI EDINBVRGENSI

QVAE sapientissimis consiliis civitatis Edinbvrghensis condita et pvblicis opibvs instrveta a Iacobo Sexto Scotorvm Rege amplissimis privilegiis confirmata et regiis donis locvpletata olim a parvis initiis profecta postea copiose exornata stvdiis litterarvm apvd Scotos firmvm praesidivm praebvit et ad ervdienda nobilissimae gentis ingenia plvrimvm profvit continvato per trecentos annos bonarvm artivm et litterarvm cvltv et virtvte excellentivm in omni genere doctrinae virorvm eximivm locvm inter Vniversitates Britannorvm sibi vindicavit imprimis vero aveta scientia rervm natvralivm et arte medicorvm etiam apvd exteras nationes magnam famam adepta est neqve minvs stvdia philosophorvm historicorvm poctarvm et cognitionem Anglicarvm litterarvm praclare adivvit sacra saecvlaria tertia diebvs xvi. xvii. xviii. mensis Aprilis anni MDCCCLXXXIV. lactissimo conventv litteratorvm hominvm sollemniter celebranda ex animi sententia gratvlantvr pro perpetva eivs salvte et felicitate pia vota nvnev pant vt famam cvm svmmo litterarvm frvctv et pvblicae ervditionis commodo paratam constanter obtineat et avgeat pia mente cvpivnt favsta felicia fortvnata omnia precantvr fidem ac volvntatem svam testantvr eivsque rei docvmentvm hanc tabvlam extare volvervnt Rector et Senatvs Vniversitatis Fridericianae Halensis cvm Vitebergensi consociatae.

ALFRED BORETIUS, *hoc tempore rector.*

UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG.

CANCELLARIO SPECTATISSIMO RECTORI MAGNIFICO ET ILLUSTR
SENATUI INCLUTAE UNIVERSITATIS EDINBURGENSIS

S. P. D.

PRORECTOR ET SENATUS UNIVERSITATIS RUPERTO-CAROLAE
HEIDELBERGENSIS.

VETERIS et antiquae academiae vestrae sollemnitate tribus saeculis prosperrime peractis nequaquam senescentis cum par sit ab universis universae Europae universitatibus summa laetitia concellebrari votisque pientissimis excipi, tum aliquanto etiam propius nos potissimum ac nostras res rationesque attingere arbitramur.

Nam cum nobis quoque festus ille dies magis magisque adpropinquet, quo nos quinque adeo saeculorum faustam memoriam instauraturos speramus, fieri non potest, quin condicionis consiliorumque societate ipsaque sensuum communitate vobiscum coniunctissimi simus.

Quo accedunt aliae similitudines singulares. Velut et incluta vestra universitas et haec Ruperto-Carola in regionibus rara praeclaraque naturae amoenitate conspicuis collocatae sumus, qua quidem animos studiorum gravitate et severitate fatigatos suaviter refici et recreari non sine emolumento percipimus.

Gravius illud est, quod communem originem ducimus ab institutis ecclesiasticis, unde ad vindicandam augendamque in quovis genere veritatem iustitiam libertatem paullatim adspiravimus divinique numinis beneficio incrementa cepimus.

Nolumus persequi quaenam singillatim vicissitudines vario temporum decursu multisque tam domesticis quam externis periculis ut nobis ita vobis acciderint. Per quas quale vos constantiae virtutis laboris industriae exemplum edideritis, clara in luce positum est communique consensu comprobatum.

Quapropter tam exoptatum quam honorificum nobis visum est, quod vestrae per hos dies laetitiae nos particeps esse voluistis. Itaque legatum academicum ad

vos misimus HENRICUM ROSENBUSCH, ordinis philosophorum h. t. Decanum eundemque senatorem, a quo hae vobis litterae reddentur. Quibus iam nunc ex sententia vobis congratulamur omniaque bona fausta felicia fortunata comprecamur.

Valete nobisque favete.

Datum Heidelbergae d. x. m. Apr. a. MDCCCLXXXIV.

DR RUDOLFUS HEINZE, *h. t. Pror.*

DR THEOL. HAUSRATH.

DR THEOL. C. HOLSTEN, *h. t. dec. fac. th.*

DR JUR. UTR. AUGUSTUS DE BULMERINCQ, *h. t. dec. ord. jurisconsult.*

DR H. ROSENBUSCH, *h. t. dec. fac. phil.*

DR OTTO BÜTSCHLI.

DR W. KÜHNE, *h. t. dec. fac. med.*

HELSINGFORS: UNIVERSITY OF FINLAND.

1583.

1884.

UNIVERSITATEM LITTERARUM EDINBURGENSEM,

MEMORIAM celebrantem operae per trecentos annos in altiores artes collatae, cum vero animi sensu non Scotiae tantum cives prosequuntur, sed omnes in orbe terrarum homines humanitate politi summo studio amplectuntur.

Rebus a Scotorum gente magnanima usque ab antiquis temporibus summa virtute gestis multi populi peregrini adiuti sunt ac suis quisque in laboribus, periculis, bellis est confirmatus. Idem ille populus Scotiae ingenii viribus eminet et summa floret gloria. Quem non etiam post saecula movebit ingens illud excelsi animi monumentum, prisca illa carmina vestra, admirabili austeritate decora? Quis est qui non recordetur popularem Scotiae poesim, quae maestitiam saepe variat et leporem, vi semper eadem est? Ac recentiore aetate Burnius, Scottius, alii aequalem amorem meruerunt omnium.

Universitas litterarum Finlandiae haec ipsa quoque sentit. Nostri enim, ex quo tempore in Germaniae campis duce Gustavo Adolpho pro religionis colendae libertate dimicaverunt cum Scotis fortissimis, vos dilexerunt seque vobiscum amicitia iungi voluerunt; sicut e vestris etiam haud pauci, iique praeclari, in nostra civitate egregie de hac altera patria sunt meriti.

Edinburgensis universitas, quattuor sororum novissima, sua disciplina praestantissima magnum illum animum auxit, honestam illam aluit mentem, quibus virtutibus iuvenes Scotiae semper inclaruerunt. Finlandiae universitas communis illius tam magni ducis rerumque maximarum a vobis gestarum memor, Universitati Edinburgensi eandem atque antea et acque laudabilem exoptat in optimis studiis industriam, per quam quantum colantur litterae, perficiantur artes, omnia crescant, laetis animis videmus et in posterum praesentimus.

W. LAGUS.

F. J. VON BECKER.
A. FR. NORDQVIST.
J. PIPPINGSKÖLD.
E. STRANDMAN.
J. W. RNEBERG.
J. R. DANIELSON.
J. N. LANG.
E. R. NEOVIUS.

AUG. AHLQVIST.
C. G. ESTLANDER.
H. RÅBERGH.
GUSTAF JOHANSSON.
JAAKKO FORSMAN.
EDV. HJELT.
ANDERS DONNER.
F. SALTZMAN.

S. O. LINDBERG.
TH. REIN.
KONRAD HÄLLSTEN.
F. J. WIIK.
AUG. TÖTTERMAN.
F. GUSTAFSSON.
O. I. COLLIANDER.

*Datum HELSINGFORSIAE,
idibus Martiis a. MDCCCLXXXIII.*

UNIVERSITY OF INNSBRUCK.

UNIVERSITATI EDINBURGENSI

DIEM natalem post tria saecula agenti fausta omnia Senatus Universitatis
Oenipontanae.

UNIVERSITY OF JENA.

Q. B. F. F. Q. S.

INCLUTAE LITTERARUM UNIVERSITATI EDINBURGENSI

IN Scotorum Regum sede vetustissima celeberrima amoenissima studiis omnigenaeque doctrinae deditissima summorumque ingeniorum fertilissima a Iacobo Sexto Scotorum Rege anno millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo altero conditae inter Scoticas sorores recentissimae mox tamen tantam adeptae gloriam atque auctoritatem ut vel antiquissimas aequaret et etiam superaret splendeatque cum per patriae totiusque Britanniae fines tum per reliquos populos cultiores omnes non modo studiosorum adulescentium institutione saluberrima verum etiam clarissimorum professorum quorum nomina in omnium ore sunt erunt scriptis inventisque et plurimis et optimis ad omnia litterarum genera imprimis autem ad medicinam rerumque naturalium cognitionem pertinentibus velut Guilelmi Robertson Guilelmi Tytler historicorum Iosephi Black chemici Davidis Forbes Davidis Brewster physicorum Eduardi Forbes Ioannis Goodsir zoologorum quibus se adiunxit vir recentissimae memoriae Sir Wyville Thomson quo duce docti illi Challengero vecti ad arcana maris penetraverunt ingentemque animantium copiam antea ignotorum e profundissimis gurgitibus in lucem protraxerunt huic inclutae litterarum Universitati etiamnunc doctoribus omnium ordinum egregiis florenti saecularia originis suae tertia feliciter glorioseque celebranti gratulationes et pia vota offert Universitas Litterarum Ienensis.

Ienae a. MDCCCLXXXIII die xv. mensis Aprilis.

DR A. GEUTHER, *Professor,*
h. t. Prorector.

UNIVERSITY OF KASANK.

UNIVERSITATIS CAESAREA CASANENSIS

UNIVERSITATI EDINBURGENSI

S. D.

CELEBERRIMO die, quo sollemnia saecularia tertia Universitatis Edinburgensis rite celebrantur, in ultimis partibus Orientis Europae sita Universitas Casanensis suum ducit veterrimo in regionibus Caledoniae seminario summae doctrinae gratulationes agere, praesertim cum tantos eius labores non minus in mentibus iuvenum optimis praeceptis et institutis formandis, quam in disciplinis, litteris, artibus, alendis, firmandis, provehendis, susceptos, respiciat. Verum enim vero haud pauci vel doctrina vel aliis virtutibus elari viri praecepta institutaque summae doctrinae sub tutela huius praestantissimi seminarii pereceperunt. En sors optanda multisque expetenda! Imitetur itaque hoc bonum ac salutare exemplum nostra quoque Universitas, quae hoc sollemni die sincere palamque optat ac profitetur, uti ultima Musarum Thule egregia merita sua in saecula persequatur.

Casani a. d. Kal. Apr. ann. Dom. MDCCCLXXXIV.

Rector BULIC,
cum Senatu.

UNIVERSITY OF KIEF.

Q. B. F. F. F. Q. S.

IMP. ALEXANDRO III. PIO. AUG. FEL. OMNIUM RUSSORUM
IMPERATORI, POLONIAE REGI ET CET. ET CET.

S. A. C. U. K. S. V.

A. p. Chr. MDCCCLXXXIV. rectore N. Rennenkampf, decanis ordinum philosophorum V. Ikonnikov, mathematicorum N. Bunge, iuris peritorum B. Demtschenko, medicorum Vic. Subbotin, quaestore ab actis Val. Vinding.

A. d. vii. Id. Mart. in aula Caesareae Universitatis Kiioviensis S. Vladimiri rector senatum academicum consuluit. Scribendo affuerunt S. Gogotski, V. Karavaiev, Joh. Rachmaninov, C. Feofilaktov, F. Möring, A. Paulson.

Quod N. Rennenkampf rector verba fecit certiore se per epistolam esse factum de sacris secularibus tertiis, quae Universitatis Academica Edinburghensis a. d. xvi. kal. Mai celebratura esset, quid fieri placeret, d. e. r. i. c. Senatum academicum Caesareae Universitatis Kiioviensis gratissimo animo nuntium illum accepisse maxime id facere, quod Universitas Academica Edinburghensis ne Kiioviensem quidem Universitatem, quae tanto interiacentium terrarum spatio esset remota, certiore facere neglexisset, ob eamque rem singulares agendas gratias. Unam esse totius orbis litterarum civitatem, omnesque Academias quasi membra unius corporis uni rei studere veritati investigandae atque percipiendae litterisque et artibus colendis. Itaque placuisse senatui JOH. RACHMANINOV, phil. doctorem, S. Annae ordinis primi gradus equitem, rectorium, legatum Edinburghum ire, qui litterarum sollemnibus interesset, Universitatis Caesareae Kiioviensis verbis Universitati Academiae Edinburghensi gratularetur, nuntiaretque Universitatem Caesaream Kiioviensem, quae et ipsa quamquam hoc demum anno decem lustra peracta celebratura esset, nunc pro salute sororis suae aetate multo superantis, quae summam sibi gloriam litterarum atque artium liberalium studio comparasset, vota rite suscepisse. C.

UNIVERSITY OF KIEL.

ALMAE OPTIMORUM STUDIORUM MATRI INCLUTAE LITTERARUM
UNIVERSITATI EDINBURGENSI

FESTAM MEMORIAM DIEI QUO ANTE HAEC TRIA SAECULA CONDITA
EST DIE XVI. MENSIS APRILIS ANNI MDCCCLXXXIV.

SINCERISSIME GRATULANTUR

UNIVERSITATIS CHRISTIANAE ALBERTINAE KILIENSIS
RECTOR ET CONSISTORIUM ACADEMICUM.

VIRIS PRAENOBILISSIMIS ILLUSTRISSIMISQUE CANCELLARIO RECTORI
PRIMARIO ET SENATUI ACADEMICO UNIVERSITATIS EDINBURG-
ENSIS RECTOR ET CONSISTORIUM UNIVERSITATIS KILIENSIS

S. P. D.

HUMANISSIMIS atque splendidissimis litteris nos invitastis, ut Vobiscum diem festum concelebraremus, quo laetam memoriam conditae ante hos CCC annos Universitatis Vestrae recoilere constituistis. Seimus Vobiseum penitusque animis infixum habemus litterarum optimarumque artium studia nullo neque gentis neque regionis discrimine tangi, quodque in eis ubique terrarum elaboratum investigatumve sit, id commune statim beneficium fieri et ad omnes redundare, qui eisdem velut sacris initiati sint. Sed etiam Universitatis Vestrae forma et constitutio ad nostras proxime accedit: eadem utrobique quaternarum disciplinarum consociatio, eadem libertas academica, quoniam cives academicos non domesticae alicuius disciplinae vinculis eoerceri, sed sui iuris esse et libertate libertatem discere et Vestri maiores et nostri voluerunt. Quo magis laetamur sedem Vobis in antiqua et pulcherrima urbe, capite regni Scotici, per integra iam tria saecula firmam semper atque inconeussam mansisse et per tam longi temporis decursum nova decora multumque incrementi usque accessisse, unde Vestra Aademia, quamvis inter quattuor sorores minima natu sit, unamquamque ceterarum splendore et dignitate facile aequare possit. Multi

fuerunt apud Vos divinarum humanarumque litterarum et scientiarum illustrissimi professores ; plurimi et in omni studiorum genere et in republica clari viri e Vestris umbraculis prodierunt Vobisque se bonam sui partem debere confessi sunt : inter quos Walteri Scotti nomen nostratibus quoque hominibus carissimum non possumus silentio praeterire. Quae cum ita sint, satis non habuimus litteris scriptis laetitiam animorum nostrorum declarare, sed unum e nobis communi Consistorii nostri academici consilio delegavimus, GEORGIUM HOFFMANN, linguarum orientalium professorem, qui praesens gratulandi iucundum munus obiret et Vobiscum vota pro futura incolumitate prosperitate diuturnitate Academiae Vestrae nuncuparet. Valete et nobis favere pergite.

Dabamus Kiliae Holsatorum die xix. mensis Februarii Anni MDCCCLXXXIV.

KINGSTON, CANADA: QUEEN'S COLLEGE
AND UNIVERSITY.

TERCENTENARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE Senate of Queen's College and University, Kingston, Canada, avail themselves of the present auspicious occasion to offer their cordial congratulations to the authorities of the University of Edinburgh, to the University Court, the Senate, and the University Council of that celebrated seat of learning. Founded when the desire for a higher education was being more widely felt, the University of Edinburgh has ever since exerted a most beneficial influence on the intellectual and religious development of the nation, while from its halls have gone forth into all parts of the civilised world those who have won eminence in the various spheres of activity, and made its name illustrious. Among the Universities of Europe it has held a place second to none. Of the many distinguished men who have filled its chairs, the Gregorys, Maclaurin, Black, Playfair, Stewart, Hamilton, and Chalmers, are names of renown in every land.

Queen's College was constituted by Royal Charter in the year 1841. Its founders modelled it after the Universities of Scotland, particularly after that of Edinburgh. The first Principal and Professor received their education in Edinburgh University, and two of the latest additions to its staff claim the same Alma Mater. We have special reasons, therefore, for rejoicing in the celebration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of so great an Institution. No greetings of this day are warmer than those that are borne from the daughter across the sea. We thank God that you have done so much for the cause of Religion and Science; and our earnest prayer is that your future will be crowned with even greater prosperity than your past, and that your fame will acquire a brighter lustre as the centuries come and go.

In name and by authority of Queen's College and University,

SANDFORD FLEMING, C.E., C.M.G., LL.D.,
Chancellor.

GEORGE M. GRANT, D.D.,
Principal.

ALEXR. MORRIS, D.C.L.,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

UNIVERSITY OF KÖNIGSBERG.

ACADEMIA REGIMONTANA

ACADEMIAE EDINBURGENSI

SAL.

QUOD VOBIS FELIX FAUSTUM FORTUNATUMQUE SIT.

L AETISSIMUM agitis diem, quo ante hos annos trecentos academia vestra condita est. Nos qui paene aequaevam vestro consessui aetatem peregrimus, quid per eam et laboris et eventus felicissimi decurrerit, haud imparatis profecto rationibus adsequimur. Nempe quidquid in religione christiana tam doctis quam incensis horum saeculorum studiis Germanicae originis homines prae ceteris praestiterunt excoleunda, quidquid in promovenda iuris utriusque peritia, quidquid in inveniendis medicae artis fontibus novis, denique quidquid in litteris, quae graeci latinique oris de labris scaturire non desinunt, nationes quas cultas dicere consuevimus certatim consummaverunt, eorum omnium et vestri ingenii alacritate atque constantia bona pars excrevit atque constituta est, et cum plausu nostro convalluit. Novistis autem, quid valeat haec nostra consensio quippe eius academiae, quae, ut antiqua ac paene oblitterata omittam, divino Kantii nostri ingenio sustentetur et commendetur. Itaque boni consulite quod per huius festi diei concelebrandi opportunitatem vobis vota nuncupamus ut, quam nunc fere auspicamur aetatem non solum egregiis eventibus faustam, verum etiam paene dixerim monstris et prodigiis undecumque inruentibus infestam, eam vos quoque ut ingrediamini laeti quidem lassique vetere gloria, verum etiam intenti fortesque ad sustentandam acquirendamque humanae disciplinae christianaeque gloriam novam novoque saeculo parem. Valete.

Regimonti die xiv. mensis Martii MDCCCLXXXIV.

UNIVERSITY OF LEIPZIG.

Q. B. F. F. F. Q. S.

INCLITAE UNIVERSITATI LITTERARUM EDINBURGENAE

ANTE trecentos annos a Iacobo Sexto Scotorum Rege augustissimo conditae quae non solum artes liberales humanitatisque studia sedulo semper coluit sed etiam rerum tam divinarum quam humanarum scientiae custodem interpretemque fidelem se praestitit imprimis autem rerum naturalium et ad vitam hominum pertinentium cognitionem insigniter auxit et promovit almae studiorum matri et praeceptorum et discipulorum ingeniosorum fecundissimae diebus XVI. XVII. XVIII. mensis Aprilis anni MDCCCLXXXIV. sacra saecularia tertia celebranti novi saeculi aditum faustissimum ex animi sententia gratulantur perpetuamque salutem prosperitatem dignitatem exoptant Universitatis Litterarum Lipsiensis Rector et Senatus.

Datum Lipsiae Kalendis Martiis anni MDCCCLXXXIV.

UNIVERSITY OF LEMBERG.

Q. B. F. F. S.

INCLYTAE ac vetustate venerabili Vniversitati Academicae Edinbvgensi, ingen-
varum artivm et optimarvm literarvm sedi, sanae doctrinae et hvmanitatis laude
scholae qvvm olim insigni tym etiam nvnc florentissimae, alvmnorvm innvmerabilivm
avt artivm literarvmqve egregie cvltarvm praemiis et honoribvs decoratorvm avt
pvblicis mvneribvs sapientissime administratis nobilitatorvm procreatrici beatissimae et
fecvndissimae: XVI. XV. XIV. calendas Maias tertia sacra saecvlaria sollemniter cele-
branti de praeteritis gloriosissime transactis congratvlantes, qvvm praesentibvs nobis
id facere non liceat, festorum diervm istorvm commvni omnivm lactitia dignissimorum
ex animis bene volentibvs participes favstissima omnia precamvr, amicitiam volvntatem
pollicemvr sanctis stvdiorvm vinevlis conivnetissimi Rector Senatvsque et Professores
Vniversitatis Literarvm Leopolitanae.

Leopoli Calendis Aprilibus a. MDCCCLXXXIV.

DR EDUARDUS RITTNER, *Prof. jur. can., h. t. Rector.*DR BRONISLAUS RADZISZEWSKI, *Prof. Chemiae
p. ord., f. h. t. Prorector.*DR CLEMENS SARNICKI, *prof. stud. bibl. V. P.
decanus ord. theol.*DR ALBERTUS FILARSKI, *Prof. theol. mor.*DR JOANNES MAZURKIEWICZ, *Prof. p. o. Th.
Dogmaticae.*DR LEONARDUS PIETAK, *prof. p. o. iur. rom., merc.
camb., h. t. deca. fac. iur.*DR ANDREAS FANGOR, *prof. p. o. jur. civ. aust.
senior. iur.*DR GUSTAV ROSZKOWSKI, *prof. extr. juris. gent.*DR LUDOVICUS CWIKLINSKI, *literarum anti-
quarum prof. p. o. h. t. decanus ord. philosoph.*DR ROMANUS PILAT, *literarum et ling. polon. prof.
p. o., h. t. prodecanus ord. phil.*DR SIGISMUNDUS WĘCLEWSKI, *literarum anti-
quarum prof. p. ordinar.*DR JOSEPHUS DELKIEWICZ, *Canonicus honorarius,
Professor Historiae Ecclesiasticae.*DR JOSEPHUS WATZKA, *Prof. ord. publ. Studii
biblici Novi Foederis atque Exegescos sublinioris
bibl.*DR LUDOVICUS KLOSS, *Prof. ord. publ. Theol.,
past. Superior Seminarii Archiepiscop.*DR MARCELLUS PALIWODA, *Professor publ. ex-
traord. Juris Canonici.*DR JOANNES BARTOSZEWSKI, *suppl. Professor
Theologiae pastoralis, I. Concionator Archicath. Eccl.
ad S. Georgium.*DR FERDINANDUS ZRODŁOWSKI, *prof. publ. ord.
iuris Romani.*DR THADDAEUS PILAT, *prof. publ. ord. juris. publ.
et statisticcs.*DR FELIX GRZYIECKI, *prof. publ. extra. juris crim.
aust.*DR AUGUSTUS BÁLASITS, *prof. publ. extr. prod. civ.
aust.*DR LONGINUS FEIGEL, *prof. publ. extr. medicinae
forensis.*DR ALEXANDER JANOWICZ, *prof. publ. extr. juris
germanici.*

- DR JOANNES DOBRZANSKI, *docens priv. juris crimin. austr.*
- DR ERNESTUS TILL, *jus priv. austr. priv. docens.*
- DR STANISLAUS EQUES DE STARZYNSKI, *docens p. iuris publici austr.*
- DR STANISLAUS SZACHOWSKI, *docens pr. juris rom. et civ. franc.*
- DR AEMILIANUS OGONOWSKI, *literarum et linguae ruthen. professor p. o.*
- DR EUSEBIUS CZERKAWSKI, *philosophiae et artis paedagogicae professor publicus ordinarius.*
- DR LAURENTIUS ZMURKO, *professor publicus ordinarius matheseos.*
- DR THEOPHILUS CIESIELSKI, *prof. publ. ordin. botanices, horti. botan. director.*
- DR XAVERIUS LISKE, *histor. univers. prof. publ. ord.*
- DR FELIX KREUTZ, *mineralogiae professor publicus ordinarius, miner. et petr. inst. Director.*
- DR THOMAS STANECKI, *physicae professor publicus ordinarius.*
- DR ISIDORUS SZARANIEWICZ, *historiae imperii Austriaci professor publ. ordinar.*
- DR ANTONIUS REHMAN, *Geographiae prof. extr. p.*
- DR OSCAR FABIAN, *Phys. math. prof. pub. ord.*
- DR THADDAEUS WOJCIECHOWSKI, *historiae polonicae Prof. pbl. extraord.*
- DR ALEXANDER HIRSCHBERG, *histor. Polon. doc.*
- DR ANTONIUS KALINA, *grammaticae comparat. doc.*
- JULIANUS NIEDZWIEDZKI, *doc. mineralogiae et geologiae.*
- DR MIECISLAUS, *Eques de Dunin WASOWICZ, Pharmacognosi docens.*

UNIVERSITY OF LEYDEN.

RECTOR MAGNIFICUS ET SENATUS UNIVERSITATIS LUGDUNO-
BATAVAE

RECTORI MAGNIFICO ET SENATUI UNIVERSITATIS EDIMBURGENSIS

SALUTEM PLURIMAM DICIT.

QUEMADMODUM vos ante hos novem annos eomiter nobiseum scripta epistola festum diem concelebrastis quo per tria saecula nostra Universitas steterat, sic nos vicissim vobiscum laetamur recoleantibus memoriam illius temporis quum inelyta vestra Universitas ante annos trecentos condita est.

Tanta enim inter nos et vos intercedit necessitudo nata ex mirifica ingeniorum, morum institutorumque convenientia ut in omnibus rebus gravioribus simus fratrum instar animoque fraterno.

Elato animo respicere potestis praeterita tempora et recordari quam multos praeclaros viros vestra Universitas et semper tulerit et etiamnunc ferat.

Itaque ex animi sententia vobiseum gaudemus et dedimus negotium Reetori Magnifico nostro, viro clarissimo DOIJER, ut ad vos eat et ipse praesens vobis verbis nostris congratuletur et omnes ex animo optamus fore, ut haec inter nos fraternitas longa die etiam stabiliatur et creseat et semper honor nomenque vestrum et laudes manean.

Lugduni-Batavorum ad diem xvii m. Aprilis MDCCCLXXXIV.

D. DOIJER,
Rector Magnificus.

G. D. L. HUET,
Senatus Actuarius.

UNIVERSITY OF LIMA.

LIMA, 11 de Feburo de 1884.

A LOS SEÑORES CANCELLER, RECTOR Y PRINCIPAL DE LA
UNIVERSIDAD DE EDIMBURGO.

SEÑORES,

LA Universidad de Edimburgo celebra su tercer centenario y ha invitado á la de Lima para que envíe un representante á esta importante fiesta, que es la manifestacion mas cumplida, que en honor de las ciencias, hace uno de los cuerpos docentes del mundo. La de Lima, que me ha tocado la fortuna de presidir, tiene tambien una existencia ya muy larga, y ha procurado, siguiendo todas las evoluciones morales y todos los adelantos de las luces, imitar el ejemplo de las que, en la carrera de los conocimientos intelectuales, han procurado y prócuran sin descanso, contribuir al desarrollo de la civilizacion y del progreso.

Ya que en las actuales circunstancias en que se encuentra desgraciadamente nuestra República, no podrá la Universidad de Lima constituir un delegado el dia de la solemnidad de vuestra ilustre corporacion, satisfaciendo el voto de los miembros del claustro, á cuya cabeza me hallo para honra mia, os felicito por el pensamiento que vais á realizar, y os ruego, Señores, que cada vez que la ocasion se os presente, mantengais relaciones con esta institucion, relaciones que tanto influiran para robustecer los lazos de union y solidaridad que deben ligar entre sí á todas las sociedades que se consagran á la propagacion de la enseñanza.

Admitid, Señores, las consideraciones de alto aprecio y de profundo respeto con que me suscribo su muy atento obsecuente servidor,

JUAN ANT^o. RIBEYRO.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

EDINBURGH, 17th April 1884.

TO THE CHANCELLOR, RECTOR, AND VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

I ESTEEM it no ordinary privilege to be charged by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Senate of the University of London, with the honourable duty of presenting to the University of Edinburgh their cordial congratulations on the auspicious celebration of the Tercentenary of her birth.

As one of the youngest of her sisters, the University of London recognises with respectful gratitude the long course of distinguished services which have been rendered by the University of Edinburgh, not merely to her own country, but to the world at large, by her unceasing efforts for the improvement and spread of education, the promotion of learning, and the advancement of science; and rejoices to know that in entering on the fourth century of her existence, she unites with the venerable dignity of age the freshness and vigour of a renewed youth, giving every sign that her future career will be yet more glorious than her past, in the untrammelled freedom of her pursuit of truth, in the breadth and thoroughness of her teaching, and in the extent of the influence which she will exert on human progress.

To that rejuvenescence of her elder sister the University of London has the pleasure of believing that she has herself in some degree contributed by the transfusion of a measure of her own youthful blood, embodied in the persons of a Lister, a Turner, a Crum Brown, and a Greenfield.

Though myself officially connected with the University of London from a very early period of her comparatively brief career, I have never ceased to entertain a deep and grateful attachment to my Alma Mater for the nurture I early received from her, or to feel the liveliest interest in her welfare; and I beg, therefore, to be allowed to tender to you my own hearty felicitations, in conjunction with those of the University I have the honour to represent.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER,
M.D., LL.D., Edin.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN.

L'UNIVERSITÉ DE LOUVAIN À L'UNIVERSITÉ D'EDIMBOURG.

L'UNIVERSITÉ de Louvain s'associe de tout cœur aux fêtes par lesquelles l'Université d'Edimbourg va célébrer le trois centième anniversaire de sa fondation.

Votre noble Ecole Ecossaise peut avec fierté porter le regard en arrière. Durant les trois siècles de son existence, elle a compté dans son sein des hommes qui ont enseigné avec éclat toutes les sciences, et qui les ont fait progresser. Leurs noms sont inscrits dans le livre d'or de l'esprit humain, à côté des noms les plus glorieux.

La philosophie Ecossaise a marqué une étape caractéristique du mouvement intellectuel. Rattachée aux principes des grands Docteurs du XIII^e siècle, la sagesse des philosophes Ecossais a consacré avec éclat les vues spiritualistes, en leur donnant, comme le voulait le Docteur Angélique aussi bien qu' Aristote, la méthode expérimentale pour fondement, pour appui et pour contrôle.

Avec nos félicitations si méritées, nous vous exprimons, Messieurs, nos vœux les plus ardents pour que la protection divine qui vous a gardés jusqu'ici, continue à veiller à la prospérité de votre célèbre Université, à la félicité de chacun de ses illustres Maîtres, au bonheur de la jeunesse distinguée que vous formez à toutes les sciences avec le succès le plus éclatant.

Ces vœux vous seront également exprimés de vive voix par notre délégué, M. le professeur VAN BENEDEN, auquel vous avez fait l'honneur d'accorder le titre si envié de Docteur en Droit de l'Université d'Edimbourg, et dont la présence à vos fêtes sera le témoignage vivant de nos profonds sentiments de haute et sympathique considération.

Le Recteur Magnifique de l'Université,
C. PIERAERTS.

Le Secrétaire de l'Université,
P. WILLEMS.

UNIVERSITY OF LUND.

Q. B. F. F. F. Q. S.

ILLUSTRISSIMAE LITTERARUM UNIVERSITATI EDINBURGENSI,

QUAE, a populo religionis, libertatis, eruditionis amantissimo condita et deinceps magnifice amplificata, et de civium humanitate et de artibus ipsis et de omni humano genere per secula optime merita fuit et meretur, quae ingeniis et doctrina semper floruit principum et magistrorum, quorum permulta nomina in litterarum monumentis ad immortalem posteritatis memoriam incisa splendent, quales olim fuerunt Robert Rollock, Guilclmus Robertson, Colin M'Laurin, Dugald Stewart, David Brewster, Thomas Chalmers, Guilelmus Cullen, Joannes Playfair, Jacobus Syme, Jacobus Young Simpson, Robert Christison; quae alumnos suos ad summam gloriam efflorescentes cum multis vidit tum unum ante omnes Gualterum Scott, poetam suavissimum, Scotiae virtutis praeconem et exemplar, delicias omnium cultarum gentium; huic igitur almae matri quartum seculum feliciter auspicanti ante diem quartum decimum kalendas Majas MDCCCLXXXIV. et his litteris et voce legati oratoris CAROLI ASK, Philosophiae et Medicinae Doctoris, Chirurgiae et Artis Obstetriciae Professoris, Ordinibus de Vasa Praefecti, de Stella Polari ascripti, pie gratulatur, fausta omnia auguratur et precatur Universitas Litterarum Carolina Lundensis.

GUSTAVUS LJUNGGREN,
Rector Universitatis.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRID.

LA Universidad Central de España ha recibido con grande estima la atenta invitación para ser representada por uno de sus miembros en la solemne fiesta del Tercer Centenario de la fundación de la ilustre de Edimburgo, que se ha de celebrar en los días 16, 17 y 18 del mes de Abril próximo.

Grata complacencia tendría la Universidad Central de España viéndose personalmente representada en dicha fiesta y utilizando ocasión tan propicia para estrechar sus relaciones con la distinguida y reputada Universidad de Edimburgo; pero coincidiendo la época en que ha de celebrarse la solemnidad con el periodo del curso académico en que es más indispensable la asistencia de los Catedráticos á sus enseñanzas, se vé, con sentimiento en la necesidad de tener que renunciar á tan señalado honor.

Sin embargo, interpretando el unánime parecer de cuantos forman parte de esta Escuela, cumplimos un grato deber rogando que sea leído este escrito en la ocasión más oportuna de la fiesta del Centenario de esa Universidad, como expresión de gratitud y simpatía hacia la misma, y nos lisonjamos que el motivo de esta correspondencia será en lo sucesivo lazo de fraternal amistad entre dos Establecimientos igualmente erigidos para investigar y difundir las Ciencias y las Letras.

MADRID, 18 de Febrero de 1884.

A nombre de la Universidad Central de España,

El Rector,

DR FRANCISCO DE LA PISA.

El Decano de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras,

DR FRANCO. FERNANDEZ Y GONZALEZ.

El Decano de la Facultad de Derecho,

DR AUGUSTO COMAS.

El Decano de la Facultad de Farmacia,

DR FAUSTO DE GARAGARZA.

El Decano de la Facultad de Ciencias,

DR MIGUEL COLMEIRO.

El Decano de la Facultad de Medicina,

DR JUAN MAGAZ.

El Secretario general,

LDO. LEOPOLDO SOLIER.

MANCHESTER: THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

TO THE CHANCELLOR, LORD RECTOR, PRINCIPAL, AND MEMBERS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

WE, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Victoria University, beg to offer our cordial congratulations on the occasion of the Tercentenary Celebration of the foundation of the University of Edinburgh.

We take pride in the opportunity given to one of the youngest among British Universities of testifying, together with so many learned bodies of high antiquity or established fame, to the sense of the great services rendered by the University of Edinburgh to the cause of education, research, and learning, which is entertained everywhere and by all.

The fruits of these services are the heritage of science and letters throughout the civilised world; nor are there many branches of ancient or of modern learning with which the name of Edinburgh is not inseparably associated.

In expressing, therefore, our hope that the great University to which we tender our tribute of good wishes may be destined to add to the achievements upon which she can at present look back, we only venture to add that, as we find a special reason for encouragement in her past, so we look with special interest towards her future. We recognise in the beginnings from which she has gradually risen to her present pre-eminence, and in the earlier as well as in the later periods of her upward growth, certain features which may serve as both precedents and examples to Universities closely connected with the life of great cities, and above all a foresight and a power of self-adaptation which in her case the test of time has triumphantly justified. And we record our own grateful experience of the fact that the University of Edinburgh has remained true to the genuinely academic tradition which in her early days spread the influences of Scottish learning and Scottish energy far beyond the borders of Scotland

itself. Mindful, therefore, of many obligations, both general and special, to the University of Edinburgh, we trust that the Tercentenary of her foundation may but mark a stage in a long and illustrious history of high-minded endeavour and merited prosperity.

J. G. GREENWOOD, F.C.

The Common Seal of the Victoria University was affixed hereunto by the Vice-Chancellor, pursuant to a Resolution of the University Court, dated April 2, 1884.

ALFRED T. BENTLEY, *Registrar*.

MANCHESTER, *April* 1884.

UNIVERSITY OF MARBURG.

INCLUTAE UNIVERSITATI LITTERARUM EDINBURGENSI

D. XVI. ANTE CALENDAS MAIAS A. CHR. MDCCCLXXXIV

TERTIA SAECULARIA CELEBRANTI GRATULANTUR

UNIVERSITATIS LITTERARUM MARBURGENSIS RECTOR ET SENATUS.

QUAM dulci simul ac pio
gaudes officio, Musa academica!
auri simplice fascia
flavam cineta comam, colla monilibus
circumfusa rubris, cruce
ornatis nitida, symbola gaudii
veris dona novi, rosas
elatis manibus tollis, ut indices,
quae votis placeant tuis.

Haud obscura refers. Percipientibus
hoc firmum est: ubi fratribus
doctis festa micant ceu sacra lumina,
quamvis vel regionibus
terrae vel tumidi gurgitibus maris
distent, nos patulis decet
collaetari animis. Quaeque decent, patras.

Edinburga potens, suae
quos legit socios laetitiae, vocat,
ut secum superi Patris
nutum, quo tria per saecula constitit,
laudent atque novum augurent.
Opportunus adest Africus. Ibimus.

Verum heu! quis subito dolor
turbat tristitia vultum hilarem tuum?

Quae sunt, omnia duleiter
rident. Haud ita, quae praeteriere. Vae!
Olim qui fuit, heie fugax,
mentem Seotus homo, Patricius, subit.

Anno, cui benedicimus,
quo Dux magnanimus nostram Academiam
Marburgi instituit, trias
Seotorum iuvenum nobilis huc migrat,
inter quos sine fine lux
coelestis decorat Patriei caput,
natum ex sanguine regio
qui primum ex patriis montibus ad pedes
Martini atque Melanethonis
viva evangelium voce docentium
progressus, studio impigro
aetus divitias Hassiacae quoque
experturus adit scholae
atque heie grato animo, quem cupit, invenit:
Lambertum, ingeniosius
inter lumina tunc exorientia
quo fido duce, quae fides
quae dilectio sit, quisve valor spei,
quae credentibus intima
in Christo data sit iustificatio,
non tam discipuli modo,
quam consanguinei more profundius
noseit, ponderat ac suo
cordi abdit. Teneris hisce fidelium
quid sermonibus audiit
Lanus vel melius vel generosius?
aures tu quoque, Tyndale,
praebe colloquiis! Ultima verba enim
sunt, quae Patriei tuus
campis edit in his. Ultima mox sub his

coelis! In patriam redux
verba evangelii lucida praedicans
primus Scotiae apostolus
vividus terribili traditus est rogo.
“Membra igni,” moriens ait,
“mentem corque tibi, eunctipotens Deus!”
Quo commotus Alesius
qui dudum dubitans vocibus igneis
vivi restiterat viri,
et, quae non oculos clausit aheneis
vittis, concio civium
stans circum cineres, esse aliquod bonum
cognovere, animae datum,
haec vita melius morteque fortius,
eui teter sileat dolor
et tormenta licet flammae langueant.
Quo taetus radio, fide
illi consimilis Forretius pyras
scandens funereas ait:
“Iesu Christe, meum suscipe spiritum!”

Et quae Roughius integer
cognatis moriens ultima protulit
consolamina flentibus?
“Sursum corda!” “cadent hostica moenia!”
“clangor dum resonat tubae!”
His obmutuit os innoeui viri
et flammae emieuit furor.

Quando prava caro et dira superbia,
quando pigrities iners
et seducta fides chisticolas bonos
devinctos laqueis suis,
aut strietis gladiis caedere desinet,
aut igni dare fervido?
quando laeta gregi reddita erit tuo
pax? vindex Deus, adiuva!

Mox quae diva fuit vaticinatio,
completur. Genevensium
accensus studio Knoxus adest, simul
heros Herculeae indolis
et servus, Dominus quae iubet, exsequens,
qui verbi gladio inelutae
reginae laerymas, consilia ac minas
vincens, denique Seotiae
regnum evangelio pandit et, hostibus
prostratis, Academiam
qualem ipse ad Rhodanum viderat, ut creent
fidis eivibus auctor est.

Audivere viri consilium patres,
Edini. Quis erit tamen
exstruetor domuum? et quis stipe non eget
miles? Lawsonius manu
fausta difficiles solvit et evehit
nodos. "Urbs capitalis est,
"at non dives. Ut ex glandibus ilices
"crescunt, incipienda res
"magna est e minimis. Semina mittimus,
"fruges posteritas metet!"
omnes unanimes dieta viri probant.
Tunc princeps sapiens, decem
annorum spatio praeterito licet,
quum nec mater adhuc throni
ornata ingenuis esset honoribus,
nec Knoxi valida amplius
vox sanetum alloquium coetibus ederet,
legi propositae annuit.

Salve, martyrii tu patrimonium
alto ex tempore traditum!
tu eum Teutonia nobile Seotiae
foedus, compositum fide,
qua nil firmitus est, salve Academia!

II.

Rursus priori laetitiae datam
te, Musa, cerno? Gratia denuo
fronti tuae victo dolore
insidet atque oculis serenis?

In prora adunca navigii sinus
impleta molles floribus elevas
prae gaudio dextram propinqua
litora conspiciens amata.

Paullo ad sinistram flectite, remiges!—
Eu, lucidam urbem! Cernite fulgidum
grandemque portum, qui sub isto
littore magnifico quiescit.

Regina pollens, quae fuit antea
vix dignitatis conspicuae, thoro
protensa in excelso, superbis
cineta satellitibus coruscat.

Tectumne cernis, quod digito tibi
monstro, propinquum turriculae? Vides
claustrum locum, cuius ruina
pollicita est spatium palaestrae.

Crevere eodem tempora civitas,
materna nutrix, atque Academia
infans: et amborum figura
pulchra repercutitur per undas.

Portu recepti ducimur in domum
fultam columnis marmoreis. Ubi
quam lecta sollemnis diei
concio concelebrat decorem!

Non principes, non sceptrigeros duces
sellis sedentes cernis eburneis,
non aureae apparent coronae
frontibus impositae severis.

At, sit licet non visibilis modus,
heic principes sunt atque duces. Viros
sive artium seu litterarum
in regionibus eminentes,

et laureatos pro meritis vides.
Ampli senatus quisque academici
collega lemnisco decorus
caeruleo indigenam colorem

effert. Virorum circuit ambitus
totius orbis partibus omnibus
huc evocatorum! Heus! an ullo
tempore et uspiam in orbe culto

conventus isti par fuit? India ac
Europa quos, quos misit America,
mundi artium testes saluto.
Concilium acre scientiarum,

pignus futuri te voco saeculi,
quo tota tellus per sapientiae
undae tegetur laureaeque
addita erit pia palma pacis.

III.

Festo die, quo, prospera Universitas,
iam tertium saeculum Deo
semper tibi favente transegisse ovas,
si comitati, litteris
tuis probatae nuper hospitalibus,
referre gratias decet

tuaque pro salute vota proloqui,
quid est bonorum, quae tibi
ut conferantur supplicamus, optimum?

Immensa sunt neque affatim
ulli canenda carmini, quâs est opus,
ut universitatum
flos crescat atque olescat effectu integro.

Ubi loci hortulanus est,
satis profundam qui paret pinguemve humum,
in qua vel apta semina
rarissimae plantae inserat vel lubricas
radicis immittat fibras?

qui Turcicos vel Africanos aëres,
ne damna deferant, domet?

Et si ministris indiget, qui surculos
salubribus rigent aquis,
haud difficulter invenit, qui brachia
gravi locent negotio,

an vero aquas ex rivulis, quales fluunt
per prata et arva, subvehet?

divina dona, nusquam fabrilia,
ingenia recte nomines.

Immo hortulanus unus est, noster Deus,
qui quum viris idoneis

sit usus ad creanda nobis munera,
nulla inter omnes regulas

est strictius colenda, nulla sanctius,
hac lege priscis tradita

annalibus: tenete res îsdem artibus
quibus suo sunt tempore

partae.—Memento, quisquis hos claros dies
vides et urbi splendidae

et universae praebitos Britanniae,
unam esse originem sacram

collegii excellentis Edinburgici
sanctaeque, cuius particeps
tu iure gloriaris esse ecclesiae.

Quam strenuo Scoti patres
Dei timore ac firma obedientia
curare res ecclesiae

consueverant, ardore tanto cordium
carissimae propagini
instructione promovendae publica
operam dedere sedulo,
duplex ut omni christiano laus foret,
qua conditoris omnium
seiret redemptum id aeva se peculium,
et universae per scholam
reclusus esset lumini scientiae.

Hac arte prisca cognita
cultaque, quas tenetis aureas opes,
vel praepararunt posteris,
vel expolitas tradiderunt in manus
viri verendi et gratia
recentiorum temporum dignissimi!

Quae rite perpendentibus
ex urbe vestra venit ille nuntius,
qui quae per annos dulcia
et grata vestro evenerint collegio,
vel duriora inflicta sint,
quorumque firmis sitis usi viribus
sodalium, fideliter
nobis referret omnia auscultantibus.

Integritatis candidae
quanta cohorte testium vestri ordines
resplenduerunt usque! Quot
insignium virorum honesta nomina
feruntur, a Rolloccio,
qui pacis cuique solus arti praefuit,
usque ad virum admirabilem,
qui virium terrae ac poli scientiam
acerrimam cum dogmatum
piaeque vitae et ethnicae prudentia
professus est, Chalmersium.
Sed cur adumbras, Musa? Praefer nomina
et quisque res intelliget.
Cui principalis iste Robertsonius
nostrive lumen saeculi

Brewsterus, aut magister ille Muirius

Adamve Fergusonius

incogniti? inter eruditos nemini.

At praeter istos ne sile

rarum inter omnes orbis incolas genus,

crebrum inter Edinburgicos,

dico viros praenobiles et feminas,

qui litteras tanto bonas

ardore amant et instituta patriae,

ut gaudeant largissima

cumulare in Universitatem munera.

Quod praestitit Drummondus,

quod ad cathedram musices mavortius

meruit creandam Reidius.

quod Muirius professor ad sanscriticam,

quod ad bursarias decem

unus parandas obtulit Carlylius,

causam dedit quamplurimis

dilectionis exserendae civibus.

Prisca fide fundatum opus

recentium auget grata liberalitas!

Admiror, Edinburgici

viri, erubescens. Vestrum enim pares ubi?

Num forte vestra in patria

sedes beata Edena fervidae spei

iam reddita est mortalium?

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, 15th March 1884.

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE JOHN INGLIS, D.C.L., LL.D., *Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh*;

THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, D.C.L., LL.D., *Rector*; AND
SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, D.C.L., LL.D., *Principal*.

ON behalf of the University of Michigan, we, the undersigned, respectfully acknowledge the invitation extended by you to this University to delegate some one of its members to attend the approaching Tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh.

We are instructed by the Senate of this University to say that it will be impracticable for any one of our colleagues to be absent from his post at the time designated for the proposed celebration; and that we regret this the more, because this University would esteem it an honor and a privilege to be one among the many learned institutions of Europe and America whose delegates will present to you their greetings on that auspicious and deeply interesting occasion.

Be pleased, however, to convey to the University of Edinburgh our hearty congratulations on this happy completion of three centuries of its history—a history of illustrious service in the cause of the higher education, not less than in the advancement of letters, science, and philosophy; and we beg also to express our earnest hope and trust that the prosperity and the high distinction that have been attained by your venerable University in the centuries past, will be maintained and perpetuated in the centuries to come.

JAMES B. ANGELL, *President*.

HENRY S. FRIEZE, *Dean of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts*.

ALONZO B. PALMER, *Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery*.

C. A. KENT, *Dean of the Department of Law*.

ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, *Dean of the School of Pharmacy*.

THOMAS P. WILSON, *Dean of the Homœopathic Medical College*.

JONATHAN TAFT, *Dean of the College of Dental Surgery*.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, *Dean of the School of Political Science*.

MONTREAL: M'GILL UNIVERSITY.

MY LORD CHANCELLOR,

I HAVE been commissioned by the University of which I have the honour to be the Principal, to convey to you, and to the University of Edinburgh, our cordial congratulations on this auspicious occasion, and to express our sincere good wishes for the welfare and prosperity of your ancient and honoured University.

In offering this expression of the interest taken by M'Gill University in the Tercentenary which you now celebrate, permit me to say that, as a comparatively young and growing colonial institution, we have had close and beneficial relations with Scotland and with the University of Edinburgh. Our founder was a Scotsman. The management and endowment of our University have depended on citizens of Montreal, many of them of Scottish origin. Our Medical Faculty, always a source of strength, and now the most important in Canada, was organised on the plan, and has followed the methods and course of study, of that of Edinburgh; and its earlier professors were men trained in the Scottish Universities. We have emulated this University in the place given to Science and Philosophy in the Faculty of Arts, and in taking a broad and practical view of the relation of University education to the useful arts and to the requirements of professional life, and, like this University, we have depended little on the aid of the State, and have received, more especially in recent years, large and liberal benefactions.

I may be permitted to add that my own connection with your University dates from the year 1840, when I entered your classes as a student, with the object of taking advantage of the instructions of the eminent men then engaged here in teaching natural and physical science, and I then laid the foundation of what I have been able to do in scientific work and in the promotion of education in science in Canada, and more especially in the University which I have the honour to represent.

It is therefore a source of peculiar gratification to me to act as the delegate of M'Gill University on this occasion, and to bear testimony to the warm interest which we take in the past history and present prosperity of this great University.

On behalf of the Corporation of M'Gill University,

J. W. DAWSON, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor.

THURSDAY, 17th April 1884.

UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW.

UNIVERSITAS LITTERARIA MOSQUENSIS EDINBURGENSI
 IN TERTIIS EIUS SACRIS SAECULARIBUS
 OMNIA BONA DICT.

UNIVERSITAS litteraria Mosquensis illum diem laetissimum, qua soror ejus Edinburgensis sexagesimum lustrum conditura esset, praetermittere nefas esse duxit, quin ei salutem plurimam mitteret. In quo professores Mosquenses, dum fastos Academiae Edinburgensis animo perlustrant, in tot ac tam clara inciderunt nomina, ut se illi egregio doctrinae seminario satis boni precaturos esse intellegerent, si nihil nisi hoc fausto omine optassent, ut, qua et ingeniorum et litterarum copia usque ad hunc diem florisset, eadem in posterum florere ne desineret. Quis enim ignorat Adami Fergusson et Gulielmi Robertson, professorum Edinburgensium, acumine historiam in artem redactam esse? Quis est, qui Dugaldum Stuart et Thomam Brown et Guilelmum Hamilton, philosophiae Scoticae principes, nomine saltem non noverit? Quotus quisque eorum, qui mathematica attigerunt, Colini Maclaurin scripta non adiit? Quis Josephi Black et Davidis Brewster amplissima in physica merita non admiratur? Quid illi eximii medici, Jacobus Simpson et Josephus Lister? nonne digni extiterunt, quos genus humanum aeterna gratia prosequatur? Quid alii multi, qui in sua quisque disciplina vel doctrinae vel ingenii similem atque adeo parem gloriam ceperunt? Quorum omnium memoriam Universitas Mosquensis cum propter ea, quae illorum studiis in communem scientiae quasi thesaurum collata sunt, colit atque veneratur, tum ea officia grato animo recordatur, quibus maxima Scotiae Academia superiore saeculo medio Rossiam ad politioris humanitatis fontes tum primum accedentem adjuvare non recusavit. Nam adulescentes rossici non pauci illic in variis disciplinis instituti sunt, quas in patriam reversi cum popularibus communicarent; quorum unus fuit filius Catharinae Dashkov, principis feminae, Academiae scientiarum Petropolitanae sub Catharina Magna praesidis clarissimae. Major adeo numerus est eorum, qui, etiam si ipsis professoribus Edinburgensibus operam dare non potuissent, domi tamen, cum normam quaererent, ad quam animum et mentem dirigerent, in ea, quae ab illis non modo in scholis, sed etiam in scriptis traditur, philosophia acquieverint. Quid quod historiarum scriptores rossici Edinburgensium opera quasi exemplar ad imitandum

sibi proposuerunt nec chirurgi artis suae viam ac rationem aliunde petendam esse existimant? Quae cum ita sint, professores Mosquenses his sollemnibus saecularibus viris doctissimis, qui eadem munera Edinburgi obeunt, ex animo gratulantes vota suscipiunt, ut ex illis commerciis, quae inter rossicas et Scoticarum principem Academiam plus centum annos privatim potius quam publice intercesserunt, artissima et utrisque pariter utilis litterarum communio societasque aliquando efflorescat.

Datum Mosquae a. d. xv. Kal Apriles a. MDCCCLXXXIV.

Rector Universitatis,

NICOLAUS BOGOLEPOFF.

Decanus Ordinis historico-philologici,

NILUS POPOFF.

Decanus Ordinis physico-mathematici,

BASILIVS ZINGER.

Decanus Ordinis iuridici,

VICTOR LEGONIN.

Decanus Ordinis medici,

PROF. DR N. SKLIFOSSOWSKY.

Senatui academico a secretis,

DEMETRIUS IVANOFF.

UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH.

MIT freudiger Theilnahme vernahmen wir die Kunde, dass die schottische Hauptstadt sich vorbereitet, die dritte Säcularfeier ihrer Universität zu begehen.

Aus kleinen, nahezu dürftigen Anfängen hervorgegangen, ohne die Gunst reichlicher Ausstattungen geschaffen, aber durch bürgerlichen Gemeinsinn getragen und durch die beharrliche Thatkraft opferwilliger Männer geleitet, hat Ihre Hochschule das Herrschergeschlecht überlebt, unter welchem die Stiftungs-Urkunde erging, durch welche die Stadt Edinburgh die königliche Ermächtigung erhielt, eine höhere Bildungsanstalt zu errichten.

Von Jahrhundert zu Jahrhundert wachsend, trotzte Ihre Universität manigfachen Anfechtungen und steht nun gefestigt, gleich einem Leuchthurne auf nordischer Felsenklippe, ihr Licht weithin ausstrahlend und die Bahnen der wissenschaftlichen Forschung erhellend. Zahlreich sind in der Geschichte Ihrer Hochschule die Namen derer vertreten, deren das schottische Volk in Dankbarkeit sich erinnert und nicht gering ist die Ziffer solcher Gelehrten, deren Andenken durch unsterbliche Verdienste geschmückt ist.

Männer wie William Robertson, William Cullen, Thomas Chalmers, David Brewster, und Simpson leuchteten über die politischen Gränzen ihres Heimatlandes hinaus in die fernen der Menschheit und ein Theil des Weltruhms, den Adam Smith erlangte, entsprang dem geistigen Zusammenhang, in welchem er mit Edinburgh und seiner Universität stand.

Nicht minder glänzend ist die Reihe bedeutsamer Staatsmänner, die im öffentlichen Leben für die freiheitliche Entwicklung von Staat und Recht ihre in Edinburgh gestählten Geisteskräfte erprobten und bewährten.

Mit gerechtem Stolze dürfen Sie, hochgeehrte Herren, auf die Ihnen gehörende Ahnentafel wissenschaftlich und politisch ausgezeichneter Männer, mit freudiger Hoffnung auf die aus der Geistesarbeit des heutigen Geschlechts reifenden Früchte blicken.

Dieser Dankbarkeit gegen die Verdienste früherer Generationen und der Erwartung einer gleich rühmlichen Zukunft Ihrer Hochschule bei dem Beginne eines neuen Jahrhunderts auch unsererseits hiermit Ausdruck zu geben, rechnen wir uns zu hoher Ehre.

Rector und Senat der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität.

Dr W. H. v. RIEHL, *d. z. Rector.*

MÜNCHEN, den 15 März 1884.

THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

TO THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Greeting :

THE College of New Jersey having been invited by the University of Edinburgh to send a delegate to participate in the celebration of the Tercentenary of the University, the Faculty of the College have appointed the Reverend WILLIAM HENRY GREEN, D.D., LL.D., a trustee of the College, to be their delegate, and do hereby commission him to represent the College upon that occasion.

In the name and by the authority of the Faculty of the College of New Jersey.

JAMES M'COSH,
President.

HENRY C. CAMERON,
Clerk of Faculty.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, *Princeton, N.J.*, 22d March 1884.

TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I COUNT it a high privilege and honour that I have been charged with presenting the congratulations of the College of New Jersey, and also of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in Princeton, New Jersey, to the University of Edinburgh, upon this, the occasion of its Tercentenary.

The College of New Jersey, embracing in its curriculum the departments of language, mathematics, philosophy, and physical science, with special schools of science and the fine arts, having about thirty professors and five hundred students, has not quite attained to one-half the age of this venerable institution. Founded in what was then a colony of Great Britain, with the active patronage and support of its governor appointed by the British Crown, and who bestowed upon the infant

college the name of Nassau Hall, in honour of William, Prince of Orange ; established by men who were themselves in part educated in Great Britain, and who looked to the British islands, and especially to Scotland, for their literary and ecclesiastical models, it has not only numbered among its presidents and professors men who, like its late president, Dr John Maclean, prided themselves upon their Scotch descent, but, in two notable instances in its history, has chosen as its presidents Scotchmen who had pursued their studies in this University—Dr John Witherspoon in the last century, and Dr James McCosh, who is its present head.

The Theological Seminary in Princeton, which, in the seventy-two years of its existence, has trained 3500 students of theology, and which now has eight professors and 142 students, has ever stood firmly by the principles of the Scotch philosophy, theology, and ecclesiastical organisation, and has ever held in the highest honour Scotland and its institutions, its history, and its famous men.

The respective Faculties of both these institutions desire me to convey their most sincere and hearty congratulations to this venerable University for its growth and prosperity, the high distinction which it has achieved, its magnificent equipment for the work of education, and the valuable results which it has already accomplished, upon which they look with something akin to filial pride ; and to express their hope and confident expectation that, as the ages roll on, it may gather additional wealth and fame, its enlargement and increase may surpass even the highest expectations created by its past career, and that its stability and permanence may be that of the everlasting hills on which it stands.

With great respect,

W. HENRY GREEN.

UNIVERSITY OF OVIEDO.

AL RECTOR MAGNÍFICO DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE EDINBURGH.

LA Universidad de Oviedo, en España, ha recibido con gratitud la atenta comunicacion, que la de Edinburgh la dirige, invitándola para las fiestas del tercer centenario de su fundacion, que han de celebrarse los dias 16, 17 y 18 de Abril próximo.

Inmensa seria la satisfaccion que la Universidad Ovetense tendria en poder corresponder al llamamiento de su hermana en la ciencia, enviando á tan augustas ceremonias algun representante de su seno, que en ello se creeria sumamente honrado ; pero la gran distancia, las exigencias académicas y las trabas reglamentarias la impiden realizar sus ardientes deséos.

Viéndose con tal motivo privada esta Universidad del placer de ponerse en íntima comunicacion con la de Edinburgh, y con todas las que esten representadas en las fiestas que allí se celebren, solo le resta saludar desde lejos, pero afectuosa y cordialísimamente á ese centro luminoso del saber, por cuya prosperidad y engrandecimiento hace fervientes votos.

OVIEDO, 24 de Enero de 1884.

En nombre de esta Universidad,

LEON SALMEAN,
Rector.

FERMIN CANELLA SECADES,
Vice-Rector.

MATIAS BARRIO MIER,
Decano.

*UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.*UNIVERSITATI EDINBURGENAE CANCELLARIUS MAGISTRI ET
SCHOLARES UNIVERSITATIS OXONIENSIS

S. P. D.

GRATULAMUR vobis ex animo Ferias versas Trisaeculares tanta cum frequentia
ac pompa concelebratas.

Quando enim tam honorificus illustrium hominum concursus alicubi est factus ;
aut quando tam insignes viri, tam magna ingenia, ab omnibus fere orbis terrarum
partibus convenerunt, vel habituri gratulationes, vel gradum honoris apud vos
assecuturi ?

Nos quoque Oxonienses, non modo paribus studiis dediti, verum etiam intima
vobiscum necessitudine coniuncti, in societatem gaudii venire concupiscimus, vehe-
menter admirati cum Senatus vestri magnificentiam, tum alumnorum frequentiam
atque gravitatem, professorum et praelectorum singularem praestantiam, quorum
auxilio vestra Academia in litteris, philosophia, humanitate laudes tulit amplissimas ;
in medica autem scientia ac physiologiae studiis iam nunc ceteris omnibus excellere
videtur. Quo cum splendore atque gloriae fastigio iuvat hodie parva Academiae
primordia conferre. Res paene incredibilis est paucos istius urbis cives, neque Ponti-
ficum praesidio neque patrocinio Regum fretos, tercentum abhinc annis tantae Rei-
publicae fundamenta iacere potuisse ; summos nimirum viros, non opibus vel nomine,
sed antiqua morum simplicitate, sed strenua virtute, vero doctrinae studio, libertatis
amore pollentes : unde factum est ut a tam tenui origine concreverit Litteratorum
Civitas, tanquam omnibus numeris absoluta.

Quam quidem, rebus adversis pariter atque secundis spectatam, probatamque
variis laboribus, iam dudum, arboris ritu, suo stantem robore, et quasi penitus terrae
defixam videmus ; ita ut cum Vergilio loqui fas sit :

Ergo non hiemes illam, non flabra neque imbres
Convellunt : inmota manet multosque nepotes
Multa virum voluens durando saecula vincit.

Itaque Academiae vestrae felicitatem perpetuam et precari licet, et ominari.

Datum in Domo nostra Convocationis, die sexto mensis Maii A. S. MDCCCLXXXIV.

UNIVERSITY OF PADUA.

PERILLUSTRIBUS VIRIS D.D. CANCELLARIO ET RECTORI
UNIVERSITATIS ACADEMICAЕ EDINBURGENSIS.

PLURIMAS Vobis gratias et agimus et habemus, quod istius praeclarae Universitatis Historiam duobus voluminibus iisque magnificentissimis exaratam nobis humaniter dono misistis; ex qua perspicimus, quam bono iure tertium ab instituta Universitate saecularem annum propediem sollemniter celebraturi sitis, et quantum id Vobis cordi sit, ut, dum superiorum temporum decora commemoratis, studiosi adulescentes ad aemulationem inflammentur et, Vobis ducibus, quotidie magis in optimis quibusque artibus ac disciplinis progrediantur.

Propter eam vero necessitudinem ac prope familiaritatem, quae inter eruditos omnium gentium viros intercedit, non modo Vobis summopere gratulamur, sed etiam, ut proximi habendis sollemnibus et nos quasi coram adesse videamur, insignem Professore PASCHALEM VILLARI legandum curavimus, qui nostro nomine apud Vos et debito amicitiae officio fungatur, et gloriosae Universitati Vestrae fausta omnia ac felicia ominetur.

Datum Patavii vi. calendas April a. MDCCCLXXXIV.

JOSEPH DE LEVA, *Rector.*

JOANNES DE GIUDICE, *Cancellarius.*

*UNIVERSITY OF PALERMO.**14th April 1884.*

TO THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

ADDRESS OF FELICITATION ON THE TERCENTENARY OF THE UNIVERSITY, BY THE DELEGATE OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF PALERMO.

THE Royal University of Studies in the Southern City of Palermo sends hearty greetings of congratulation to the Senatus, and to the Teachers and Students, of the University of Edinburgh. It desires, in the person of its Delegate, to respond with the warmest cordiality to the invitation which it has received to assist in celebrating that University's approaching Tercentenary; and to join in felicitating the University of Edinburgh on reaching the three-hundredth year of its successful onward progress in all kinds of learning and education. In presenting these its congratulations, it sincerely trusts that many centuries of honours and distinctions like that which the University of Edinburgh has just completed, may continue to reward its efforts and to crown its endeavours in future, in a long illustrious career.

A. S. HERSCHEL, M.A.

(Cambridge and Durham), Delegate.

PARIS: UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCE.

MESSIEURS,

PARIS, *Avril* 1884.

AU nom de Monsieur le Ministre de l'Instruction publique, grand-maître de l'Université de France, au nom de l'Université de France tout entière, je vous adresse avec tous nos remerciements pour votre si gracieuse invitation, l'expression de nos vœux les plus sincères pour la continuation de vos glorieuses destinées. Vous avez bien voulu vous souvenir des liens qui unissent nos deux Universités comme nos deux patries.

Aussi loin que nous remontions dans l'histoire de l'Université de Paris, nous y trouvons la trace des étudiants écossais. Au moment où les Anglais formaient avec les nations de France, de Picardie et de Normandie une des quatres nations de notre Faculté des arts, des bourses écossaises étaient fondées auprès de nous en 1326 par David, évêque de Murray, et renouvelées deux siècles plus tard par Marie Stuart, votre reine et la nôtre.

Nous avons conservé, comme un souvenir de cette époque lointaine, la rue des Anglais au pied de la montagne Sainte Geneviève, et sur les hauteurs du quartier latin le Collège des Ecossais où repose la duchesse de Tyrconnell, où votre compatriote le duc de Perth a fait élever le tombeau de Jacques II.

Anglais et Ecossais se rencontraient déjà en amis dans nos écoles pacifiques longtemps avant que la politique eût fait d'eux un même peuple, un seul Royaume uni.

Nous avons reçu de vous à notre tour les leçons d'une philosophie pure et grave. Tout un mouvement philosophique est né en France des œuvres de Reid et de Dugald Stewart. Leurs noms vénérés rappellent une date glorieuse dans l'histoire de notre enseignement supérieur, comme dans la vôtre.

Que de fois également la Revue d'Edimbourg a été citée et commentée dans nos chaires comme une encyclopédie des acquisitions les plus importantes de la pensée moderne ! Nous y cherchons encore des modèles de raison, de bon sens, d'équité et de probité intellectuelle.

Lorsque nous parlons de la poésie et du roman, nous serait-il possible de ne point

songer au naturel exquis, à la sensibilité pénétrante de Burns, à l'art merveilleux avec lequel Walter Scott ressuscite le passé et fait vivre le présent ?

Grâce à cet enchanteur, il n'y a pas un trait de vos mœurs anciennes, pas un coin de vos paysages qui ne nous soit familier. Nous avons vécu dans les Highlands, sur les bords du Loch Katrine, au pied du Ben Lomond, dans les murs de la prison d'Edimbourg, sous les sombres voûtes de la Canongate. En voyant votre pays pour la première fois, nous croyons le revoir.

Dans nos diverses Facultés vos grands écrivains, vos savants illustres, ont été ainsi plus d'une fois l'objet de nos études. La jeunesse française les aime autant qu'elle les admire ; rien de ce qui fait votre gloire ne nous est étranger. En nous invitant à cette fête, vous avez deviné les sentiments qui nous animent. Nous sommes heureux d'avoir pu répondre à votre appel. L'Université de France n'oubliera pas la place d'honneur que vous lui avez réservée au troisième centenaire de votre fondation.

A. MÉZIÈRES,

PROFESSEUR EN SORBONNE DE L'ACADÉMIE FRANÇAISE, DÉLÉGUÉ
DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCE ET DU MINISTÈRE DE L'IN-
STRUCTION PUBLIQUE.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

TO

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

Greeting :

THE years numbered by the University of Edinburgh may well render it venerable to a University founded in the far West, on the shores of a great river the very existence of which was unknown when Principal Rollock was teaching *Hunteri Cosmographia* to his Magistrands and Bajans in the Kirk-of-Field. Nearly a generation had passed away since James the Sixth bestowed the Charter of Foundation on your University, when Hendrik Hudson discovered the Delaware River, finding upon its banks only the wigwams of savages to whom the face of a white man was a new wonder. A hundred and forty years afterwards, in a town of eighteen thousand inhabitants, not yet secure enough in their homes to sleep undisturbed by the terror of the Indian tomahawk, the present University of Pennsylvania, at the instance of Benjamin Franklin, was founded. In testimony to the influence of the intellectual supremacy of the Edinburgh University and of Scottish learning, its chief executive officer received the title of Provost—a title which, notwithstanding its slight impropriety, venerable use and wont have preserved to this hour, when the several Faculties here congregated number a thousand students.

While we owe to Franklin our University, so staunch was the loyalty of our first Provost, that, by the Continental Assembly, for his suspected Toryism he was thrown into jail, and while there continued his instructions to his classes, who were permitted access to him.

Our pleasure in tracing kinship with you in the Academical Department of our University is greatly heightened by the knowledge that our Medical department is your direct and legitimate offspring. Of the five founders and first Professors of our

Medical School, four were graduated from the Edinburgh University during 1761 to 1768. To them, their idolised teacher, your great Cullen, stood as sponsor; he deemed himself "happy," as he said, "in educating those young men to whom so important a Medical College as that in Philadelphia will owe its foundation and future credit."

Accept, then, these greetings, not formal but filial, not perfunctory but affectionate! May no winter ever blight the laurels which three centuries have bound around the brows of our venerable Mother, but be they kept for ever fresh and vernal!

WILLIAM PEPPER,

Provost.

By authority of the Board of Trustees,

JESSE Y. BURK,

Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF PISA.

RECTORI MAGNIFICO ET CURATORIBUS UNIVERSITATIS
EDINBURGENSIS

RECTOR ET SENATUS ATHENAEI PISANI

S. P. D.

AFFECTI sumus gaudio cum primum accepimus ccc Natalem Archigymnasii Edinburgensis propediem celebratum iri. Quod quid commemoremus cum ob caeterarum artium, tum praesertim ob philosophiae studia praeclarum semper exstitisse? Vehementer laetati condignum litteris honorem haberi, non modo de politiore cultu verum etiam de universa hominum vita optime meritis, Athenaeo Edinburgensi ccc annos feliciter peractos ex animo gratulamur, Vos autem omni laude cumulamur qui doctrinarum nomen ac dignitatem conservandam renovandamque censuistis.

Gratias vobis praeterea quam maximas agimus, qui pro Vestra humanitate ad solemnia ipsa nos adhibere statueritis. Atque utinam per eorum dies feriat a scholis essemus, et aliquem e Nostris doctoribus mittere liceret, qui coram ageret! Nunc vero quoniam inviti impedimur, cogitatione saltem ac mente Omnes adfuturi sumus: quod ut pro certo habeatis, Vos etiam atque etiam rogamus.

Dabam Pisis ex Aedibus Academiae xv. Kal. Apr. An. MDCCCLXXXIV.

F. BUONAMICI,

Juris romani doctor ac Universitatis Pisanae Rector.

UNIVERSITY OF PRAGUE.

DER UNIVERSITÄT EDINBURGH ZUR FEIER IHRES DREIHUNDERT-
JÄHRIGEN BESTANDES

DIE DEUTSCHE CAROLO-FERDINANDEA IN PRAG.

HOCHGEEHRTE HERREN !

SIE feiern in diesen Tagen das Fest der Gründung und des dreihundertjährigen Bestandes der Universität, welche Sie so würdig und ehrenvoll repräsentiren—und die gesammte wissenschaftliche Welt nimmt Theil an Ihrer stolzen Freude.

Als im October 1583 in Schottlands herrlicher Hauptstadt die hohe Schule ihre Pforten öffnete, halte das Land, das so lange der wüste Tummelplatz gieriger Feinde gewesen, noch wieder vom Streitruß ringender Parteien. Aber an die erhabene Majestät des freien, Völker übersehauenden, Zeiten überdauernden Menschengestes reicht das Gedränge des Tages nicht hinan. Diesem allein mit Recht unumschränkten Herrscher in den Herzen der Jugend treue Unterthanen zu werben, haben auch die Universitäten Ihrer Heimath als ihre hehre Aufgabe erkannt und mitten in dem Gewühle der Leidenschaften und des Widerstreites flüchtiger Interessen dem fessellosen Drange nach Erkenntniß ein sicheres Asyl geboten. Kaum war die Hälfte der Jahre verstrichen, welche Edinburgh's Hochschule heute zählt, kaum waren Sicherheit und Friede eingekehrt, so traten auch schon die Früchte jener stillen und ernsten Wirksamkeit auf's glänzendste hervor. Das britische Volk wurde der Lehrmeister des Continents in der hohen Kunst, staatliche Freiheit zu erwerben und, vor allem durch das Studium der Natur, die Seelen vom Drucke des Vorurtheils zu befreien.

Die deutsche Nation, deren älteste Universität wir zu vertreten die Ehre haben, hat für empfangene Geistesgaben ein treues Gedächtniß, und darum kleidet sich auch heute in den aufrichtigen Glückwunsch, den wir Ihnen zu Ihrer Feier darbringen, die dankbare Sympathie, die wir dem Volke David Hume's und Adam Smith's zu zollen nicht vergessen können.

Den rasch erworbenen wissenschaftlichen Ruf Ihres Landes hat die Universität Edinburgh voll zu bewahren und durch ewig denkwürdige Geistesthaten reich zu

vermehren gewusst. Die Namen eines Monro und Cullen, eines Leslie und Brewster und so vieler Anderer, ihr unermüdliches Wirken im Dienste echter Humanität, werden unvertilgbar haften in der Erinnerung Aller, die je mit redlichem Bemühen die Wege unbefangener Forschung und getreuer Lehre wandeln.

Neidloses Mitempfinden begleitet die gerechte Befriedigung, mit welcher Sie die Annalen Ihrer Schule durchblättern, und zu der Huldigung für die Vergangenheit derselben gesellt sich unser Segenswunsch für die Zukunft: Möge ihr noch eine lange Reihe von Jahrhunderten beschieden sein, um mit gleicher Kraft und Sicherheit, wie bisher, den Ruhm der Wissenschaft zu erhöhen, den Glanz Ihres Volkes zu mehren, das Wohl der Menschheit zu fördern!

Prag, am 17. April des 573. Jahres der deutschen Carolo-Ferdinanda.

Im Namen und im Auftrage der Universität,

DR F. LIPPICH, *d. Z. Rector.*

DR E. HERING, *d. Z. Prorector.*

UNIVERSITY OF ROME.

RECTORI MAGNIFICO DOCTORIBUS PRAESTANTISSIMIS EDM-
BURGENSIS UNIVERSITATIS.

SOLEMNIA quibus xvi. xv. et xiv. Kal. Maias tertium seculum celebrabitur ab instituta studiorum universitate, non modo res Vestra sed doctorum omnium haberi possunt, qui doctrinae pignore veluti fraterno vinculo obligantur. Ideirco pergrata et nobis quidem nuntiata sunt, nec quidquam duximus antiquius quam ut legatum, qui triduo intersit festo, deligeremus. Quum vero clariss. noster ex senatorio ordine vir, ALOISIUS CREMONA, math. professor, in Edimburgensium doctorum ordinem cooptatus fuerit, nemo ad sensus nostros Vobis aperiendos aptior visus est. Ipse enim noster idemque Vester est; ipse, praesens exemplum, maximo erit argumento doctrinam nullo limite contineri, nulla sermonis morumve varietate perstringi; Vobisque erit maxime perspicuum quid Romana sentiat, dum Edimburgensis Universitas solemnibus operatur.

Datum Romae Kal. Apr. MDCCCLXXXIV.

*Pro X viris romanae Univ. regundae
h. t. Rector,*

ALOISIUS MAURIZI.

UNIVERSITY OF ROSTOCK.

INCLUTAE LITTERARUM UNIVERSITATI EDINBURGENSI

QUAE per tria saecula ac plurimas temporum rerumque vicissitudines indefessa labore ingeniis splendida cum litterarum omnium artiumque bonarum cultrix excelluit tum naturalium rerum artisque medicinae studiis insignem facem praetulit celeberrimae urbis pulcherrimae terrae populi fortissimi decori et ornamento Saecularia Tertia a. d. xv. Kalendas Maias A.D. *MDCCCCLXXXIII.* summo cum popularium gaudio plausuque generis humani celebraturae fausta omnia comprecantur diemque festum ex animi sententia congratulantur Rector et Concilium Universitatis Rostochiensis.

Dabamus a. d. vii. Kal. Febr. A. *MDCCCCLXXXIII.*

ALBERTUS THIERFELDER, *Med. Dr.*,
h. t. rector.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS.

ADDRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS.

THE ancient University of St Andrews, in her Quincentenary course, sends her best greetings to her youngest sister in Scotland—the University of Edinburgh—on her Tercentenary birthday. Receiving her first teacher and Principal from St Andrews, the University of Edinburgh has since grown to unexampled proportions, and spread her fame as a school of Science, Philosophy, and Learning, throughout the world. The University of St Andrews heartily rejoices in the great prosperity and widespread usefulness of the University of Edinburgh, and wishes for her every blessing.

JOHN TULLOCH, *D.D., LL.D.*,
Vice-Chancellor.

THE UNIVERSITY, ST ANDREWS,
14th April 1884.

UNIVERSITY OF ST PETERSBURG.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE Imperial University of St Petersburg sends a fraternal greeting of congratulation to the University of Edinburgh in honour of its Tercentenary Jubilee.

For three hundred years the Edinburgh University has never failed to be the pioneer of Science and Art. Its doors have ever been open to the thousands who have flocked from all quarters of Europe to inscribe themselves as Pupils of its Professors and Teachers. And in its past history, we find many a name illustrious in Theology, in Philosophy, in Natural History, and above all, the name of the author of 'The Wealth of Nations,' the founder of the new science of our days—Political Economy.

May the Edinburgh University for centuries continue to be the favoured home of knowledge and learning!

T. ANDREEWSKI,

*Rector of the Imperial St Petersburg University,
and Doctor of Public Law.*

V. LAMANSKY,

*Dean of the Historico-Philological Faculty, and
Doctor of Slavonic Philology.*

N. MENSCHUTKIN,

*Dean of the Physico-Mathematical Faculty, and
Doctor of Chemistry.*

J. JAHNSON,

*Dean of the Faculty of Jurisprudence, and
Doctor of Political Economy.*

W. WASSILIEFF,

*Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Languages, and
Doctor of Oriental Literature.*

23d March 1884.

UNIVERSITY OF SEVILLE.

UNIVERSIDAD DE SEVILLA.

CON singular estimacion y aprecio se ha recibido en esta Universidad la invitacion que los señores Canciller, Rector y Principal de esa sábia Escuela se han dignado de hacer, á nombre de la misma, para que envíe este Establecimiento de ensenanza un representante de su seno que sea huesped de la Universidad de Edimburgo, durante la fiesta del tercer centenario de su fundacion.

Timbre honrosísimo seria para esta Escuela el tener su representacion en una asamblea, donde ciertamente habrán de concurrir los más distinguidos sabios del mundo; pero las dificultades que á su realizacion se oponen son grandes y difíciles de resolver. Por una parte, la época, en que la mencionada fiesta ha de celebrarse, es la más avanzada del curso, en que el profesorado redobla sus esfuerzos por el adelantamiento de sus discipulos, preparándolos para los exámenes; y por otra, habria necesidad de pedir licencia al Gobierno de S. M., en el caso de que alguno de los señores catedráticos se ofreciera á hacer un viage tan largo y costoso, en cuya tramitacion se invertiria bastante tiempo y no podria participarse con la oportunidad y la seguridad que se exige.

La Universidad de Sevilla, que estima en lo que vale, tan honrosa invitacion y que tendria una satisfaccion inmensa en enviar un delegado de su Claustro á esa fiesta secular, tiene el sentimiento de haber expuesto las causas que le impiden hacerlo.

Con este motivo tengo el honor de ofrecer al ilustre señor Rector y Claustro de la Universidad de Edimburgo, en nombre de esta Escuela, el testimonio de su agradecimiento y de su más respetuosa consideracion.

Dios guarde á V. S. muchos a. Sevilla 25 de Enero de 1884.

El Rector,
MANL. LARAÑA.

UNIVERSITY OF STRASSBURG.

Q. B. F. F. F. Q. S.

INCLVTAE Vniuersitati Edinbvrghensi bonarvm artivm inter Scotos arcis et domicilio quae ante haec tria saecvla ferventibvs civivm circa emendandam religionem stvdiis liberalis ervditiōis seminarivm extitit mox avcta copia disciplinarvm et ad incorrvptam veri investigationem in qvovis genere litterarvm propagandam accommodata laetissima incrementa cepit deniqve nostra aetate maxime Iohannis Inglis viri primarii avtoritate et avspiciis nova atqve firma dignitatis svae praesidia nancta iam singvlari robore viget floretqve fidei iustitiae veritatis hvmanitatis cvstodi integrae et professorvm in omni parte scientiarvm artivmque spectatorvm serie perpetva ornatissimae et advlescentivm ad omnem virtvtem conformandorvm frequentia florentissimae nvnc continvatam per trecentos annos laudem doctrinae et pvblicaе institvtionis laetissimo et popvlarivm et exterorvm hominvm conventv concelebranti haec tertia saecvlaria Academia Wilhelma Argentinensis et primordiorvm quae ipsa olim habvit cognatione et antiqvorum institvtorum similitvdine cvm Edinensivm mvsarum sede conivncta ex vero animi sensv gratvlatvr novvm saecvlvm favstis ominibvs avspicavtr gloriam virtvte stabilitam vt Deus O. M. tvtari avgere perpetvare velit omni religione comprecavtr.

Datvm Argentorati Kalendis Aprilibvs anni MDCCCLXXXIV.

RUDOLPHUS SOHM, Dr.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE CHANCELLOR OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

MY LORD,

ON this important occasion, while your ancient and famous University receives friendly greeting and congratulations from many a centre of learning of equal fame and of even greater antiquity, it may seem somewhat presumptuous to bring you a message of goodwill from an Institution, remote in its situation, few in its numbers, and of comparatively recent origin. Nevertheless it is an evidence of the widespread interest which this festival has aroused, and of the feeling of brotherhood which animates students and scholars in every clime; and I therefore beg on the part of my University of Sydney in New South Wales to assure you that their hearts are with you to-day, and that neither distance nor lapse of time has in any wise diminished the respect and affection with which they regard the ancient seats of learning of their race.

This Tercentenary Celebration is a suitable opportunity for considering the wonderful position which Scotchmen have made for themselves, and are every day making for themselves, in the world's history. With no special advantages of climate, of soil, or of mineral wealth, Scotland has advanced solely by the energy, perseverance, and determination of her sons. These qualities which, in conjunction with valour and patriotism, enabled this country to carry on for ages no unequal warfare with her powerful neighbour in the South, have now, since the peaceful union of the two nations, availed her in happier pursuits; and the Scotchman has shown that while the martial spirit exists strong as ever in his breast, he is able to take a foremost place in literature and science; as historian, essayist, journalist, as physician, as statesman, in the pulpit, at the bar or on the bench,—everywhere he holds his own; and in that Greater Britain beyond the sea he has proved himself to be a typical colonist, loving order though resisting oppression, willing to obey yet on occasion able to rule, never forsaking a fellow-countryman, and yet, free from all prejudices of race or caste, he quickly forms for himself a new home in his new country, and identifies its interests with his own.

What has been the principal factor in this career of progress? What but the educational advantages which for the past three centuries Scotland has pre-eminently enjoyed? Yes, it is to this University and to kindred institutions that we must mainly attribute this peaceful and happy development of the national energies; and therefore it is that, with no empty words of compliment, but with deep gratitude and warm admiration, we now tender her our thanks for the past, and our good wishes for the future.

We in New South Wales have largely profited by the example of this and of the other British Universities. Their methods of teaching have been carefully investigated, and in many respects adopted or imitated with such modifications as were rendered necessary by the different political and social conditions in which we are placed. The British Universities are also fully represented on our Senate and our teaching staff. We enjoy the bountiful patronage of an enlightened Legislature, and of wealthy and patriotic citizens, and we have already good results to show. But in the near future, when the Colony shall have grown into a Nation, with enormously increased power and importance, production and commerce, when Sydney itself shall exercise a world-wide influence as a centre of refinement and culture, we shall be well satisfied if our University holds a position in Australia such as is now held in Europe by the University of Edinburgh.

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

MY LORD,

Your obedient Servant,

THEODORE T. GURNEY,

*M.A. Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics,
and Delegate from the University
of Sydney.*

EDINBURGH, 17th of April 1884.

UNIVERSITY OF TÜBINGEN.

Q. F. F. F. Q. S.

ILLVSTRISSIMAE VNIVERSITATI LITTERARVM EDINBURGENSI,

QVAE a Iacobi VI. Scotorvm Rege condita svstentata civivm in primis Edinbvr-
gensivm liberalitate parvis ab initiis orsa per longvm annorvm decvrsvm sensim
amplificata hoc saecvlo nostro maximvm in florem advlta cvm cetera litterarvm genera-
tvm praecipve rervm natvralivm et artis medicae stvdia gloriose fovit avxit promovit
almae hvic doctrinae omnis matri Scotiae litteratae decori atqve ornamento nos Vni-
versitatis Eberhardinae Carolinae Tvbingensis Rector Cancellarivs Senatvs ad Bodo-
triae litora a ripis Nieri collegas collegae salvtantes locis disivneti conivneti stvdiis
tertia sollemnia saecvlaria proximis diebvs Paschalibvs rite celebranda gratvlamvr pro
Academiae Trisaecclisenis felicitate et incolvmitate sempiterna ex animi sententia vota
pia nvncvpantes.

Tvbingae Kal. Apr. a. MDCCCLXXXIII. hvic tabvlæ sigillo Vniversitatis maiore
obsignatae subscripsi.

JOANNES SAEXINGER,
h. t. pro rectore.

UNIVERSITY OF TURIN.

MESSAGGIO DELL' UNIVERSITÀ DI TORINO ALL' UNIVERSITÀ DI
EDIMBURGO CELEBRANTE IL SUO TERZO CENTENARIO IL 17
APRILE 1884;

PRESENTATO DAL CONTE NIGRA, DELEGATO DALL' UNIVERSITÀ DI TORINO.

SIGNORI,

L'UNIVERSITÀ di Torino accettò con premura il vostro invito, e delegò a me, già suo allievo, l'onore di rappresentarla in questa solennità. Essa aveva qualche titolo alla vostra considerazione, sia pel posto importante che occupa nell' insegnamento in Italia, sia anche per una certa analogia di condizioni colla vostra Università. L'Ateneo Torinese non risale all' alta antichità d'alcune fra le più insigni Università Italiane, come l'Ateneo di Edimburgo vien dopo, per ragion di tempo, alle più antiche Università d'Inghilterra e di Scozia. Ma tanto l'uno quanto l'altro sorsero in breve a grande splendore, e gareggiarono coi più celebri per l'eccellenza della dottrina e per l'illustrazione degl' insegnanti e degli scolari. L'Università di Torino diventò e rimane il maggior centro di studii per l'una delle più robuste e più colte popolazioni d'Italia, come è l'Università di Edimburgo per questa eletta popolazione di Scozia che costituisce una delle forze morali ed intellettuali più intense dell' Impero Britannico. Nelle nostre Alpi, fecondato dalla civiltà Romana e dal sangue latino, crebbe anticamente quello stesso ceppo celtico che ha messo profonde radici nelle vostre montagne daccanto al grande tronco Anglo-Sassone. Ma l'Università di Torino ha ancora un altro merito ai vostri occhi. Una delle sue cattedre fu occupate dall' insigne giureconsulto e statista, il quale, dopo avervi insegnato i più umani principii del diritto internazionale pubblico e privato, tenta ora, come Ministro degli affari esteri del Regno d'Italia, di farli ammettere nelle relazioni fra i varii Stati. Fu poi gloria dell' Ateneo Torinese quel Federico Sclopis che presiedette al tribunale arbitrale di Ginevra. Questi ricordi delle dottrine a cui è legato il nome dell' Ateneo Torinese mi danno occasione di esprimere qui il voto, nel quale, o signori, so di avervi consenzienti, che cioè il principio dell' arbitraggio internazionale per comporre le discordie fra gli Stati e diminuire l'effusione del sangue umano, finisca per passare, nella maggior misura possibile, dall' insegnamento delle cattedre alla pratica delle cancellerie.

L'Università di Torino manda, per mio mezzo, all' Università di Edimburgo le sue congratulazioni e l'espressione delle sue cordiali simpatie.

NIGRA.

UNIVERSITY OF UPSALA.

RECTORI ET SENATUI UNIVERSITATIS EDINBURGENSIS

S. P. D.

RECTOR ET SENATUS UNIVERSITATIS UPSALIENSIS.

QUUM artes disciplinaeque omnes communi societatis vinculo contineantur, tum non minus arto fraternitatis vinculo conjuncti esse debent ii, qui in artium literarumque studiis domicilium vitae collocarunt. Itaque Universitas nostra, quae ante hos paucos annos quattuor saeculorum memoriam renovavit, Inclutae Edinburgensi Universitati, tria saecula feliciter peracta jam celebranti, non potest non sincere atque ex animo congratulari. Labores per ccc annos in scientia augenda et promovenda, in libertate cogitandi verique inquirendi vindicanda magno cum fructu collocati, tam insignes sunt ac praeclari, ut Vestrae Universitati meritissimo conspicuum locum in coetu ceterarum deberi omnes gratis animis confiteantur.

Sed praeter illa vincula omnium Universitatum communia Scotia et Scandinavia multa habent, quibus artiore quadam fraternitate videantur conjungi. Eadem utrobique lacuum fluviorum montium amoenitas; solum utrobique durum, et quod nisi magno labore subigi non possit. Ex illo autem solo natum est genus hominum strenuum, ad labores duratum, libertatis amans; ex illo solo provenerunt apud utrosque rerum investigatores sagacitate, doctrina, perseverantia conspicui.

Quae quum ita sint, videmur quodam jure id sumere nobis posse, ut majorem in modum omnia fausta ac felicia in posterum vobis exoptemus. Utinam gloriam illam a majoribus traditam incolumem servet et augeat per saecula futura Universitas Edinburgensis! Floreat, vigeat Scotorum illud decus et lumen, ceterisque exemplo praeleceat!

Valete nobisque favete!

Dabamus Upsaliae d. v. mensis Martii MDCCCLXXXIV.

C. Y. SAHLIN.

G. EKEROTH.

UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT.

UNIVERSITATI EDINBURGENSI

S. D.

RECTOR ET SENATUS UNIVERSITATIS TRAIECTINAE.

LAETAMUR, Viri clarissimi, quod placuit Vobis nostram Universitatem certiore
Vestrae prosperae fortunae constituere. Quare eum ad Vos quasi arbitrum ac
spectatorem saecularium, quae nunc maxime agitis, unum ex numero nostro mitteremus,
voluimus tamen, exstare simul mansurum documentum nostri erga inclytam Vestram
Universitatem animi.

Gaudemus, Viri clarissimi, impense, quod Vobis contigit Universitatem Edinensem,
per trium saeculorum decursum incolumem tueri, augere, extendere numero disciplinarum,
proventu alumnorum, suppellectilis Academicæ splendore. Faxit Deus O. M., ut bona,
quibus gaudetis, perpetua sint. Vestram quidem industriam et eruditionem non
defuturas esse, spondet temporis spatium peracti. Pergatis, more Vobis patrio littera-
rum elegantiam cum subtilitate scientiae coniungere *Χάριτας Μούσαις ἡδίστην ξυζυγίαν*.
Parum est, Vos rei publicae et ecclesiae subsidia et firmamenta praebituros—etsi
quantum iam hoc!—at certa praeterea spes est, Vos pro virili parte scientiae humanae
fines prolaturus esse, gloriam per tria saecula partam aucturos, eruditorum rei publicae,
quae per totum orbem sparsa est, futuros emolumento.

Dabamus Traiecti ad Rhenum d. iv. m. Mart. a. MDCCCLXXXIV.

H. J. HAMAKER,

Univ. Trai. Rector.

N. W. P. RAUWENHOFF,

Univ. ab actis.

UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA.

Q. B. F. F. S.

UNIVERSITATIS EDINBURGENSIS CANCELLARIO RECTORI PRINCIPALI
SALUTEM PLURIMAM DICIT
UNIVERSITATIS VINDOBONENSIS RECTOR ET SENATUS.

ACCEPIMUS litteras Vestras quibus sacra saecularia Universitatis Vestrae abhinc annos trecentos conditae indixistis nosque ad dies festos concelebrandos in urbem Vestram et uatura et arte amoenissimam convocastis. Qua re summo affecti sumus gaudio. Nam quod nos tantis locorum intervallis seiunctos ad laetitiae Vestrae communionem venire voluistis non modo perofficiose et peramanter fecistis sed etiam omnes universitates ubicumque terrarum positas sancto quodam cognationis vinculo quod non tam discentium docentiumve commercio quam disciplinarum liberalium societate et cultu continetur cohaerere testati estis. Qui quidem communionis sensus hoc demum saeculo quod in rebus publicis singulas nationes invidiose separari et inter se dissidere vidit dum litterae coniunctis omnium gentium viribus maxime proficiunt adeo in dies magis excultus est ut quidquid boni et praeclari uni academiae obtigit omnes sibi obtingere existiment atque ad participandam uniuscuiusque laetitiam libenter convenire soleant. Ita enim liberalium artium cultura comparata est ut fructus eius ultra angustos gentium fines per totum orbem propagentur et quo altiores in solo natali egit radices eo latius ramos suos extendat. Hac vero laudis nomine inprimis Vestra universitas insignis est quae civium generosorum liberalitate condita singularique eorum prudentia gubernata non tantum patriae Vestrae seminarium est eorum qui in republica in ecclesia in scholis honores capessunt humanitatisque consulunt et urbem Vestram doctissimorum virorum celeberrimorumque poetarum concursu ad novarum Athenarum gloriam evexit sed ad tuendam et propagandam liberalem eruditionem et incorruptam veri investigationem in omni genere litterarum tantopere profuit ut praeclarum locum inter universitates totius orbis sibi vindicaverit. Quare universi-

tatem Vestram trisaecularem hoc auspicatissimo die piis votis prosequimur Deum Optimum Maximum precati ut ei maximorum meritorum quae maiores Vestri colleg-
erunt laus incolumis maneat et per futura saecula etiam augeatur.

Sincerissimorum autem animorum interpretem meliorem e coetu nostro mitti posse non putavimus quam IACOBUM SCHIPPERUM virum doctissimum philologiae anglicae in hac universitate professorem qui doctrina quam profitetur Vestrarum litterarum amorem admirationemque quam maxime et ipse colit et ut nostrates eas in dies magis colant intenta cura studet.

Vindobonae idibus Martii anni MDCCCLXXXIII.

DR VICTOR DE LANG,
h. t. Universitatis Viennensis Rector.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

ADDRESS FROM THE FACULTIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TO THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
ON THE OCCASION OF THE CELEBRATING OF ITS TERCENTENARY.

AS the Representative of the University of Virginia on this day of high festival, I have the honour, in the name of its different faculties, to extend most hearty congratulations to the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh.

Remembering that our University, in its foundation and superstructure, is the direct creation and offspring of the Universities of the mother country, and with especial gratitude remembering the great debt which we owe to the earnest sons of Presbyterian Scotland, who brought with them across the seas their convictions that the Kirk, the School, and the University, are the foundation-stones of constitutional liberty, for their potent influence in the preparation for its foundation by the Commonwealth of Virginia,—

We come not as strangers but as grateful sons to join in the tribute of honour and praise this day rendered to this University—the crowning glory of Scotland's greatness. All hail to her! Honoured be the memory of her founders,—honoured the memory of her long line of distinguished professors and illustrious sons, toilers in all the fields of science and learning,—all honour to their worthy successors of to-day! God prosper them in their great work, and in each year of the coming centuries may He widen and strengthen the mighty influence for good which emanates from this great centre of learning.

Signed for and in behalf of the University of Virginia,

CHAS. S. VENABLE,
Professor of Mathematics, Delegate.

YALE COLLEGE, U.S.A.

BY direction of the Corporation of Yale College, the undersigned would extend their cordial congratulations to the University of Edinburgh, on occasion of its Tercentenary Anniversary, and also their profound regret for their inability to send a representative who should present the same in person.

It is with the warmest interest that we review your splendid history, and study the roll of your distinguished professors, many of whom have been our instructors as truly as they have been your own. Much as the Colleges of our country are indebted to the great Universities of England and the Continent, they are indebted most of all to the University of Edinburgh for inspiration and instruction,—especially in the Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, Medicine, Metaphysics, and Theology. In the spirit and method of their instructors also, and in the character and aims of the students, the American Colleges are closely allied to the Scottish Universities. Amid the new responsibilities which seem to be gathering around all the Universities which use the English tongue, we cherish the confident hope that Edinburgh and Yale, with all the rest, will stand fast in their loyalty to the three great interests of classical culture, solid science, and Christian theism.

In behalf of the Trustees and the several Faculties of Yale College,

I am, very respectfully,

NOAH PORTER,
President.

FRANKLIN B. DEXTER,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF ZÜRICH.

DER AKADEMISCHE SENAT IN ZÜRICH
AN RECTOR PRINCIPAL UND SENAT
DER UNIVERSITÄT EDINBURG.

MAGNIFICENZ!

HOCHGEEHRTE HERREN!

AN dem Jubelfeste, das Sie in den Tagen des 16-18 April zu feiern im Begriffe sind, nimmt auch der akademische Senat der Hochschule Zürich lebhaften und freudigen Antheil; denn wie alle schweizerischen Hochschulen fühlt sich im Besondern diejenige Zürichs mit der Universität Edinburg nahe verwandt und verbunden. Ist ja doch diese ein Kind desselben protestantischen Geistes, der die Akademie von Genf und die Schule Zwingli's in's Leben gerufen. Den Boden für die freie Entfaltung wissenschaftlichen Lebens hat hier wie dort erst die Reformation geschaffen.

Klein und bescheiden waren die Anfänge des von James Lawson, dem Nachfolger des schottischen Reformators gegründeten und unter die Leitung R. Rollock's gestellten College of Edinburg; aber gesund und lebensfähig war die Pflanzung, und auf fruchtbarem Boden, sorgsam gepflegt von einem thatkräftigen, geistig regsamen Volke ist sie im Laufe der Jahrhunderte zu voller Entwicklung und Blüthe gediehen. Der anfänglich auf die Theologie und Philologie beschränkte Wirkungskreis jener Schule hat sich mehr und mehr zu dem einer Universitas literarum erweitert, und auf wenige Hochschulen des 18^{ten} Jahrhunderts hat der Geist der neuen, von Bacon und Newton erschlossenen Weltanschauung so mächtig fördernd, belebend und umgestaltend eingewirkt wie auf diejenige Edinburg's, die durch keine mittelalterlichen Traditionen gebunden ihre Einrichtungen und Unterrichtsweise so, wie es das Bedürfniss der neuen Zeit verlangte, gestalten konnte, dabei mehr deutschem und holländischem als englischem Vorbilde folgend.

In der neuern Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften, der Mathematik und der Medicin ist der Name Edinburg's ein vielgenannter und vielgefeierter. Bahnbrechende

Forschungen und Entdeckungen verschiedenster Art sind von dort ausgegangen, und haben den Ruhm jener Schule in alle Länder verbreitet.

Dass die geistige Arbeit im Dienste der Wissenschaft alle Völker zu einer grossen Gemeinschaft verbindet, davon hat die Einladung, mit der Sie auch die Hochschule von Zürich beehrt haben, auf's Neue Zeugniß abgelegt. Wenn es uns nicht möglich war, ihr durch eine persönliche Abordnung Folge zu leisten, so sind wir doch auch in der Ferne Genossen Ihres Festes und bringen Ihnen unsern Jubiläumsgruss mit dem Wunsche :

Möge die Universität Edinburg auch in den kommenden Jahrhunderten zur Ehre und Zierde Schottlands eine gesegnete Freistätte und stolze Burg der Wissenschaft bleiben, festbegründet, hoch gebaut und weithin leuchtend über alle Welt !

Zürich im April 1884. Der Akademische Senat der Hochschule Zürich.

DR H. STEINER,
Rector.

B.—ADDRESSES FROM OTHER LEARNED BODIES.

AMSTERDAM: ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

ACADEMIA REGIA DISCIPLINARUM NEDERLANDICA

S. D.

UNIVERSITATI STUDIORUM EDINBURGENSI.

QUUM Universitas vestra a Rege Jacobo VI. condita et multorum civium liberalitate stabilita et aucta trium seculorum memoriam repetitura sit eaque occasione viros egregios undique convocaverit Academia quae in hac regione disciplinis colendis promovendisque inservit non solum per suum Praesidem sed etiam litteris declarare cupit quanto opere hac re laetetur.

Vestra schola per tria secula optime de litteris et disciplinis de patria de humanitate merita est. Itaque sive respicimus egregios professores Gregorios Cullenium Stewartium alios qui istic docuerunt sive reputamus ingentem numerum eorum qui apud vos gravioribus studiis operam dederunt hodieque dant non possumus non vos felices praedicare.

Ideo Academia vota facit ut illustris schola quae Scotiae Athenas ornat sub faustis auspiciis quarti seculi initia ponat et egregiam famam fortiter tueri pergat.

D. Amstelodami Nonis April. anni p. C. n. CIOCCCCCLXXXIII.

BUYS BALLOT,

Academiae h. t. Praeses.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, MASSACHUSETTS,
U.S.A.

THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

SIR,

THE invitation to the Andover Theological Seminary to send a representative to be the guest of the University of Edinburgh during the celebration of its Terecentenary was duly received, and a reply to the same has been delayed in the hope that the President of the Faculty, or some other delegate, would be able in person to express our congratulations and grateful acknowledgments. We regret that this is found to be impracticable, and I am accordingly instructed to express by letter our high appreciation of the importance and interest of the occasion, and the pleasure it would have given us to participate directly in its observance.

We recall with you the many illustrious names on the long roll of Graduates and Professors of your University—names that are household words here, as in Scotland and England—and we recognise the greatness of our indebtedness to their *Alma Mater*.

A theological seminary may be expected to be specially mindful of the great teachers of Philosophy and Divinity, and of the eminent ministers of the Gospel, whom your University has trained. In the last century, a movement in theology began in this country under the leadership of Jonathan Edwards which has affected the entire history of our Institution; and it may not be inappropriate for us to allude to the fact, that nowhere did that eminent man find greater encouragement and more cordial support than in Scotland, and among distinguished sons of your University. As the writer pens these words, there lies open before him the autograph letter addressed by Mr Edwards to a graduate of your University, “the Rev. Mr John Erskine, Minister of the Gospel at Kirkintilloch,” in which the acceptance is asked of “one of my late books on Religious affections herewith sent, as a token of my esteem and gratitude;” and the announcement is made of a purpose to write and publish on “the Freedom of the Will and moral agency,” and the practical inquiry is made whether, “if a subscription should be set forward in Scotland to encourage such a design, there would be any probability of success in it.” Mr Erskine’s reply gave assurances of personal effort in the direction desired.

As in Theology, so in all departments of letters and science, your prosperity is ours; and we trust that the approaching celebration, in promoting a just estimate of the benefits conferred by your University, will increase the appreciation which is entertained of the greatness and oneness of the commonwealth of science and literature, and intensify the bonds of international unity.

And while we join with you in honouring your history, permit us to present our respectful salutations to the distinguished body of Professors who now perpetuate and extend the fame of your University in other lands as at home, and indulge us in the confident anticipation that the future renown of your University will add new lustre to what has already been achieved.

In behalf of the Faculty of Andover Theological Seminary,

EGBERT C. SMYTH,
President of the Faculty.

ANDOVER, MASS., U.S., 1st April 1884.

BERLIN: ROYAL PRUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

AN DIE UNIVERSITÄT ZU EDINBURGH.

WIE die Wissenschaft überhaupt das beste Gemeingut aller voll und glücklich entwickelten Völker ist, so feiern bei jeder Anstalt, die ihr zu dienen bestimmt ist, jedes ihrer grossen häuslichen Feste die auswärtigen mehr oder minder gleichartigen Körper mit. Auf Ihrer schönen Insel, in der alten Heimath tapferer und geistesfreier Forschung und praktisch angewandter Wissenschaftlichkeit, ist die Universität Edinburgh seit langen Jahrhunderten der deutschen Geistesarbeit eng verschwistert, Anregung gebend und wieder empfangend. Von dem edlen Samen, den Ihre Vorgänger und Sie selbst drei Jahrhunderte hindurch ausgestreut haben, ist manches Korn, und nicht das schlechteste, aus der Heimath Luthers zu Ihnen hinübergeführt worden. Von den schönen Früchten, die also erwachsen, sind manche, und nicht die schlechtesten, auf deutschen Boden verpflanzt worden und auf diesem weiter entwickelt und gediehen.

Mit den Segenswünschen, die aus der Nähe und aus der Ferne heute die in alter Ehrwürdigkeit und jugendlicher Frische dastehende Universität der Schottenhauptstadt begrüssen, vereint auch die Akademie der Wissenschaften in Berlin den ihrigen, und entnimmt aus der reichen Vergangenheit und der glänzenden Gegenwart die sichere Bürgschaft für deren gleich reiche und gleich glänzende Zukunft.

Berlin im März MDCCCLXXXIV.

Die Königlich Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften.

MOMMSEN.	A. W. HOFMANN.	v. SYBEL.
E. DU BOIS-REYMOND.	PRINGSHEIM.	DILLMANN.
E. CURTIUS.	G. KIRCHHOFF.	CONZE.
A. AUWERS.	v. HELMHOLTZ.	SCHWENDENER.
SCHOTT.	ZELLER.	HERM. MUNK.
LEPSIUS.	DUNCKER.	EICHLER.
KIEPERT.	SIEMENS.	TOBLER.
BEYRICH.	RUD. VIRCHOW.	WATTENBACH.
EWALD.	G. WAITZ.	DIELS.
WEBER.	WEBSKY.	LANDOLT.
A. KIRCHHOFF.		WALDEYER.

BUDA-PESTH: HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

A MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA AZ EDINBURGI
TUDOMÁNY EGYETEMNEK.

A MAGYAR Tudományos Akadémia, mely Europa keleti szélein fejlesztí és terjeszti a tudományt, azon szoros kapcsolatnál fogva, mely a tudomány munkásait összeköti, részt kíván venni azon nap örömében, a mikor a távol éjszakon az Edinburgi Egyetem háromszázados fennállását ünnepli.

Ezért az Akadémia megbizta egyik titkárát és tagját Dr SZABÓ JÓZSEFET, hogy az Akadémia hódolatának, az Edinburgi Egyetem által a tudomány és közművelődés ügyének három század lefolyása alatt tett szolgálatokért, és szerencsekívánatainak a negyedik század küszöbén tolmácsa legyen.

Budapest 1884 márczius 30 ikán.

GR. LÓNYAY MENYHÉRT,
Elnök.

ACADEMIA SCIENTIARUM HUNGARICA UNIVERSITATI SCIENTIARUM
EDINBURGHENSI

S. P.

ACADEMIA Scientiarum Hungarica, in extremo fere Europae oriente constituta, pro ea, quae inter litterarum cultores animorum et studiorum intercedit coniunctione, partem sibi vindicat in festivi diei laetitia, qua *Illustris Universitas Edinburgensis* in summo septemtrione posita institutionis trisaeculares ferias celebrat.

Academia igitur Hungarica, erudito suo membro et (pro mathematicis et naturalibus) secretario JOSEPHO SZABÓ honorificum concedidit munus, ut pro insigni opera, quam in augendis litteris et propaganda civilitate, *Universitas Celebrans*, trium saeculorum cursu, praestitit, obsequii sui interpretem agat, simulque fausta saeculi quarti auspicia precetur.

Vivat, vigeat, floreat!

Datum Budapestini in Hungaria, pridie Kalendas Apriles, anno MDCCCLXXXIII.

COPENHAGEN: ROYAL DANISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

TO THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE Royal Danish Academy of Sciences has commissioned us to congratulate the University of Edinburgh on the completion of its three hundredth anniversary.

Founded as it was in very troubled times, this University has for centuries spread enlightenment and culture on a people to whom our nation is united by olden ties. It has had a very great part in the important contributions of Scotland to the promotion of science. Therefore the Danish Academy participates in the grateful feelings of the Scottish people and of all friends of science. It appreciates also the fact of having counted, and still counting, renowned professors of the University of Edinburgh among its members.

Fully confident that the labours of the University also in times to come will bring blessings on the country, progress to science, and fame to itself, we wish to express and convey the sincere congratulations of our Academy to the noble University of Edinburgh.

COPENHAGEN, *the 9th of April* 1884.

J. N. MADVIG,
President.

H. G. ZEUTHEN,
Secretary.

DUBLIN: ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, AND COUNCIL OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND,
TO THE ACADEMIC SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

Greeting :

WE, as a Surgical Corporation, entertain for your University that admiration to which your distinguished career so justly entitles you, and congratulate you upon your entrance into the fourth century of your existence.

We feel, as a Royal College of Surgeons, no little pride in the fact, that your Medical School, now one of the greatest and most important in the world, originated with our Sister the Edinburgh College of Surgeons.

We sincerely trust that the future of your University may be as brilliant and as productive of good as the past, and that thus the boundaries of the great domain of Medicine may be still further enlarged.

W. I. WHEELER, *President.*

EDW. H. BENNETT.

W. COLLES, *Secretary.*

EDINBURGH: ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

ACADEMIAE JACOBI SEXTI JAM TRECENTESIMUM SUUM ANNUM
CELEBRANTI

REGIUM MEDICORUM COLLEGIUM
LIBENTISSIME GRATULATUR.

QUOD cum Academiae artissimis concordiae vineulis nullo tempore intermisso sit
conjunctum ideo spe ampliore Collegium Medicorum laetatur fore ut quibus hodie
laudibus Academia Edinburgena floreat eae in perpetuum maneant quo magis illus-
tretur Caledoniae nomen filiique ejus omni vitae humanitate rite excolantur.

Nomine atque auctoritate Reg. Med. Coll. Edin. subscriptum ann. a. Chr. nat.
MDCCCLXXXIV.

GEORGIUS GULIELMUS BALFOUR,
Praeses.

EDINBURGH: ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

TO THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH: ACADEMIA IACOBI SEXTI.

THE President and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh offer their warmest congratulations to the University of Edinburgh upon this most auspicious occasion of celebrating the Terecentenary year of its existenee.

Dating as it does from the year 1505, the Royal College of Surgeons has, as the oldest medical corporation of Great Britain, had the advantage of watching with interest, and viewing with regard and admiration, the rise and progress of the University of Edinburgh in attaining its present exalted and distinguished position among the many learned bodies of the world.

It is with feelings of pride and of pleasure that the College can reflect upon the fact that no other body has enjoyed so long and so close a connection with the University; and more espeecially is it a source of satisfaction to the College to see, that in the department of Medical Science the University of Edinburgh has achieved for itself so great and vast a reputation and renown: moreover, it is with a cordial sense of rejoicing and gratification that the College can look back upon the amicable relations and friendly footing which it has sustained with the illustrious Medical Faculty of the Edinburgh University for the last hundred and sixty years.

The heartfelt wish of the Royal College of Surgeons is, that the University in all its branches of learning may in the future advance and prosper, as it has done in the past; and that it may maintain and extend its usefulness and celebrity as one of the greatest centres of knowledge and of education, not only in Europe, but throughout the domain of literature and science, wherever these may be cultivated or found to flourish.

JOHN SMITH, *President.*

April 1884.

EDINBURGH: ROYAL SOCIETY.

AMPLISSIMO CANCELLARIO, RECTORI MAGNIFICO, DOCTISSIMOQUE
SENATUI UNIVERSITATIS EDINENSIS.

VIRI ILLUSTRISSIMI,

SOCIETAS Regia Edinensis commemorationem terecentenariam Universitatis Jacobi Sexti, Scotorum Regis, concelebrare et ornare vult. Etenim Societas Regia est filia Universitatis vestræ, cui suavissimo commercio et sanctissimâ necessitudine devincta est. Quam multi philosophi, Universitatis Senatores, pars magna sunt et fuerunt rerum a Societate gestarum.

Hoc die solemnî memoriam magnorum virorum Academicorum renovare juvat, et tanquam Jacobi Sexti antecessor, Macbethus, obstupuit prolepticâ visione seriei regum Scotiæ futurorum, sic sed retrospectu contemplamur hodie illos sceptriferos scientiæ principes, Senatores Universitatis, qui ab urnis suis adhuc intellectum humanum regunt. En GREGORIUS, inventor telescopii reflexione agentis;—MACLAURINUS, qui sublimiores res cosmicas illustravit, fluxum refluxumque maris, solis vias, lunæque labores;—ROBISONUS et FORBESIUS, ambo Secretarii Societatis Regiæ, alter expositor encyclopædicus totius corporis philosophiæ naturalis, alter novâ theoriâ de molibus congelatis clarissimus;—MONROI, anatomiei celeberrimi, quorum Primus conditor Infirmarii, Secundus Anatomici Musei vestri conditor;—BLACKIUS, fundator chemiæ hodiernæ;—CULLENUS, originator pathologiæ philosophicæ, qui rationales methodos inanibus placitis scholasticis substituens, omnes medicos sui sæculi longe exsuperavit;—JACOBUS GREGORIUS, qui de arte medicâ scripsit latinitate elegantiori quam quâ utebantur Romani medici;—CAROLUS BELLIIUS, in æternum memorabilis, qui primus loca modosque functionum nervorum demonstravit;—GOODSIRUS, anatomicus nulli sui sæculi secundus, qui existentiam et structuram novorum animalium marinorum et parasiticorum indicavit, auctor et creator cellularis theoriæ, et ejus applicationis ad pathologiam et morphologiam transcendentalem;—CHRISTISONUS, qui primus vim certorum toxicorum et medicamentorum suo periculo expertus est; quo nec ulla ætas nec civitas nostra unquam peritiorem aut feliciorem in tuenda et restituenda sanitate vidit;—LISTERUS, conditor antisepticæ chirurgiæ, novæ et efficacioris methodi medendi;—BREWSTERUS et LESLÆUS, alter patefaciendo leges lucis, alter leges caloris celeberrimus;—ROBERTSONUS, illustris fundator et pater Regiæ nostræ Societatis, qui in immortalibus historiis magnas revolutiones sociales et religiosas gentium facundissime enarravit et elucidavit;—STEWARTUS qui eloquentiâ antiquâ philosophiam Scoticam exposuit, et juvenibus nobilebus, postea imperio Britannico præfuturis, inculcavit principia renuntiationis et virtutis, atque responsibilitates libertati conjunctas;—HAMILTONIUS, qui logicam Aristoteliam magnis

augmentis ditavit, et novum splendorem philosophiæ Scoticæ addidit ;—CHALMERSIUS, orator, qui perfervidâ et excelsâ eloquentiâ atque administrativâ sapientiâ patriam suam ad altiorem statum religiosum, moralem et politicum sublevare enitebatur, semper urgens et incendens sublimem devotionem humanarum energiarum ad assequendas meliores et maturiores formas cujusdam perfectionis in longinquitate splendentis et evanescentis ; philosophus etiam, qui præsentiam Dei in rerum naturâ, majestatem conscientiæ in homine demonstravit ;—WILSONUS, vicissim grandis et sollemnis, lætus et facetus, nunc miserationem seu pathos movens, nunc salibus Horatii vitia et stultitias insectans, nunc tenerâ sensibilitate Virgilii magnificentiam naturæ depingens, qui veluti prisci philosophi præcepta sua perpetuo carmine tradere gaudentes, poetico afflatu incensus tanto splendore imaginationis disseruit de affectionibus, voluntate, et conscientiâ, ut videretur niti, analysi reconditâ rejectâ, auditores ad nobiles actiones et excelsas ideas summopere incitare ;—AYTOUNUS, quo nullus magis Musis patriæ suæ dilectus,—nihil quod ille cecinit de heroibus Scotiæ delebit ætas.

Satis habeatur dicere vos, viri illustrissimi, ab antecessoribus vestris minime abesse, optime de litteris, scientiâ et artibus meritos. Conjungentes itaque gloriam præteritorum sæculorum ad splendidum progressum præsentis temporis, ampliore scientiarum curriculo, amplioribus ædificiis fruētis, pergatis rerum patefacere causas, ordinem et connexionem, resolventes problemata, et communicantes inventa quæ attinent ad hominem, regnaque naturæ varia,

“Terrasque, tractusque maris, cœlumque profundum.”

Verum enimvero nunquam et nusquam gloria medicinæ magis floruit quam apud vestram Universitatem. Quot viri a vobis arte medendi instructi mortalibus ægris ministrant intra et extra Garamantas et Indos, ubi flumina Novi Mundi per cataractas stupendiores cataractis Nili ad Oceanum Atlanticum properant, et ubi insulæ terris continentibus æquales surgunt e Mari Australi. Quæ regio vestri non plena laboris ?

Denique vestrâ Universitate semper strenue statuente eradicare et delere idola tribus, specūs, fori et theatri, olim a Cancellario philosophico Jacobi Sexti reprobata, atque semper in magnis artibus et disciplinis colendis τὸ θεῖον καὶ τὸ ἀεί assequi enitente, fundamenta vestræ philosophiæ posita sunt non solum in cognitionibus a priori sed etiam in experiētiâ ; et fundamenta vestræ ethicæ doctrinæ non solum in utilitate, vel consuetudine, vel hominum pactis et conventionibus, sed magis in quodam sensu seu facultate regali, ut Platonice loquamur, nobis divinitus insitâ.

Comprecamur ut omnia vobis fausta et felicia eveniant, utque ita de scientiis, de litteris, de patriâ et de genere humano, ut meriti estis, in posterum magis atque magis mereamini.

Nomine et Auctoritate Societatis Regiæ Edinensis,

MONCREIFF, *Præses.*

P. G. TAIT, *a Secretis.*

*FLORENCE: ROYAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER
PRACTICAL STUDIES.*

ALMAE Aeademiae Edimbvrgensi xvii. xvi. xv. Kal. Mai. MDCCCLXXXIV tria Saeevla egregie et feliciter peraeta concelebranti PASCHALEM VILLARI P.P.O. rite gratvlatvrvm designant Athenaei Florentini Rectores.

N. NOBILI, *Praesul summus.*

T. FIASCHI, *ab Actis.*

LEIPZIG: ROYAL SAXON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

AN DEN SENAT DER UNIVERSITÄT EDINBURGH.

DEN Schotten ist die Welt für eine Fülle bahnbrechender Gedanken und folgenreicher Entdeckungen zum Danke verpflichtet. Welcher Ort und welche Zeit wäre für den freudigen Ausdruck dieser Anerkennung geeigneter als der Tag, der heute in Edinburgh unter der Theilnahme aller Freunde festlich begangen wird.

Gestatten Sie auch der Königlich sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig in den Kreis einzutreten, der sich von fern und nah verehrungsvoll um Sie versammelt und genehmigen Sie ihren Wunsch, dass der Universität zu Edinburgh in den nächsten Jahrhunderten Ruhm und Erfolg wie in den vergangenen drei Jahrhunderten beschieden sei.

Leipzig, im April 1884.

Die vorsitzenden Schriftführer der Königlich sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften.

C. LUDWIG.

FR. ZARNCKE.

LONDON: EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY CLUB.

To

THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE Edinburgh University Club, established in London, and consisting of Graduates and other alumni of the Edinburgh University, beg to approach you with profound respect.

They ask you to receive from DR SIEVEKING, who attends as the Delegate of the Club, by your invitation, the assurance of their fervent and lasting attachment to their ancient University.

They desire to express their high admiration of the zeal and energy which have animated the promoters of the recent plans of teaching in the University, and have thus perpetuated the ancient characteristics which have placed Edinburgh amongst the foremost Universities of the world.

As a proof of their united and unalterable affection, they offer as a contribution from the Club, towards the erection of the new University hall, the sum of fifty guineas.

The Edinburgh University Club of London present to you their deep-felt good wishes for the continued growth, and power for beneficent influence in all science, of their beloved Alma Mater.

Signed by order of Council,

JNO. B. POTTER, M.D., *Hon. Treasurer.*

H. RUTHERFURD, Barrister-at-Law, } *Hon. Secretaries.*
W. G. DON, M.D., Brigade-Surgeon, }

April 1884.

LONDON: ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
OF ENGLAND

TO THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

AT THE TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION, 17TH APRIL 1884.

THE President, Vice-Presidents, and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England hereby offer their warmest congratulations to the University of Edinburgh on its attaining the Three Hundredth Year of its existence.

They avail themselves of this auspicious occasion to acknowledge the great public benefits rendered in the past, by this ancient University, in the promotion of Education, the encouragement of Learning, and the cultivation of Science.

They desire especially to accentuate their acknowledgment of the prominent position held by the University in whatever relates to the accumulation and diffusion of Medical and Surgical knowledge.

They trust that, in the centuries to come, the University of Edinburgh may, with other like Institutions, long pursue its honourable career, and fulfil its high destiny.

Unanimously adopted at a Quarterly Meeting of the Council on the 9th day of April 1884, and ordered to be Sealed with the Common Seal of the College.

JOHN MARSHALL, *President.*

J. COOPER FORSTER, }
WM. S. SAVORY, } *Vice-Presidents.*

EDWARD TRIMMER, *Secretary.*

FRED. G. HALLETT, *Assistant Secretary.*

MUNICH: ROYAL BAVARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

DIE königlich bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften spricht ihren besten Dank aus für die freundliche Zusehrift, durch welche die Universität von Edinburgh die Anzeige machte, dass sie im künftigen April die Feier ihres dreihundertjährigen Bestehens begehen werde. Mit Vergnügen treten wir durch Uebersendung unserer aufrichtigsten Glückwünsche in die zahlreiche Reihe derjenigen ein, welche in jenen festlichen Tagen Edinburgh's ihre sympathischen Gefühle zum Ausdrucke bringen werden. Unberührt durch örtliche Entfernung umschlingt ein geistiges Band alle höheren Anstalten der Wissenschaft, und wie die Akademien sich bewusst sind, dass ihre Macht durch das Gedeihen der Universitäten bedingt ist, so wird desgleichen die Lehrkraft der Universitäten durch die Ergebnisse des Forschungs-Geistes der Akademien gestärkt und erhöht. Ueberzeugt, dass in dem einheitlich gleichen Ziele der Pflege der Wissenschaft sich die verschiedenen Wege der Geistes-Institute begegnen, richten wir an Edinburgh's Universität den freudigen Zuruf, dass dieselbe, wie sie seit drei Jahrhunderten zur Förderung der idealen Güter redlichst gearbeitet hat, auch fürder in dem friedlichen Wettkampfe wissenschaftlicher Leistungen gedeihlich fortblühen und erfreuliche Früchte tragen möge. Gegründet in stürmischer Zeit bethätigte die Hochschule von Edinburgh alsbald eine weit greifende Wirksamkeit, und so wie sie im Laufe der Jahrhunderte innerhalb ihres Kreises auf viele Namen besten Klanges zurückblicken darf, so besitzt sie in ihrer gegenwärtigen Geltung die sichere Gewähr eines auch künftig bleibenden Ruhmes, wofür wir die herzlichsten Wünsche hegen.

Munehen, den 7. März 1884.

Der Präsident

J. v. DOELLINGER.

Der Sekretär

der philos.-philol. Klasse

C. v. PRANTL.

Der Sekretär

der math.-phys. Klasse

C. v. VOIT.

Der Sekretär

der historischen Klasse

W. v. GIESEBRECHT.

NEW YORK: UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

TO THE CHANCELLOR, VICE-CHANCELLOR, AND SENATUS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE Faculty of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, desire to express to you their congratulations upon the happy completion of three hundred years of eventful and fruitful history by the venerable and honourable University over which you preside. The University of Edinburgh will always be dear to the citizens of the United States on account of the many alumni it has furnished to their country to assist in laying the foundations of its institutions and guiding its early life. It is especially dear to the Presbyterian Church of New York for the sympathy and help afforded to our Church in its early struggles and trials. We congratulate the University of Edinburgh upon its great enlargement and wonderful prosperity. We pray for the divine blessing upon this child of the Scottish Reformation. We look for a revival of its energies and a still greater expansion of its usefulness as the result of the commemoration.

C. A. BRIGGS,

*Secretary of the Faculty, and delegate from the
Union Theological Seminary, N.Y., to
the University of Edinburgh.*

PARIS: COLLÈGE DE FRANCE.

*À L'UNIVERSITÉ D'EDIMBOURG.*EDINBURGH, 17 *Avril* 1884.

MESSIEURS,

LE Collège de France m'a chargé de vous apporter ici ses remerciements, ses compliments et ses vœux. Nous vous sommes très reconnaissants d'avoir tenu à compter un d'entre nous parmi vos hôtes. Nous vous félicitons cordialement de franchir d'un pas si vaillant le troisième anniversaire séculaire de votre naissance. Le Collège de France date aussi du 16^e siècle ; il est seulement d'une cinquantaine d'années le frère aîné du Collège d'où votre Université est sortie, et si d'autres corps savants remontent encore plus loin, nous n'avons ni vous ni nous rien à envier à personne puisque notre commune origine nous rattache à cet âge heroïque et fécond qui a vraiment commencé le monde moderne, à ces deux grands mouvements de la Renaissance et de la Réforme qui seraient incomplets l'un sans l'autre. A mon retour je serai heureux, Messieurs, de redire à mes collègues quel beau spectacle la Ville et l'Université d'Edimbourg donnent en ce moment, avec quelle foule d'étudiants vous fêtez ces anciens souvenirs, parmi quelle faveur publique et quel concours d'amis venus de partout, avec quelle ardeur et quelles ressources pour tous les progrès. Vos vingt cinq dernières années, Messieurs, n'ont été qu'une jeunesse nouvelle. Que le quatrième siècle de votre histoire leur ressemble tout entier, que l'année 1984 trouve l'Université d'Edimbourg riche de la même sève pour d'autres accroissements, c'est tout ce que vous pouvez désirer. C'est ce que le Collège de France souhaite et espère pour vous, pour votre patrie, pour la science qui est notre patrie à tous.

GUILLAUME GUIZOT,

Professeur au Collège de France (Paris).

PARIS: L'INSTITUT DE FRANCE.

L'INSTITUT DE FRANCE À L'UNIVERSITÉ D'EDIMBOURG.

TROISIÈME CENTENAIRE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ.

MESSIEURS,

L'INSTITUT de France s'honore d'être représenté par chacune de ses classes à ce solennel anniversaire.

Votre accueil, les hautes distinctions que vous nous offrez, c'est à notre pays que nous en reportons l'hommage. Nous vous remercions au nom de la France.

Nous n'avions pas besoin de votre hospitalité d'aujourd'hui pour nous rappeler l'étroite et généreuse solidarité des sentiments qui, depuis bien des siècles, depuis Louis XI. et Marie Stuart, unissent la France et l'Ecosse.

La science a resserré ces premiers liens et les resserre chaque jour davantage. Adam Smith, Jeffrey et Brougham dans les hautes spéculations morales et politiques, Reid et Dugald Stewart dans la philosophie, Brewster dans la physique, ont exercé en France comme en Ecosse la sagacité de tous les penseurs. Et à ces noms glorieux, comment ne pas ajouter ici celui de Walter Scott, l'enfant d'Edimbourg, qui a fait vivre dans l'âme de tant de générations de Français l'âme même de l'Ecosse.

La grandeur d'une nation se mesure à la richesse et à la fécondité des idées qu'elle a jetées dans le monde. Un tel anniversaire excitera une noble émulation entre les peuples qui mettent leur orgueil et leur foi à bien mériter du genre humain par les efforts de la pensée.

Nous saluons avec bonheur l'aurore de votre nouveau siècle universitaire.

E. CARO.

GRÉARD.

ANTOINE D'ABBADIE.

L. PASTEUR.

G. PERROT.

PHILADELPHIA: FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

EDINBURGH, 17th April 1884.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN INGLIS, *Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh.*

SIR,

SIXTY years ago a few earnest men, failing to obtain for themselves and for their sons, through the public schools, the technical education required, met and founded the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts. Men since illustrious in the Arts and Sciences were among those who delivered the first lectures in rooms loaned to them by the University of Pennsylvania. That the Institute has performed work of importance, and advanced the knowledge of the people, is now shown by your recognition of it in asking a representation at your great Tercentenary. The President and the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute send to you, Sir, through me, their hearty congratulations and best wishes for the future. Among the Members of the Institute are many who are sons or grandsons of graduates of your University. These have asked me personally to bear their messages of kindly greeting. Thanking you for the honour of the invitation to your great Festival, I beg to assure you, on behalf of the Institute, that it is expected of me to make good use of the opportunity afforded me to study the methods of education obtaining with you, and to return to America with such information as will be of use in the instruction of our own people.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

COLEMAN SELLERS,
Professor of Mechanics, Franklin Institute.

ROME: ROYAL ACADEMY OF LINCEI.

Q. B. F. S.

A CADEMIAE Edinbvrigenae xvii. Kal. Mai mdccclxxxiv. tertia sollemnia saecvlaria celebranti pie gratvlatvr omnia favsta rite precatvr sodalesqve svos ALOISIVM CREMONA, PASCHALEM VILLARI, CONSTANTINVM NIGRA votorvm interpretes designat renvntiat Regia Lynceorvm Societas.

Datvm Romae ex Aed. Capitolinis non. Mart. anno a Societate institvta cclxxxi.

Pro Lynceorvm Princeps,

TERENTIUS MAMIANI.

DOMINICUS CARUTTI, }
PETRUS BLASERNA, } *Ab Actis.*

ST PETERSBURG: IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Q. B. F. F. Q. S.

INCLVTAE Vniuersitati literarvm Edinensi post tria saecvla in bonarvm artivm stvdiiis colendis et promovendis egregio cvm successv exacta diebvs XVI. XVII. XVIII. mensis Aprilis anni MDCCCLXXXIV. qvartvm saecvlvm solemniter avspicanti prosperrima qvaeqve apprecantes observantissime congratulantvr

Imperialis Academiae Scientiarvm Petropolitanae

Praeses et Socii :

Praeses, . . . COMES D. TOLSTOY.

Praesidis vices gerens, V. BUNIAKOWSKY.

Secretarius perpetuus, C. VESSELOFSKY.

GR. V. HELMERSEN.

P. TCHEBYCHEFF.

OTTO STRUVE.

PH. OWSIANNIKOW.

LEOP. v. SCHRENCK.

KOKSCHAROW.

F. C. WILD.

C. J. MAXIMOWICZ.

A. BUTLEROW.

M. STRAUCH.

IMSCHENETSKY.

BACKLUND.

F. SCHMIDT.

A. GADOLIN.

FAMINTZIN.

J. GROT.

A. BYTSCHKOFF.

SUCHOMLINOW.

A. VESSELOFSKY.

V. JAGIC.

F. J. WIEDEMANN.

A. NAUCK.

KALATSCHOW.

KUNIK.

W. BESOBASOF.

L. STEPHANI.

ST PETERSBURG: IMPERIAL MEDICAL ACADEMY.

ST PETERSBURG, 16th April 1884.

FROM PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL ACADEMY, A. BYKOW,

TO

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

THE Imperial Medical Academy of St Petersburg presents its congratulations to the University of Edinburgh on the memorable day of the celebration of its Tercentenary. Its services to science have been highly prized, not only by physicians, but by the whole of humanity. The use of chloroform, antiseptics, and ovariotomy, introduced by the University of Edinburgh, are in themselves such valuable gifts to science, that they cannot be forgotten. But the Medical Academy of St Petersburg, and all the Russian medical world, received from the University of Edinburgh a special gift in the person of James Wylie, a young medical graduate of the University of Edinburgh, invited to Russia in the year 1790, afterwards Baronet, Physician to Russian Emperors, and President of the Medical Academy. He devoted his whole life, and left all his fortune, to the work of the development of medical science in Russia. May the University of Edinburgh flourish long!

*STOCKHOLM: ROYAL CAROLINÆ MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL
ACADEMY.*

RECTORI MAGNIFICO ET SENATUI AMPLISSIMO UNIVERSITATIS
LITTERARUM EDINENSIS

SALUTEM PLURIMAM DICIT

ACADEMIA CAROLINA MEDICO-CHIRURGICA HOLMIENSIS.

TRIA jam sunt saecula, quum Universitas Edinensis optimis artibus earumque eul-
toribus portas aperuit.

Dilueescente per caliginem medii, quod dicitur, aevi nova quasi cultus humani-
tatisque aetate, renaseens artium doctrinarumque studium permultas in Europa ex-
citaverat aeademias, inter quas Vestra ad eum brevi pervenit florem, quem postea
semper tenuit, quoque jam, trisaeularia sollemnia ecelebratura, gaudere gloriarique
optimo jure potest.

Illustria enim illa in diversis scientiae pervestigationis generibus monumenta,
quae sibi per illud, quo vigit, tempus Universitas Vestra posuit, egregie testantur,
quam altum in ordine universitatum teneat gradum quantumque valuerit ad liberalem
animi ingeniique culturam promovendam atque amplificandam.

Ad medicorum quidem artem exeolendam quis est quin seiat quantum attulerit
momenti Universitas Vestra? In qua strenue versati sunt viri in eo genere clarissimi,
velut Mouro, Cullen, Bell, Goodsir, Simpson, ceteri, quorum nomina annales artis
medicae per omnem posteritatem servabunt.

Quae quum ita sint, dolendum sane est, quod nos, Aeademiae Carolinae pro-
fessores, ita sumus suo quisque munere obstrieti, ut non liceat, quod valde eupieramus,
aliquem e nostro numero mittere, qui praesens sollennibus Vestris intersit. At id,
quod licet, impense facimus, ut absentes Vobis venerabundi eongratulemur Universi-
tatiue Vestrae pro iis, quae ad eultum humanum jam effecit, debitam habeamus
gratiam et fausta omnia optemus in posterum.

Holmiae die v. mensis Aprilis MDCCCLXXXIV.

STEN STENBERG,

h. t. Rector.

CARL SANTESSON.
A. ANDERSON.
ELIAS HEYMAN.
E. ÖDMANSSON.
GUSTAF RETZIUS.

GUST. VON DÜBEN.
CHRISTIAN LOVÉN.
ADOLF KJELLBERG.
O. TH. SANDAHL.
WILH. NETZEL.

AXEL KEY.
R. M. BRUZELIUS.
C. F. ROSSANDER.
AXEL FÄDERHOLM.
P. F. WISING.

CURT WALLIS.

JOHN BERG.

STOCKHOLM: ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

REGIAE LITTERARUM UNIVERSITATIS EDINBURGENSIS CANCELLARIO
SERENISSIMO RECTORI MAGNIFICENTISSIMO PROFESSORIBUS
ILLUSTRISSIMIS JUVENTUTI STUDIOSAE

S. P. D.

REGIA ACADEMIA SCIENTIARUM SUECICA.

QUOD litteris nos certiores fecistis, esse vobis in animo memoriam ejus diei, quo ante hos trecentos annos Universitas Edinburgensis primum condita est, trium dierum festorum sollemnitate celebrare nosque humanissime invitastis, ut ei celebrationi per oratores missos interessemus, maximas Vobis gratias agimus, neque quidquam nobis gratius erat aut optabilius, quam Vobis hortantibus non deesse. Nam eum omnino omnes societates, quae artibus colendis et humanitati augendae inserviunt, per totum terrarum orbem artissimis inter se vineulis conjunguntur, tum nos memoria illorum temporum, cum Scoti viri fortissimi, Gustavi Adolphi, summi regis nostri, castra secuti, pro religione et libertate, maximis humanae vitae bonis, propugnabant, Vobiseum tanquam sacris quibusdam communibus devincimur. At vero vel magnis locorum intervallis a Vestris litoribus urbeque Vestra disjuncti vel variis munerum officiis, praesertim illo anni tempore, in quod Vestra sollemnitas indieta est, in sua quisque statione detenti, nos, quominus voluntati obsequamur nostrae, prohibemur. Quod quamquam ita erit, tamen sic habetote, quaesumus, animis quidem nos illorum dierum celebritatem pie prosequi, haud expertes laetitiae, qua Vos et perfundi et vero etiam efferri oportebit, longissimum illud trium seculorum spatium respicientes, quae Vestra Alma Mater ita confecit, ut non solum suorum civium ac popularium animos erudiverit et quaerendi sentiendique libertatem vindicaverit, sed etiam artibus excolendis de universo humano genere optime merita sit. Etenim artium incrementa et progressum intuenti cui non in mentem veniat Jacobi Gregory, Colini Maclaurin, Andreae Balfour, Davidis Hume, Alexandri Monro, Jacobi Hutton, Jacobi Fergusson, Roberti Jameson, Adami Smith, Roberti Brown, Guilelmi Hooker, Henrici Brougham, Davidis Brewster, Eduardi Forbes, Caroli Wyville-Thomson, qui viri quondam omnes Vestrae universitatis aut alumni aut doctores fuerunt aut aliquo

modo cum ea conjuncti vixerunt, nunc vero mortui ea nomina habent, quae per omnem orbem terrarum laudibus celebrentur et ad omnis posteritatis memoriam in artium monumentis insculpta splendeant? Quae cum Vobis tamquam sidera quaedam in posterum prae luceant, non dubitamus illustrissimae Edinburgensi litterarum Universitati fausta omnia et splendida per secula augurari. Sed cum omnium, quae vel speramus homines vel agimus, in divina manu eventus affectusque sit, oramus et precamur, ut Deus Optimus Maximus Vestram Almam Matrem sua ope tueatur et augeat, ut posteris usque clara atque insignis non solum summa ingenia sed etiam bonos cives alat instituatque ac Vestrae patriae et ornamento et praesidio floreat.

Valete, Viri praestantissimi, et nobis, sicut facitis, favete.

Dabamus Holmia a. d. IIII. Nonas Apriles MDCCCLXXXIV.

C. SKOGMAN,
p. t. Praeses.

D. G. LINDHAGEN,
a Secretis.

UPSALA: ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCES.

AMPLISSIMIS CURATORIBUS RECTORI MAGNIFICO SENATUIQUE
UNIVERSITATIS EDINENSIS

S. P. D.

SOCIETAS REGIA SCIENTIARUM UPSALIENSIS.

QUOD ad memoriam conditae abhinc ccc annos Universitatis Vestrae concelebrandam nos per litteras invitavistis, non potest non pergratum nobis esse. Neque enim ignoramus, quot et quam artis inter se conjuncta sint vinculis omnia ea instituta, quae in artium litterarumque studiis versantur; quapropter etiam eos, qui illa studia colunt, ubicunque terrarum sunt, communi fraternitatis conjunctione devinctos se existimare oportet. Accedit, quod Societas nostra studia sua direxit ad eas potissimum disciplinas, quibus Universitas Vestra maxime inclaruit. Reverentia debita prosequimur omnes Illos, qui et praeteritis temporibus fuerunt et his ornameto sunt Inclutae Vestrae Universitati. Vobis igitur gloriam per tria saecula conservatam et auctam sincere congratulamur optamusque, ut Illa in omnem posteritatem vigeat ac floreat. Valete!

Upsaliae die viii. mensis Martii anni MDCCCLXXXIV.

H. T. DAUG,
Preses.

A. N. SUNDBERG.
A. D. WACKERBARTH.
HERMAN SCHULTZ.
R. F. FRISTEDT.
W. E. SVEDELIUS.
M. FALK.

C. J. MALMSTEN.
W. LILLJEBORG.
P. HEDENIUS.
EDW. CLASON.
H. H. HILDEBRANDSSON.
S. F. HAMMARSTRAND.
MAGNUS BLIX.

A. L. HAMILTON.
TH. M. FRIES.
FRITHIOF HOLMGREN.
P. T. CLEVE.
OLOF HAMMARSTEN.
H. L. RYDIN.

G. LUNDQUIST,
Reg. Soc. Quaestor.

ROB THALÉN,
Reg. Soc. a secretis.

VENICE: ROYAL VENETIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES,
LETTERS, AND ARTS.

R. ISTITUTO VENETO DI SCIENZE, LETTERE ED ARTI.

QUESTO Reale Istituto ricevette il cortese invito a stampa, in data del 31 Gennajo dell' anno corrente, inviatogli da codesta illustre Università, e relativo alla solennità del terzo centenario anniversario della sua fondazione, che da Essa verrà celebrato nei giorni 16-18 Aprile del corrente anno.

Questo Corpo scientifico, dolente di non avere costà alcun socio cui affidare l'incarico di rappresentarlo nell' anzidetta solennità, mentre si affretta di comunicare a codesta illustre Università la prefata eccezionale circostanza, si pregia di esprimerle i sinceri sentimenti, coi quali esso partecipa alla festa, levando voti per la sempre maggiore prosperità di codesto insigne Sodalizio.

Il nostro Istituto, con deliberazione presa nella sua adunanza del 24 corrente, sarebbe poi ancora più lieto se l'illustre Rettore di codesta Università volesse accettare la nostra preghiera di assumere Egli stesso la rappresentanza del nostro Istituto in tale fausta circostanza. E di ciò saremmo ben onorati e riconoscenti ad un tempo.

E se non fosse soverchio il nostro ardire vorremmo aggiungere un' altra preghiera, a tutto nostro vantaggio e quando fosse possibile, di poter cioè conseguire in dono il prezioso volume sulla storia di codesta celebrata Università, che di recente fu dato alle stampe.

Noi gliene saremmo ben grati, per cui alle nostre felicitazioni dovremmo aggiungere i più civili ringraziamenti.

Il sottoscritto coglie inoltre tale fortunata occasione per rassegnare i sensi della sua più alta stima ed osservanza.

Il Membro e Segretario,
G. BIZIO.

VENEZIA, 26 Febbrajo 1884.

C.—ADDRESSES FROM INDIVIDUALS.

PROFESSOR DELITZSCH, LEIPZIG.

LIPSIAE, *die viridium* MDCCCLXXXIV.

MAGNIFICE DOMINE RECTOR, VIRI REVERENDISSIMI, ILLUSTRISSIMI,
EXPERIENTISSIMI, HUMANISSIMI, COLLEGAE CARISSIMI!

QUAMQUAM doctoratum, quo me honorare deereveratis, accipere mihi non lieuit, quippe qui, Aademia Erlangensi me doctorem theologiae ereante, jurejurando me obstrinxissem, me hunc ipsum gradum alibi, “neque de novo ambire neque assumere” velle: tamen voluntas Vestra me doctorem Vestrum fecit, ita ut sollemnia trisaecularia, quae Universitas Edinensis die xv. ante Calendas Majas celebratura est, tanquam unus Vestrum Vobiseum celebrem.

Neque ego solus de consilio Vestro recipiendi me inter Vestri ordinis theologiae doctores gavisus sum, verum etiam amicos meos id quod facturi eratis non praeteriit et quotquot bene mihi capiunt eos omnes decretum collegarum Scotiorum gaudio affecit.

Quae quum ita sint vocem meam die festo immisceo choro laetis vocibus acclamantium: Vivat, floreat, ereseat Universitas Edinensis! Faxit Deus Ter Sanctus, ut eognitioni veritatis ad altiora tendenti ita inserviat, ut, ipsa adjuvante, continuos certosque progressus faciat. Nobis omnibus constat, humanam veritatis eognitionem non solum vicissitudini obnoxiam esse, sed etiam revera gradatim procedere. At non minus inter nos constat, esse quaedam ad Deum et verbum Dei et salutem nostram spectantia, quae, licet cognitio novas formas induat, ipsa tamen mutari nequeunt, quin vera religio et ecclesia Domini subvertantur. Pergite igitur eognitionem veritatis ita augere, ut falsa exeutiatis atque immutabilia tueamini. Praesens aetas in parienda nova laborat. Curate ac prospicite, ut futurus partus speciem gerat metamorphosis illius, de qua Divus Paulus in tertio capite alterius epistolae ad Corinthios loquitur.

Hoc est votum, haec spes senescentis Vestri amiei, quem sucerecentis aetatis adspectus interdum adeo offendit, ut suimet ipsius superstes vivere sibi videatur. At ealigo quae me vexat transibit. Hesterni solis occasum excipiet, Vobis, ut eonfido, adjuvantibus, recens ortus isque tanto splendidior.

FRANCISCUS DELITZSCH, *Ph.D.*

PROFESSOR HYRTL, VIENNA.

INCLYTO SENATUI ACADEMICO UNIVERSITATIS EDINBURGHENSIS
SALUTEM.

PERILLUSTRES, AMPLISSIMI, DOCTISSIMI VIRI.

SI tanta verbis meis, quanta voluntati, esset vis, facile ex his literis perspiceretis, quam magno gaudio ex allato mihi summe jucundo et inopinato nuncio exsultaverim, me ab Antiquissima et per universum orbem literatum Clarissima Universitate Edinburghensi, quae expletum sexagesimum ab origine lustrum modo concelebrat, Doctoris laurea, honoris causa, insignitum fuisse.

Quid enim magis honorificum et auspicatum mihi obtingere potuit, quam splendidum hoc Vestri erga me favoris documentum, quod signo mihi est, me scientiae anatomicae, cui totus vixi, arenam non frustra calcasse, et esse aliquem studiorum meorum fructum, quem Auctoritatis Vestrae suffragia non inanem et spernendum judicaverint.

Ut verum eloquar, gratosus Vestrae benevolentiae actus, occiduo vitae meae sideri novum lumen addidit, et senis, labore et annis confecti animum, juvenili fere laetitia et superbia extulit.

Imparem me sentio, pro tanto mihi collato honore, ullo verborum apparatu dignas referre gratias. Id unum autem toto corde opto et exopto, ut Supremus Rerum Arbiter, omne faustum fortunatumque Vobis evenire, remque Vestram omni decore et prosperitate exornare dignetur, ut Athenae Caledonicae, ad scientiarum florem et incrementum, per ventura saecula vigeant valeantque.

Valete Amplissimi Viri, et favete Vestro Cultori,

JOS. HYRTL.

VIENNAE AUSTRIAE, *pridie Nonarum Maji* MDCCCLXXXIV.

PROFESSOR KISSNER, KÖNIGSBERG.

ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DIE DENKWÜRDIGEN TAGE DES
EDINBURGHER JUBELFESTES.

LENZLÜFTE kamen ins Preussenland,
Die Sehnsucht kam mit ihnen,
Gar hell an des Pregel's ödem Strand
Die lockenden Strahlen schienen:
Sie schienen ins Herz mir hinein,
Sie zogen mich mächtig über den Rhein
Nach welschen, nach keltischen Landen.

Der Schotten herrliche Königsstadt
Lud gastlich zum Jubelfeste;
Mit fürstlichem Pomp acht Tage hat
Sie bewirtheet tausend der Gäste.
Acht Tage jagten sich um die Wett'
Gelage, Konzert und Ball und Bankett,
Bis schier die Sinne schwanden.

Und als vorüber die Gasterei'n,
Verklungen Lieder und Toaste,
Ins Hochland führte der Freund mich ein,
Wo die Welle den Seestrand koste.
Wo die Klippe ragt, wo der Felsen starrt,
Wo die schneeige Höh' auf den Lenzkuss harrt,
Da fanden wir reiche Wonne.

Lohe Lomond! Wie liegst du in süßer Ruh,
So stille, traumumfängen!
Mit lächelndem Antlitz schauest du
Auf deiner Ufer Prangen;

Wie der leise Wind die Lilie biegt,
Wie auf glatter Flut sich das Schifflein wiegt,
Umwoben vom Golde der Sonne.

Herab blickt väterlich ernst und mild
Ben Lomoud vom luftigen Throne;
In den Wogen spiegelt er gern sein Bild,
Des Schottengebirges Krone.
Aus dem Höhring hebt er sein Haupt empor,
Wie ein König aus der Vasallen Chor,
Die demuthsvoll sich neigen.

Dort oben wie schweift das Auge mit Lust
Auf Thäler und Seen hernieder!
Wie hebt sich so wohligh die trunkene Brust,
Wie baden in Aether die Glieder!
Fern schimmert das Meer in lichtem Glanz,
Nah schlingt sich der Hügel blühender Kranz,
Hoch ziehet der Wolken Reigen.

O Schottland! Umflossen von Glorienschein,
Im Gedächtniss lebt deine Schöne!
Das Herz voll Drange gedenk' ich dein,
Deiner treuen, männlichen Söhne.
So weit eine Menschenstimme dringt,
Der gastlichen Schotten Ruhm erklingt
Weit über Länder und Meere.

Drum eh' nach der Heimath mich zurück
Gen Osten tragen die Füße,
Euch Schotten ruf' ich Heil und Glück!
Euch suchen meine Grüsse.
Und du—O blühe fort und fort,
Der Denker und der Dichter Hort—
Alt Edinburgh, du lehre!

GEORGE MAIN, MOSCOW.

TO EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

ALMA MATER!—Pervaded by the idea of your venerable grandeur, an ever-thankful son of yours, George Main, student in 1836-1839, sends you from Moscow, on the day of your 300th Anniversary, his sincere wishes for your farther prosperity, and the expression of his gratitude for the moral and intellectual good you did bestow on him. Vive valeque!

Moscow, 14th April 1884.

*HIS EXCELLENCY M. MARTINEZ, CHILIAN
AMBASSADOR.*

TO THE PRINCIPAL AND SENATUS ACADEMICUS OF THE
EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

I FEEL justly proud of the honour of having had conferred upon me by the Illustrious University of Edinburgh the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. This is a distinction, I fear, I little merit, and which, without false modesty, I believe I must attribute to a desire on the part of the University to do honour to the Chilian nation in the person of her representative in the United Kingdom.

To the other academic titles I have already received from several foreign Universities and Academies I can now proudly add the one just conferred upon me.

Believing that it might be of some little interest to gentlemen connected with this great University to learn some facts relating to the very remote and comparatively small country of Chili, I shall take the liberty, if you will allow me, of occupying your attention for a few minutes, whilst I give a brief sketch of the institutions of that country, and more especially of the state of education there.

Chili is a unified central Republic,—that is to say, it is not ruled by the Federal system, as is the case in the United States of America, where so many self-governed States, independent of each other, are united to form the Nation. The unified republican system of Chili is very similar to that of a constitutional monarchy, except that, in the place of an hereditary sovereign, there is a head of the State called the President, who governs for five years and who cannot be re-elected.

The Administration is composed of the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial powers. The municipal organisation, though not a positive power, acts with considerable independence in its sphere of local action.

The legislature is in the hands of two Chambers, the Senate and the House of Deputies.

New laws can be introduced for discussion either by the Government or by a member of either House; and so soon as a Bill is passed through both Chambers, which together constitute Congress, it is sent up to the President and Council of State for approval. This having been obtained, the Bill becomes law, and is then published. The President, however, if he thinks fit, may return the Bill to Congress with remarks,

or he may suspend it. In the latter case, the Bill cannot again be discussed in the same session.

There is perfect freedom of speech in Congress, and its members are protected by the same immunities as in other countries governed by the parliamentary system.

The Senate is renewed by election every three years, in third parts, each senator holding his seat for six years. For the Chamber of Deputies there are fresh elections every three years, and a member of either House may be indefinitely re-elected. The electoral system is uniform throughout the Republic.

The Executive is divided into the following Departments : the Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Justice, Public Worship, Education, War, and Marine. Every measure must bear the signature of the President and of the Minister to whose Department it belongs. Besides the offices belonging to the Ministry there are those of Accountant-General, Chief-Accountant, and Director of the Mint.

The Government mechanism, both politic and administrative, is of the most simple character, and can be understood by any foreigner residing a single day in Chili. Every man is equal before the law. There are no privileged classes and no titles, and any person by simple merit can rise to the highest posts. There is perfect liberty of the press and of public meeting, ample religious toleration, no compulsory sectarian education, the cemeteries are open to all, and civil marriages are legal, the religious ceremony being simply optional.

In Chili there are primary courts of claims and courts of appeal, besides a supreme court. Any sentence, either civil or criminal (with a few exceptions of little importance), can be appealed against.

All the laws are codified. During the dominion of Spain, and even subsequently, the famous Codes of that country were in force, such as the "*Leyes de partida*," the "*Novisima Recopilacion*," the "*Commercial Ordinances of Bilbao*," and the Mining Laws of Mexico. Since then these old ordinances have been done away with, and the new Codes which have taken their place, such as the commercial, penal, mining, military, &c., are as perfect as any in the world. Common law, which is founded on custom and precedent, has never been practised in Chili, but, on the contrary, magistrates are forbidden to bias their sentences by anterior cases. Equity, however, rules when the law is not explicit, or when the case is left to the judicial appreciation. The proceedings are extremely simple, and the administration of justice is relatively very inexpensive.

No distinction is made in Chili between foreigners and natives ; if there is any partiality shown at all, it is rather towards the foreigner.

Certain public offices, however, require to be filled by Chilean citizens, and the President must be native-born. The banks and insurance companies are established on the Scotch model, and enjoy excellent credit.

There is no protectionist system in Chili; trade is free, and competition unrestricted.

The largest revenue is yielded by the customs; next comes that obtained from agriculture, patents, stamps, income-tax, legacy duties, &c. It is a fact worthy of note, that the public revenue of Chili, in proportion to the population, is greater than that of any other country in the world.

The Constitution dates from 1830, and has several times undergone reform, without the peace of the country having in any way been disturbed.

In the year 1839 Chili saw herself compelled to interfere in certain political questions between Peru and Bolivia; but from that time up to 1879 she remained at peace with all her neighbours. In the last-mentioned year she saw herself dragged into the war with Peru and Bolivia, which now, happily, is concluded. I shall say nothing of the war which Chili, in alliance with the other Republics of South America, had with Spain in 1866, as it produced no serious consequences.

It is worthy of remark that the foreign debt of Chili was not increased during the prolonged struggle with Peru and Bolivia, and that her credit remains as high as it was before the war. The price which Chilean bonds fetch in the market is the best proof of the confidence reposed in the integrity and sound government of that country.

I shall now, if you will allow me, say a few words on the subject of public instruction in Chili. This is divided, as in France and Germany, into primary or elementary, middle-class or secondary, and superior or high-class teaching. Education is free in all Government and municipal establishments; but when the pupils reside in the school, there is a small charge made for maintenance. In these public establishments morality is taught, but not religion.

The State reserves to itself the right of approving the conferring of Degrees. These are granted by a Council of Public Instruction, and are as follows: Bachelor of Philosophy and Classics (equivalent to the Bachelor of Arts of this country), Bachelor of Laws, ditto of Medicine, ditto of Theology, ditto of Science. There is also the title of Licentiate in the same Faculties.

The University of Chili is an institution very similar in many respects to the Edinburgh University. There are five Faculties—viz., Classics and Philosophy, Law and Political Science, Physical Science and Mathematics, Medicine, and Theology. Each Faculty has thirty members, who are elected for life. This title is somewhat equivalent to that of Doctor, which does not exist in Chili. The professors of the different branches of learning are members of the respective Faculties. The University is presided over by a Rector or Principal, who is likewise President of the Council of Instruction. This body fosters the Sciences and Letters, and is charged with diffusing the same. Superior and middle-class instruction is given in the National Institute of Santiago, which is contiguous to the University, and also in seven principal provincial

Lyceums. In all these there are regular classes for Law, Mathematics, Physical and Natural Science, Medicine, Art, &c. Besides these chief provincial establishments, there are colleges in the other provinces of the Republic. The students of these institutions are examined by their professors, and the pupils of private schools by their own masters, assisted by Commissioners appointed by the Council of Instruction. Private establishments are not compelled to receive these outside examiners, but unless they do so their pupils are not admitted to the General Examinations for University Degrees, except they are presented by a graduate of the University, who must make a declaration to the effect that the candidate has gone through his course of professional studies under his supervision. The Degrees are intended for those who wish to follow one of the professions which require a special guarantee for the protection of social interests.

Amongst the professions taught in Chili may be mentioned that of civil or mining engineer, which requires no degree, as the public can, in this case, judge of the capacity or otherwise of the individual following such profession. This is not the case with lawyers or doctors. The lawyer, in order to follow his profession, must, besides obtaining the degree of licentiate, granted by the University, go through an examination before the Supreme Court. The doctor has also to go through an examination before a commission of members of the Faculty. Those who wish to follow the clerical profession study in seminaries. It is not necessary, in order to enter into holy orders, to obtain a degree. The Chilean clergy, however, are on the whole exceptionally enlightened and moral. In the secondary or middle-class schools, instruction is given in ancient and modern history, Latin, Greek, French, English, German, and Italian, literature, ethics, mathematics, geography, chemistry, natural history, freehand and geometrical drawing, book-keeping, &c., &c. There is a special commercial class in the Valparaiso Lyceum, and a mining one in those of Copiapó and Serena. In Santiago there is a technical school where trades and industries are taught, a veterinary school, and a school for training male and female teachers. Close to the capital there is a beautiful model estate, which is also a college for the theoretical and practical teaching of agriculture. The naval college is at Valparaiso.

The principal libraries are the National Library, containing 60,000 volumes; the University Library, a library at each of the principal Lyceums, and that of the Palace of Justice.

As to museums, there are the Natural History and General Museum, and an Anatomical Museum.

The Astronomical Observatory is very well appointed; contiguous to it is the central meteorological office. In Valparaiso is established an hydrographic office, which renders great service to the navigation of the world.

In order that it may be seen of what importance the spreading of public education

is considered in Chili, I may here mention, that as by the Chilian constitution it is necessary to possess a certain small income in order to be a voter (something like the household suffrage system of this country), a law has been passed by which it is presumed that every man who can read and write possesses the required income.

Primary instruction is given free in the national and municipal schools.

Chili has produced some very notable musicians and artists, whose works have called attention both in Paris and Rome.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I have only to say that I am sure the title you have conferred upon me will be considered in Chili as an honour to the nation, particularly as it comes from the University of a country which it has always held in special esteem and respect.

M. MARTINEZ,

Representative and Delegate of the University of Chili.

SCOTCHMEN IN BOMBAY.

17th April 1884.

HEARTIEST congratulations. Floreat Universitas Edinensis.

The above was sent in the form of a telegram on behalf of the following Scotch gentlemen resident in Bombay—viz. :

FORBES ADAM.
A. ARTHUR.
W. J. BEST.
W. M. BELL.
R. S. CAMPBELL.
A. E. CARNEGIE.
J. DOUGLAS.
J. FORREST.
J. M. GREGOR.

J. HUTTON.
THOMAS LANG.
A. M. LINDSAY.
The Hon. W. M. MACAULAY.
A. W. MAITLAND.
F. MUIR.
J. F. MELVIN.
W. R. MACDONALD.
G. MANSON.

G. A. MACONACHIE.
M. MOWAT.
P. PETERSON.
D. M'LAUCHLAN SLATER.
J. THORBURN.
REV. A. B. WATSON.
M. R. WYER.
T. S. WEIR.

DR STEELE, ROME.

ACADEMIÆ EDINENSI ALUMNUS EXTORRIS

S. D.

DILECTA musis Aula fiventibus
 Artes renatas Te tria secula
 Ditata doctrinæ tropæis
 Et spoliis decorant opimis

Scientiarum, ex quo Genius loci
 Mæstus necato rege per impium
 Examen eversisque divum
 Sedibus ac vidua immerenti

Eheu Maria! rite luit scelus
 Horrendum, et Urbis plus nimio feræ
 Poscentis ultorem daturum
 Inferias juveni perempto

Pacator iram sic minuit: "Nova
 Non ultionem Religio sibi
 Permittit excusatve civem
 Invidiæ studiosiorem,

Sed Christiano fisa piamini
 Ponit secures inque reos gerit
 Se leniorem, mox futura
 Nobilior sine cæde vindex.

Sit cura Patrum, sit popularium
 Mollire cultu pectora et ingeni
 Augere dotes semper usu
 In melius sibi provehendas.

Hac mente felix tu super ædibus,
 Edina, lapsis conde domum novam
 Natos recepturam per ævum
 Artibus ingenuis alendos,

Per quos tuum olim nomen in ultimas
Procurret oras, Pallade te suam
Dicente post factas borea
Ambiguas regione Athenas."

Hæc dicta volvit corde sub intimo
Edina; ritu conditur en! novo
Sublime tectum quod serena
Fronte petat Superos faventes,
Ex quo juvenus prodeat artibus
Instructa honestis, impigra tradere,
Cursoris in morem, sequenti
Lumina non peritura cultus:

Ægris mederi civibus, ordinem
Rectum evaganti frena licentiæ
Imponere, arcesque in beatas
Cœlicolum revocare lapsos,

Ducente Christo, tempus in ultimum
Terrasque in omnes, hic labor, hic tuus
Jam, Scote, præclarus, patenti
Ceu patria fruiture mundo.

Qui gurgis aut quæ militiæ tuæ
Ignara tellus? qui populus rudis
Cui Pacis inducens olivam
Advena non venias benignus?

Quæ non, Edinæ munere doctior,
Gens explicatis viribus indolem
Testatur integrosque mores
Pube Caledonia probatos?

Damnosa nescit lædere te dies
O cara nutrix! Te tria secula
Post hæc salutabunt parentem
Prolis adhuc generosioris.

Divulsus alta sede prius ruet
Arturus erransque unda Bodotriæ
Montes reviset quam sub umbras
Nomen honosque tuus recedant.

J. P. STEELE, B.A., M.D.

PROFESSOR VERA, NAPLES.

WHEN I was offered by my much respected colleague and chief, Dr L. Capuano, the high honour of representing the University of Naples at this solemn Panhellenium of Science, I must confess that for various reasons I at first hesitated to accept the enticing offer. But my hesitation was soon silenced by the thought that there could be for me no better opportunity of revisiting a country where I have spent a great part of my early life, where I met with so much kindness and encouragement in my literary and philosophical pursuits, and with which I feel connected by the links of gratitude, of love, and admiration. Nor will I conceal that I could not help feeling a sense of pride in being appointed to represent in this great seat of learning one of the most ancient and most illustrious Universities of Italy—a University which has with the University of Edinburgh a spiritual sameness, I mean a common spiritual birth and purpose. For though the birth of the two Universities is separated by time and space, one being a child of the middle ages and the other a child of the Reformation, one having grown up under the glowing sun of Southern Italy and the other among the frosts of Northern Europe, yet in some respects it is one and the same spirit that has begotten them—namely, the new spirit of the Reformation, and what I will call the new Suabian spirit.

One of the main features—nay, I would say the characteristic feature—of the University of Edinburgh, is that she is a genuine offshoot of the Reformation. I do not mean to say that the other and older Scotch Universities have not kept pace with their younger sister, and that they have not received the baptism of the new spirit, but it is a fact that their foundation belongs to the middle ages, and that they are not sprung up with the Reformation. Now, though I was not born in a Protestant country, I must confess that I have always been an admirer of the Reformation as it has taken place in Germany and England. It is my deep conviction that the spirit of the Reformation is the new spirit of the world; that it has ingrafted upon humanity a deeper life, both religious and scientific; and that it has laid the foundation upon which the great nations, the nations that represent and embody the leading spirit of mankind, must stand, and grow, and go forward; and this my conviction I have endeavoured to impress, as far as it lies in my power, upon my countrymen.

Now there are also some peculiar features which distinguish the University of Naples from the other Universities of Italy. Whilst the latter have been originally established upon what I would call a municipal basis, and whilst they may be con-

sidered as the product of the Guelf and Papal spirit, the founder of the University of Naples is the great Emperor, Frederick the Second, an offspring of the heroic stock of Frederic von Büren, as Gregorovius terms it, and whose ancestral seat, Hohenstaufen, rises at a few hours' distance from the ancestral seat of another powerful and glorious house, the house of Hohenzollern, and rises in that legendary country, to use the expression of the same distinguished historian, I mean Suabia, a country which has been at all times the birthplace of men of the highest eminence, amongst whom it will suffice to name Albert called the Great, the master of Thomas Aquinas, Reuchlin, Schiller, Schelling, Hegel, Strauss, and Baur.

I cannot here enter into the particulars of what you would call the Charter of foundation of the Neapolitan University, a Charter which is chiefly contained in four letters of the famous Chancellor Pier delle Vigne; but there are two or three points to which you will allow me to call your attention. The first point is, that by founding the University of Naples, Frederick intended to found a real *studium universale*, a University in the modern sense of the word—that is to say, an organic and encyclopædic whole, comprehending the various Faculties that represent the various branches of knowledge. And this he did in contradistinction to the other Universities, which at that time were no real Universities, but a mere aggregate of *studia* independent of each other, where there was no cohesion and unity, and in fact there was only one branch which was really taught, I mean the Law; so much so, that Dante complained that there was only the Law and the Canon Law, the *Decretalia*, that could be learnt in the Universities. Now an organising and systematic mind, a mind which conceives and realises science in its unity, must necessarily be a philosophical mind. And we know that the great Emperor, if not a philosopher in the strict sense of the word, was conversant with philosophy—that he was an Aristotelian, and that it was he who caused the books of Aristotle to be brought from Constantinople and to be translated and published in Latin. This is a remarkable fact, a fact which explains in some measure how philosophy and speculative philosophy has always been a favourite study in the University of Naples, and one of its most salient features, and gives also the key of why the greatest commentator and expounder of Aristotle in the middle ages should have been a Neapolitan and a contemporary of Frederick,—I mean Thomas Aquinas, who was born in Rocca Secca, near Naples, in 1224—the very year of the foundation of the University where he afterwards taught theology and philosophy. It was the powerful mind of the Emperor that put, as it were, a stamp of itself upon its creation, and gave an impulse to, and supplied a means for the study of, philosophy. This is not all. For we must not lose sight of the fact that Frederick was by tradition, by temper, and by the very dignity invested in him of Roman Emperor, essentially a Ghibelline, and that at the time of the foundation of the Neapolitan University his strife with Pope Honorius had already commenced. It is, then, natural to presume that in founding

this University, he aimed not only at a scientific but also at a political and religious end ; that he intended to create a new centre of light and freedom against the Papacy, and the Papal doctrine and domination. Now the complex of these elements and facts constitutes what I have called the new Suabian spirit. It was a new spirit for that time, and it was a Suabian spirit—I mean a northern spirit of protest, of spiritual light, regeneration, and freedom. Why Frederick failed in carrying out his vast schemes, and why a tragic end was the seal that events put upon his house, is a question into which it would be here out of place to enter. But there is one point that must be noticed. Amongst the institutions founded by the great Emperor, the only one that has survived him, and that has vigorously grown and prospered, and has attained the present, I think I may say, high position in Italy and Europe, is the University of Naples. And let me add that the University of Naples has proved true to the principle and spirit of her origin. For she has always, and in hard and dangerous times, asserted her dignity and independence, and has been an asylum and a focus of scientific thought and freedom which constitute the proper and special field of philosophy. And here is the point where the Neapolitan and the Scotch Universities chiefly meet. For it seems to me that philosophical thought and teaching stamp them with a common and characteristic feature, and that there lies the spiritual and ideal thread by which they are connected. Perhaps it will be said that what has been and is prevailing in the University of Naples is the idealistic and speculative philosophy ; whilst in the Scotch Universities it is psychology, observation, and experience that constitute the field, the basis, and the leading method of the philosophical inquiry and knowledge. It may be so. But even if it were so, it does not follow that philosophy is not their common ground, that it is not the science which marks them with their peculiar character. But is it really so ? Must we then say that idealism—that is to say, ideas—are banished from the Scotch philosophy and Universities ? Must we say that the Scotch philosophers are the true and genuine philosophers, because they lay as a fundamental principle that philosophy has no need of ideas, and that it can stand and grow and attain its end,—that is to say, to be what it must be—namely, a philosophy through the bare and empirical observation ? I do not think that there ever was a Scotch philosopher who would subscribe to such a conception of philosophy and to such a criterion of philosophical thought and cognition. At all events, if this may be admitted in some measure, and in a limited sense, for the Scotch philosophy of other times—of the time of Reid, of Dugald Stewart, of Brown, and even of Sir W. Hamilton—I think I may safely affirm that it cannot be in any way applied to the present time. And to justify this my assertion, I will make an appeal to the Scotch philosophers themselves, living and dead. It is now some thirty years ago when two books appeared in Scotland, one by the late and much-regretted Professor Ferrier, and the other by Mr then, and now Professor Calderwood, one of the ornaments of this University. I was then

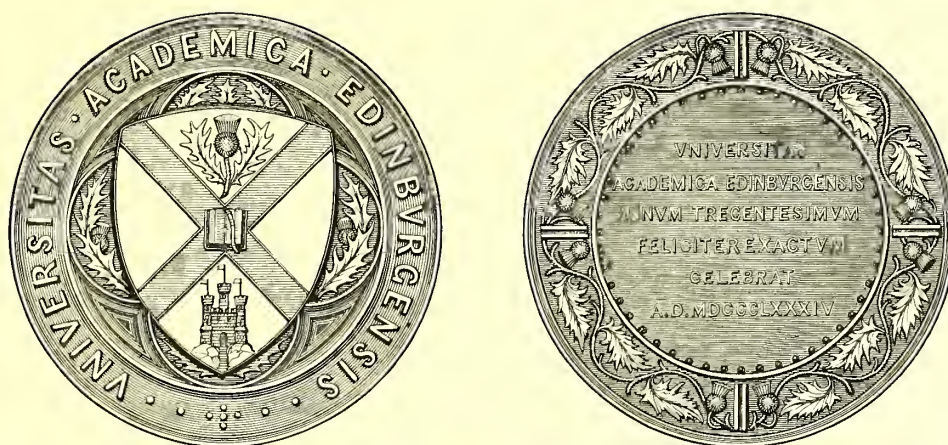
in England, and I can certify that these two books attracted a great deal of attention, and, I would say, created a sensation in the philosophical world. As I have no doubt that the two books—I mean the ‘Institutes’ by Professor Ferrier, and the ‘Criticism’ of Sir W. Hamilton’s doctrine on the idea of the infinite, by Professor Calderwood—are well known to you, I will not enter into the particulars of the questions handled in them. Suffice it to say that they both marked, though in different ways and degrees, a reaction against eclecticism and psychological and empirical method, and opened, as it were, a new era for the philosophy of this country by placing it more explicitly on what I consider the right direction—I mean, on the direction of the idealistic and speculative, or, as some say with a less accurate expression, German thought. And I have reason to believe that philosophy has since then chiefly kept and moved in Scotland in that direction. In support of this my opinion, I could point out the works, and remarkable, too, of other living Scotch philosophers. But I will confine myself to quoting a few words by which I was struck in reading the very interesting and instructive history of this University, traced with a masterly hand by Sir Alexander Grant. In giving an account of Professor Brown’s book, ‘Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind,’ after having reported Professor Adamson’s words in the ‘Encyclopædia Britannica,’ stating the collapse both of the book and the name of Brown in the annals of philosophy, Sir Alexander Grant adds the following words: “The fact is, that no mere psychology, however acute and refined, can live permanently as a philosophical system.” These are remarkable words. For they show not only that Sir Alexander Grant, who is not, I think, a philosopher by profession, has given a deep insight into the philosophical problem, but that they must have been uttered in a new philosophical atmosphere, if I am allowed the expression,—in an atmosphere where empirical psychology—a psychology which is nothing more than a bare statistic of facts—has given way to a higher conception and method of philosophical investigation and knowledge.

This is the view I take of the matter; and as we have all an object and a predominating object in life, and as the paramount object of my life has been philosophy and idealistic philosophy, allow me to state that in accepting the high honour of representing the University of Naples in this illustrious assembly, I was principally moved by the thought and desire of knitting more intimately between the two Universities that ideal thread, that golden chain of ideas, and that unity of thought and spirit which the idealistic philosophy is mainly called upon to demonstrate, to foster, and to realise. And let me hope that this will be one of the results of this great scientific meeting, which is a visible demonstration of the unity of spirit that moves and connects us all who are here convened for one and the same end,—for the glorification of science.

PROF. A. VERA.

IV.

A P P E N D I X



TERCENTENARY MEDAL.

(Designed and executed by Messrs Mackay, Cunningham, & Co.¹)

A P P E N D I X.

A P P E N D I X A.

POST-TERCENTENARY DOCUMENTS, &c.

I.—FORM OF DIPLOMA *IN ABSENTIA*.

The following Diploma was sent to those distinguished honorary graduates who received the diploma of Doctor of Divinity or Doctor of Laws *in absentia* :—

“Nos Universitatis Academicæ Edinburgensis Præfectus et Professores omnium Facultatum hoc scripto testari volumus

Divinitatis Doctorem (Juris Utriusque Doctorem) quam honorificentissime renunciatum esse cunctisque Privilegiis ornari quæ hic aut usquam alibi Divinitatis Doctoribus (Legum Doctoribus),

¹ The same firm also supplied badges and shields in silver and bronze to members of the Executive Committee of the Students' Representative Council, and to a number of the students.

² A space was left here for the name and designation of the graduate, and the grounds on which the degree was conferred upon him.

honoris causa concedi solent. In cujus rei fidem hasce tabellas Universitatis sigillo communi et singulorum chirographis consignandas curavimus Edinburgi Anno Salutis Humanae millesimo octingentesimo octogesimo quarto."

(Signed by the Members of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh.)

II.—LETTERS ADDRESSED TO DELEGATES.

The two following letters were addressed in May 1884 to the delegates who honoured the Tercentenary Festival with their presence, accompanied in each case by one of the Medals struck in commemoration of the Festival:—

"UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
May 1884.

"SIR,—We, the undersigned, in name of the University of Edinburgh, respectfully request that you will convey an expression of our cordial thanks to the _____ for their courtesy and kindness in deputing you as their Delegate to attend the Tercentenary Festival of the University of Edinburgh, and for the congratulatory address with which, by your hands, they honoured the occasion. Owing to the friendly co-operation of the _____ and other celebrated societies, the Tercentenary Festival became the greatest Inter-Academical and International gathering of distinguished men that, perhaps, the world has hitherto seen. A grateful memory of that illustrious assemblage, and of those who composed it, will ever be cherished by the University of Edinburgh.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servants,

JOHN INGLIS, *Chancellor*.
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, *Rector*.
A. GRANT, *Principal*."

"SIR,—In name of the University of Edinburgh, we, the undersigned, respectfully request your personal acceptance of the accompanying Medal, which we offer to you as a slight memento of the Tercentenary Festival of this University, and in acknowledgment of your having graced that Festival by your presence.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servants,

JOHN INGLIS, *Chancellor*.
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, *Rector*.
A. GRANT, *Principal*."

III.—VOTES OF THANKS BY THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS.

The following votes of thanks were accorded by the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, shortly after the Festival, to the various public bodies and societies which had so materially contributed to its success:—

1. TO THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND TOWN COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH.

“The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh resolve to place on record their deep sense of the kindness of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh in co-operating so generously and efficiently with the University to carry out the recent Tercentenary Festival. The success and splendour of that Festival, which are acknowledged on all hands, were due as much to the Town as to the University, and have conferred honour upon the Town as well as upon the University. The Senatus rejoice that the good feeling and amicable relations which exist between the Town Council and the University should have been exhibited before the eyes of the whole civilised world. And the Senatus take this opportunity of renewing an expression of their great esteem and respect for the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh.”

2. TO THE REV. DR CAMERON LEES AND THE MANAGERS OF ST GILES'S CATHEDRAL.

“The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh resolve to tender their cordial thanks to the Reverend Dr Cameron Lees and to the Managers of St Giles's Cathedral for their kindness in permitting the Tercentenary Festival of the University to be opened by a special service in that great National Church, and for the admirable arrangements which were made for the organisation of the service. The Senatus feel sure that foreign visitors were much impressed by the act of religion with which the Festival was inaugurated, and to which it owed much of its dignified character.”

3. TO THE FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.

“The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh resolve to tender cordial thanks to the Dean and Faculty of Advocates for their kind co-operation in the recent Tercentenary Festival, and for the brilliant hospitality which they afforded to the guests of that Festival. The Senatus take this opportunity of expressing their high esteem and regard for the Faculty of Advocates, with whom during the whole period of its history the University has had many relations.”

4. TO THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

“The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh resolve to tender cordial thanks to the President and Council of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, for their kind co-operation in the recent Tercentenary Festival, and for the brilliant hospitality which they afforded to the guests of that Festival. The Senatus take this opportunity of expressing their high esteem and regard for the Royal Scottish Academy, with whom of late years, by a Chair of Fine Art founded in honour of a former President of the Academy, the University has become connected.”

5. TO THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

"The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh resolve to tender cordial thanks to the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh for their kind co-operation in the recent Tercentenary Festival of the University, and for the brilliant hospitality which they afforded to so many distinguished foreign guests. The Senatus take this opportunity of expressing their high esteem and regard for the Royal College of Physicians, with whom the University has had intimate historical relations during the last two hundred years."

6. TO THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

"The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh resolve to tender cordial thanks to the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh for their kind co-operation in the recent Tercentenary Festival of the University, and for the brilliant hospitality which they afforded to so many distinguished foreign guests. The Senatus take this opportunity of expressing their high esteem and regard for the Royal College of Surgeons, with whom during more than a century and a half the University has had intimate historical relations."

7. TO THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh resolve to tender cordial thanks to the Presidents and Members of the Royal Medical Society for their kind contribution to the recent Tercentenary Festival, by opening their Hall for the reception of distinguished guests. The Senatus take this opportunity of expressing their regard and good wishes for the Royal Medical Society, a body which for nearly a century and a half has been an ornament to the University, and a valuable school of scientific thought.

8. TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

"The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh resolve to tender cordial thanks to the Executive Sub-Committee of the General Council of the University for their zealous and valuable co-operation with the Senatus in carrying out the arrangements of the Tercentenary Festival, and especially for their services in enlisting so large a number of the General Council to take part in the Festival, and in greatly contributing to the organisation of the Tercentenary Banquet. The Senatus at the same time acknowledge the public spirit and liberality of the General Council, who were so numerous represented among the hosts of the Festival."

9. TO STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

“The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh resolve to tender cordial thanks to those students of the University who took part in the recent Tercentenary Festival. The success and the charm of that Festival were greatly due to the co-operation of the students, under the able direction of the Executive Committee of their Representative Council, to the entertainments provided by them for the guests, to the meeting with foreign delegates which they organised, to their enthusiastic reception of distinguished *savants*, and to the admirable spirit which throughout the Festival they exhibited. The Senatus express a hope that this great historical occasion may be the commencement of a new corporate life among the students of the University; and that out of it arrangements may follow which will tend to increase the comfort and convenience of the students, and to draw them more closely to each other in social and intellectual relations.”

“The Senatus direct that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Presidents of the Students’ Representative Council.”

10. TO THE HOSTS OF THE TRICENTENARY GUESTS.

The following Circular was addressed to each of those persons who accorded hospitality to the guests of the University:—

“The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh resolve to tender their cordial thanks to you for your kindness in so liberally playing the part of a host during the recent Tercentenary Festival. The Senatus have received assurances from all sides of the satisfaction felt by their distinguished guests with the arrangements made for them, and of the pleasure which their visit to Edinburgh has afforded them. This result, and the general success attending the Festival, are largely due to the generous hospitality exhibited by so many private persons in and near Edinburgh to the guests of the University. The Senatus now record their sense of the great obligations which have thus been conferred upon the University.”

The following votes of thanks were also passed by the Senatus Academicus:—

11. TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

“The Senatus hereby record their grateful sense of the obligations which they, and all the other constituent bodies of the University, owe to the Right Honourable John Inglis, Lord Justice-General of Scotland, and Chancellor of the University, for the manner in which, as head of the University, he presided over the great Tercentenary Celebration now concluded. They thank him for his memorable Tercentenary address on the day of the reception of the delegates and of the honorary graduation; and for the dignity, courtesy, and kindness with which he conducted that

and other portions of the ceremonial, and which contributed so much to the success throughout. It is with peculiar pleasure that they reflect that the representative-in-chief of the University of Edinburgh on this occasion, when there was such an unprecedented gathering of eminent men from all parts of the world to do her honour and to look on, was one so long and so highly respected by herself from her own intimacy with him, and so much of whose heart, forethought, and wisdom is inwrought with what is best in her recent history and her present constitution."

12. TO THE LORD RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

"The Senatus desire to record their grateful sense of obligation to the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Lord Rector of the University, for the valuable services rendered by him to the University on the occasion of the recent Tercentenary Celebration. They appreciate highly the readiness with which he showed his desire to co-operate, the cordiality with which he identified himself with the various proceedings, and in particular his genial presidency and participation in those interesting portions of the Festival and ceremonial which were arranged and managed by the students themselves. Such a thoughtful and sympathetic recognition, by the elected head of the students of the University, of the opportunity of new duty in their behalf, derives additional importance from its relation to the movement now going on among the students for a more definite social organisation of their body, and for the provision of means for a richer and more united intellectual life. When the movement has attained the desired measure of success, it will probably be noted as no mere coincidence that it began about the time of the Tercentenary Commemoration, and in the Rectorship of Sir Stafford Northcote."

13. TO THE PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

"The Senatus desire to enter on their records a special expression of their unanimous thanks to Principal Sir Alexander Grant for the signal services he has rendered to the University in the preconception and the conduct of the great Tercentenary Celebration now concluded. They remember with what zealous and wise foresight he announced the idea of such a celebration in due time beforehand, recommended it to the Senatus, and led the way in designing the form and dimensions which it might properly assume. They remember those many months of his own valuable private labours which resulted in his 'Story of the University of Edinburgh during its first three hundred years,'—a work which would in itself have been monumental of the occasion, but which, by its opportune appearance, became also the best possible inspiration and preparation for all the public ceremonial that followed. They have in mind that he gave his anxious care to all the preliminaries of that ceremonial, and superintended on the part of the Senatus the shaping of those arrangements, in conjunction with the Magistrates and Town Council of the City, the General Council of the University, and the Representative Council of the Students, which have

issued in so complete and splendid a success. Nor can they refrain from recording also their sense of what they owe to Sir Alexander for the manner of his personal participation in the Festival and ceremonial throughout, and for the combination of dignity, power, pleasantness, and grace with which he performed the duties that devolved upon him, more especially as the head and representative of the Senatus. They have satisfaction in thinking that, so far as the tradition of the great Tercentenary Commemoration of April 1884 may descend into future times, it will be in particular association with the name of him who had done most to prepare for the event by arousing and diffusing new interest in the University of Edinburgh and her history, and with the added knowledge, among those who may then concern themselves with the continued history of the same University, that this brilliant mark in her annals was but one of the distinctions of the Principalship of Sir Alexander Grant."

14. TO MEMBERS OF THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

"The Principal moved that the thanks of the Senatus be given to such of their own body as had contributed by their exertions to the successful carrying out of the recent Tercentenary Festival: especially to Professor Wilson, their Secretary, for his zeal and ability; to Professor Kirkpatrick for his great services in the organisation of several parts of the Festival; to Professors Muirhead and Butcher for their admirable arrangement of the Graduation Ceremony; to Professor Flint for his noble discourse in St Giles's Cathedral; to Professor Calderwood for his address to the University Graduates; and to Professors Thomas Fraser, Turner, and Chiene, for their exertions in arranging the reception of guests in the New Medical Buildings."

"This was agreed to."

[APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX B.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE UNIVERSITY, APRIL 1884.

Office Instituted.	<i>Chancellor.</i>	Appointed.
1859.	The Right Hon. John Inglis, D.C.L., LL.D., &c.	1868
	<i>Vice-Chancellor.</i>	
1859.	Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., &c. ¹	1868
	<i>Rector.</i>	
1859.	The Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., G.C.B., M.P., D.C.L., LL.D., &c.	1883
	<i>Principal.</i>	
1866.	Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., &c.	1868
	<i>Representative in Parliament.</i>	
1868.	The Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.	1868
	Re-elected 1874 and	1880

UNIVERSITY COURT.

President—THE RECTOR.

The Principal, *ex officio*.

A. Campbell Swinton, LL.D., Assessor, nominated by the Chancellor	1881
The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, <i>ex officio</i> (George Harrison, LL.D. ²)	
Thomas Clark, one of the Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh, Assessor, elected by Town Council	1882
T. Graham Murray, W.S., Assessor, nominated by the Rector	1883
D. Rutherford Haldane, M.D., LL.D., Assessor, elected by the General Council	1883
Professor A. Campbell Fraser, D.C.L., LL.D., &c., Assessor, elected by the Senatus	1881

Secretary—John Christison, W.S.

¹ Sir Alexander Grant was elected an Honorary Member of the University of St Petersburg on 11th February 1884.

² Now Sir George Harrison.

CURATORS.

	Elected by	Appointed.
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., &c.	University Court,	Feb. 1883
Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh	" "	Feb. 1884
The Hon. Lord Kinneir, LL.D.	" "	Dec. 1881
Sir T. J. Boyd	Town Council,	June 1882
John Boyd, Treasurer of the City of Edinburgh	" "	Dec. 1882
Duncan McLaren of Newington House	" "	Dec. 1882
The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh (George } Harrison, LL.D.)	" "	Feb. 1884

Secretary—R. Bruce Johnston, W.S.

SENATUS ACADEMICUS.

President—THE PRINCIPAL.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Dean—A. CAMPBELL FRASER, D.C.L., LL.D., &c., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics.

Date of Institution.	Chairs	Professors.	Appointed.
1583 Humanity		W. Y. Sellar, M.A., LL.D.	1863
1583 Mathematics		George Chrystal, M.A.	1879
1583 Greek		S. H. Butcher, M.A.	1882
1583 Logic and Metaphysics		A. Campbell Fraser, D.C.L., LL.D.	1856
1583 Moral Philosophy		Henry Calderwood, LL.D.	1868
1583 Natural Philosophy		P. G. Tait, M.A., D.Sc.	1860
1719 History		John Kirkpatrick, LL.B.	1881
1760 Rhetoric and English Literature		David Masson, LL.D.	1865
1786 Practical Astronomy		C. Piazzi Smyth	1845
1790 Agriculture and Rural Economy		John Wilson	1854
1839 Music		Sir Herbert Oakeley, M.A., Mus.D., LL.D.	1865
1862 Sanscrit and Comparative Philology		Julius Eggeling, Ph.D.	1875
1868 Engineering		Fleeming Jenkin, F.R.S.	1868
1871 Geology		James Geikie, F.R.S.	1882
1871 Commercial and Political Economy and } Mercantile Law		Joseph Shield Nicholson, M.A.	1880
1876 Theory, History, and Art of Education		Simon S. Laurie, M.A.	1876
1879 Fine Art		G. Baldwin Brown, M.A.	1880
1882 Celtic Languages and Literature,		Donald Mackinnon, M.A.	1882

FACULTY OF DIVINITY.

Dean—A. H. CHARTERIS, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism.

Date of Institution.	Chairs.	Professors.	Appointed.
1583	Divinity	Robert Flint, D.D.	1876
1642	Hebrew and Oriental Languages	David L. Adams, M.A., B.D.	1880
1694	Divinity and Ecclesiastical History	M. C. Taylor, D.D.	1877
1846	Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities	A. H. Charteris, D.D.	1868

FACULTY OF LAW.

Dean—JOHN KIRKPATRICK, LL.B., &c., Professor of Constitutional Law and History.

1707	Public Law	James Lorimer, LL.D. ¹	1862
1710	Civil Law	James Muirhead	1862
1719	Constitutional Law and History	John Kirkpatrick, LL.B.	1881
1722	Scots Law	Norman Macpherson, LL.D.	1865
1807	Medical Jurisprudence and Police	Douglas Maclagan, M.D.	1862
1825	Conveyancing	J. S. Fraser Tytler, LL.D., W.S.	1866
1871	Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law	Joseph S. Nicholson, M.A.	1880

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Dean—THOMAS R. FRASER, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Materia Medica.

1676	Botany	Alexander Dickson, M.D.	1879
1685	Institutes of Medicine	William Rutherford, M.D., F.R.S.	1874
1685	Practice of Physic	T. Grainger Stewart, M.D.	1876
1705	Anatomy	William Turner, M.B., F.R.S.	1867
1713	Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy	A. Crum Brown, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.	1869
1726	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	Alexander R. Simpson, M.D.	1870
1741	Clinical Medicine	Douglas Maclagan, M.D.	1862
		T. Grainger Stewart, M.D.	1876
		Thomas R. Fraser, M.D.	1877
		Wm. S. Greenfield, M.D.	1881
		Diseases of Women— Alexander R. Simpson, M.D.	1870
1767	Natural History	J. Cossar Ewart, M.D.	1882
1768	Materia Medica	Thomas R. Fraser, M.D., F.R.S.	1877
1803	Clinical Surgery	Thomas Annandale, M.D.	1877
1807	Medical Jurisprudence and Police	Douglas Maclagan, M.D.	1862
1831	Surgery	John Chienc, M.D.	1882
1831	General Pathology	Wm. S. Greenfield, M.D.	1881

Secretary of the Senatus Academicus—Professor WILSON.¹ Professor Lorimer was elected an Honorary Member of the University of St Petersburg on 11th February 1884.

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

Balfour Lecturer in Philosophy	Andrew Seth, M.A., &c.
On Mental Diseases	Thomas S. Clouston, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.
On Diseases of the Eye	Douglas Argyll Robertson, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

ASSISTANTS TO PROFESSORS.

1. IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Humanity	W. M. Lindsay, B.A.
Greek	Andrew H. Hutt, M.A.
Mathematics	R. E. Allardice, M.A.
Logie and Metaphysics	James Seth, M.A.
Moral Philosophy	James Weir, M.A.
Natural Philosophy	William Peddie.
Rhetoric and English Literature	W. L. Carrie, M.A.
Engineering	James G. Fairweather, B.Sc., C.E.

2. IN THE FACULTY OF LAW.

Civil Law	William Nieoll, LL.B.
Scots Law	David Gillies.
Conveyaneing	A. G. Young, Wm. Chree, and P. Macnaughton.

3. IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Clinical Medicine Tutor	J. Murdoch Brown, M.B., C.M.
Clinical Medicine	{ J. W. Ballantyne, M.B., C.M.; T. S. Wilson, M.B., C.M.; W. H. Barrett, M.B., C.M.; George Mae- kay, M.B., C.M.; Walter Petter, M.B., C.M., for Winter Session 1883-84. Charles Brown, M.B., C.M.; William Hunter, M.B., C.M.; H. A. Wilson, M.B., C.M.; Cecil Lane, for Summer Session 1884.
Clinical Surgery Tutor	James Bennet, M.B., C.M.
Clinical Surgery	{ D. G. Bennet, M.B., C.M. William Cotton, M.B., C.M.
Anatomy	Arthur Thomson, M.B., C.M.
Chemistry	{ R. M. Morrison, D.Sc. John Gibson, Ph.D.
Institutes of Medicine (Physiology)	J. L. Gibson, M.B., C.M.
Materia Medica	G. S. Atkinson, M.B., C.M.
Medical Jurisprudence	James Allan Gray, M.D.
Midwifery	A. H. Barbour, M.A., M.D., B.Sc.
Botany	Patriek Geddes.
Surgery	F. M. Caird, M.D.
Pathology	G. S. Woodhead, M.D.; Charles Kennedy, M.B., C.M.
Præctice of Physic	Robert W. Philip, M.A., M.B., C.M.
Natural History	J. T. Cunningham, B.A.

EXAMINERS FOR DEGREES.

IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Professors of Humanity, Mathematics, Greek, Logic and Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy,
Natural Philosophy, and Rhetoric and English Literature.

	Appointed.
Alexander Macfarlane, M.A., D.Sc. Examiner in Mathematics	1881
William Peterson, M.A. Examiner in Classical Literature	1882
W. R. Sorley, M.A. Examiner in Mental Philosophy	1883

IN THE FACULTY OF DIVINITY.

The Professors of the Faculty of Theology.

	Appointed.
R. Davidson, B.D.	1883
James Kennedy, B.D.	1883

IN THE FACULTY OF LAW.

FOR DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF LAWS AND BACHELOR OF LAW.

The Professors of the Faculty of Law, with the Examiners in Arts, and Professor Eggeling for
Preliminary Examinations.

	Appointed.
David Lang, LL.B.	1884
William C. Smith, LL.B.	1884

IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Professors of the Faculty of Medicine, with the Examiners in Arts and Professor Eggeling for
Preliminary Examinations.

	Appointed.
William McIntosh, M.D., F.R.S. Natural History	1880
Hugh Cleghorn, M.D. Botany	1880
James Dunsmure, M.D. Clinical Surgery	1880
James D. Gillespie, M.D. Surgery	1882
Byrom Bramwell, M.D. Clinical Medicine	1882
Richard Caton, M.D. Institutes of Medicine	1882
William Murrell, M.D. Materia Medica	1882
Sidney Coupland, M.D. Pathology	1882
Thomas Barlow, M.D. Practice of Physic	1883
J. Halliday Croom, M.D. Midwifery	1883
D. J. Cunningham, M.D. Anatomy	1883
A. P. Aitken, M.A., D.Sc. Chemistry	1883
Henry D. Littlejohn, M.D. Medical Jurisprudence	1884

FOR DEGREES IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chemistry	Professors Maclagan, Crum Brown, and T. R. Fraser.
Physics	Professors Tait and Fleeming Jenkin.
Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics	Professors Tait and Maclagan.
Medicine	Professors Maclagan, Grainger Stewart, and T. R. Fraser.
Practical Sanitation	Professors Maclagan, Fleeming Jenkin, and T. R. Fraser.

FOR DEGREES IN ENGINEERING.

Professor Fleeming Jenkin.

Appointed.

George Miller Cunningham, C.E. 1883

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN.

John Small, M.A.

Assistants—Alex. Anderson, J. H. S. Gregory, C. Martin, D. Cuthbertson, John Hardy.

KEEPERS OF MUSEUMS.

Museum of Natural History—Professor Ewart, M.D.*Anatomical Museum*—Professor Turner, M.B., F.R.S.*Assistant*—James Simpson.*Factor of the University*—John Cook, W.S.*Clerk of the University and Secretary and Registrar of General Council*—Thomas Gilbert.*Assistant Registrars*—David Lister Shand, W.S. ; J. Small, M.A.*Assistant Clerk*—James O. Sinclair.*Janitor and Macebearer*—John Chapman.*Warder*—Alexander Adair.

APPENDIX C.

TERCENTENARY COMMITTEES.

TERCENTENARY COMMITTEE.

Appointed on 20th December 1879.

The Principal, the Secretary, Deans of Faculties, and Professors Grainger Stewart (*Convener*), Rutherford, Geikie, and Simpson.

TERCENTENARY COMMITTEE.

Appointed on 23d October 1882.

The Principal (*Convener*); Professors Crum Brown, Butcher, Charteris, Eggeling, Flint, Campbell Fraser, T. R. Fraser, Kirkpatrick, Maclagan, Masson, Grainger Stewart, Turner, and Wilson :
With Mr R. Bruce Johnston, Secretary to the Curators.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO PREPARE LISTS OF UNIVERSITIES, OTHER BODIES, AND DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Appointed on 10th November 1883.

Professors Crum Brown, Eggeling, Flint, Kirkpatrick (*Convener*); to whom were added, on 17th November, The Principal and Professor Turner.

DEPUTATION TO CONFER WITH LORD PROVOST'S COMMITTEE.

Appointed on 17th November 1883.

The Principal, and Professors Flint, Campbell Fraser, Turner, and Wilson.

BANQUET COMMITTEE.

Appointed on 28th January 1884.

The Principal (*Convener*); Professors Crum Brown, T. R. Fraser, Kirkpatrick, and Maclagan;—to act with the following Executive Sub-Committee of the General Council: Messrs Thomas M'Kie (*Convener*, who was also appointed Treasurer of the Banquet Fund) and John Rankine; Professor Laidlaw, Dr H. D. Littlejohn, and Dr P. Heron Watson.

TERCENTENARY TREASURER.

Appointed on 28th January 1884.

Professor Wilson.

COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH LORD PROVOST'S COMMITTEE.

Appointed on 28th January 1884.

The Principal, and Professors Turner and Kirkpatrick.

SUB-COMMITTEE FOR TERCENTENARY CEREMONIAL.

Appointed on 18th March 1884.

Professors Muirhead and Butcher.

COMMITTEE FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

Appointed on 18th March 1884.

The Four Deans of the Faculties (Professors Charteris, Campbell Fraser, Kirkpatrick, and T. R. Fraser),
with Mr R. Bruce Johnston.

COMMITTEE TO EDIT TERCENTENARY RECORDS.

Appointed on 26th April 1884.

The Principal and Professor Kirkpatrick.

(The Editors were ably assisted by Mr George Somerville, the Tercentenary Clerk.)

APPENDIX D.

STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL.

Presidents.

ORME MASSON.

R. FITZROY BELL.

J. F. STURROCK.

Joint-Secretaries and Treasurers.

ANDERSON STEEL, 17 Abercromby Place.

H. A. THOMSON, 25 Douglas Crescent.

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J. Biggam.
W. Buchan.
W. W. D. Campbell.
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G. C. Cathcart.
J. A. Clyde.
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R. H. Watson.
A. R. Don Wauchope.
J. Weber.
J. W. Wells.
G. Sims Woodhead.

APPENDIX E.

PROGRAMME OF THE STUDENTS' DRAMATIC REPRESENTATION.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Lady Grant, Mrs Butcher, Mrs Fleeming Jenkin, Madame Kunz, Mrs Littlejohn, Mrs Masson, Mrs Sellar;
and the Executive Committee of the Students' Representative Council.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Wednesday, 16th April, at 3 p.m.,

The late Andrew Halliday's Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, founded on
'The Fortunes of Nigel,' and entitled

KING O' SCOTS.

King James VI., . . .	<i>J. R. Burt.</i>	Captain Colepepper, . . .	<i>S. T. Vine.</i>
Prince Charles, . . .	<i>A. S. Dewar.</i>	Slicing Dick, . . .	<i>F. W. Weber.</i>
The Duke of Buckingham, . . .	<i>F. C. Durant.</i>	Sergeant of the Guard, . . .	<i>W. E. Home.</i>
Lord Dalgarno, . . .	<i>A. B. Boak.</i>	Trapbois, . . .	<i>E. M. Royle.</i>
Sir Mungo Malagrowther, . . .	<i>John Garland.</i>	Margaret Ramsay, . . .	<i>Miss Nelly Petrie.</i>
George Heriot, . . .	<i>W. M. McLachlan.</i>	Martha, . . .	<i>Miss Mair.</i>
Maxwell, . . .	<i>J. Dunlop.</i>	Lady Hermione, . . .	<i>Miss Kunz.</i>
Mansfield, . . .	<i>H. H. Littlejohn.</i>	Dame Ursula Suddlechop, . . .	<i>Miss Cameron.</i>
Nigel Olifaunt, . . .	<i>R. H. Horsley.</i>	'Prentices, Gentlemen, Lords, Ladies, City Watch-	
Richie Moniplies, . . .	<i>A. Y. Ritchie.</i>	men, Beefcaters, Soldiers of the King's Guard,	
Jenkin Vincent, . . .	<i>C. M. Hallard.</i>	Pages, Chamberlains, Huntsmen, Alsatians, &c.	
Frank Tunstal, . . .	<i>H. Harvey.</i>		
Duke Hildebrod, . . .	<i>A. C. Wedderspoon.</i>	Stage Manager—	<i>Mr G. P. McNeill.</i>

The action takes place in London about the year 1620.

ACT I.—*Scene 1.* Fleet Street.—*Scene 2.* In Heriot's House.—*Scene 3.* Ante-Chamber and
Thronc-Room at Whitehall.

ACT II.—*Scene 1.* In Heriot's House.—*Scene 2.* Tavern in Whitefriars.—*Scene 3.* In the
House of Trapbois, the Usurer.

ACT III.—*Scene 1.* London Bridge.—*Scene 2.* Street, near Paul's Wharf.—*Scene 3.* Green-
wich Park.—*Scene 4.* In the Tower.

The Overture, Entr'actes, and Incidental Music will be played by the Students' Club
Orchestra. Conductor, Mr Dambmann.

Doors open 2.30—Performance begins at 3 P.M.

"Gaudeamus igitur
Juvenes dum sumus."

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.

OVERTURE,	"Guy Mannering,"	<i>Bishop.</i>
WALSE,	"Nigel,"	<i>Theo. Hystop.</i>
OVERTURE,	"Le Chevalier Breton,"	<i>A. Hermann.</i>

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